Tamil Nadu State Administration Report

1980-81

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

TAMIL NADU
STATE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT

1980-81

(From 1st April 1980 to 31st March 1981)

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1982

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1982

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PREFACE

This report on the administration of the State of Tamil Nadu for the financial year 1980-81, gives a comprehensive picture of the salient features of the activities of all the departments of Government and the public sector undertakings under the control of the State Government. It will be seen that all departments maintained a steady progress. The notes on Seed Certification Directorate are a new addition to this year's report.

The year 1980-81 began with an unpredictable monsoonic pattern. Though the South-West Monsoon was near normal in the Northern coastal districts, it had by-passed the districts of Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kanyakuamari. Heavy rains in the West coast in the beginning of the season had resulted in satisfactory storage conditions of the reservoir of Mettur and Bhavanisagar. The Mettur dam was opened on the due date, which mainly contributed to a record kuruvai harvest in the delta region. The poor North-East Monsoon has adversely affected the samba and navarai crops. The failure of both monsoons had resulted in a general shortfall in the production of all crops this year.

Enforcement of law, maintenance of order and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention in the State during the year.

The Fifth World Tamil Conference was held at Madurai City from 4th January 1981 to 10th January 1981. The Conference roused and mobilished the enthusiasm of the scholars and lay-men and was an inspiring land-mark in the histroy of Tamil Culture.

With regard to Education the financial commitment to State Government in 1980-81 was Rs. 235 crores out of the total state expenditure of Rs. 1,185 crores as against Rs. 200 crores during last year. During this year the Government announced their major policy decision to make all the Panchayat Union School Teachers as Government Servants. The National Service Scheme was introduced this year in Higher Secondary Standards in Tamil Nadu and this was an all India first. The strength of pupils in all the 36,753 schools in the State was 52·44 lakhs of boys and 38·84 lakhs of girls. A total number of 4,100 additional posts of teachers were sanctioned during the year and distributed to schools under all kinds of managements. 73 Government, 2 Municipal and Aided High Schools were opened this year.

Equal importance had been given to all methods of family welfare programme and there was no coersion or compulsion at any level at any time. In all 8,352 vasectomy and 1,22,866 tubectomy operations were performed. The State continued to be free from plague. Government of Tamil Nadu have established ten Begger Rehabilitation Homes. This is the only State in India where such large scale operation to prevent begging by leprosy affected persons has been undertaken. The expenditure for 1980-81 on this scheme was Rs. 53.60. lakhs.

During the year the 2nd 210 M.W. Unit was commissioned at the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station and the total installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid rose to 2,929 M. W. and this is the highest in the Southern Region and third in India, next to Maharashtra and Utter Pradesh. The total power generated and purchased during the year was 10,797 M. Units as against 10,414 M. Units during last year. The State Government have drawn up an ambitious programme to pursue new schemes for the additional generating capacity of 1,160 M. W. during the sixth plan period to meet the ever increasing demand for power for agricultural, industrial and domestic sectors. This year about 4·18 lakhs of new Consumers were given supply and the supply was extended to 36 villages and 9 hamlets. All the 25,653 Harijan Colonies were electrified. 31,935 agricultural pumpsets were given connection during the year and the progressive total of pumpsets was 9,19,162 as on 31st March 1981.

The operative strength of the old age pensions, physically handicapped destitutes, and destitute widows as on 31st March 1981 was 93,151, 11,888 and 32,361 respectively. In addition to payment of Rs. 25 per mensum as old age pension, sarees and dhoties were distributed twice in a year during Pongal and Independence Day. Further a new scheme of supply of one kilogram variety of rice per head per week free of cost was introduced, during the year with effect from 1st November 1980.

Tamil Nadu is covered by an efficient public distribution net-work. There were 17,300 fair price shops in the State 15,400 in rural areas and 1,900 in the urban areas.

Under village a shop scheme, every revenue village was covered by a fair price shop. About 107 lakhs of family cards were issued throughout the State and essential commodities were supplied to the card holders through fair price shops.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has set an example to other States in India in studying the problems of slum dwellers from a humanitarian point of view, in providing multi-storyed dwellings, and in developing better environmental surroundings. After the formation of the Board 27,783 tenements have been constructed up to 1979-80 at a cost of Rs. 3,118·61 lakhs. During 1980-81, 3,212 tenements have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 330·06 lakhs.

The Welfare Schemes under Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Backward Class Welfare Department, Social Welfare Department were enlarged to meet the increasing demands and requirements for social and economical uplift. To accelerate the development of Scheduled Castes, the Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing the special component plan since 1980-81 with a view to enable 9 lakhs of Scheduled Caste families cross the poverty line during the Sixth Plan period. 32·39 crores of rupees was spent under this scheme this year. Under the Tribal Welfare Scheme also 50 per cent of the families will be helped to cross the poverty line during the Sixth Plan period. A sum of Rs. 267·52 lakhs was spent under this scheme during the year.

The World Day of the disabled was observed all over Tamil Nadu during March, 1981. During 1980-81, 85

handicapped persons were given grant to the tune of Rs. 34,600 towards their self employed ventures and 305 handicapped persons were supplied with artificial limbs and appliances with financial assistance.

16,178·16 acres of cultivable lands were assigned to 17,563 landless persons and 44,113 house-site pattas were issued during the year.

The record of performance of the several departments of the Government is set out in various chapters. It is hoped that this publication will prove to be useful, not only to the administrator but also to the enlightened members of the public.

Fort St. George,
Madras-9,
30th June 1982.

K. DIRAVIAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

VISIT OF V.I.Ps. IN 1980-81.

VISITS OF PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA TO TAMIL NADU.

Serial number.	*Date of visit.*	*Visits.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	12th May 1980 to 13th May 1980.	Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India visited North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot, Chengalpattu, Madras, Thanjavur, Pudukottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore districts.
	15th September 1980 to 19th September 1980.	Thiru Neelam Sanjeevi Reddy, President of India visited Coimbatore, Chengalpattu and Madras districts.
3	30th September 1980.	Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India visited Madras.
4	8th November 1980 to 10th November 1980.	Thiru M. Hidayathullah, Vice-President of India visited Madras.
5	10th January 1981 and 11th January 1981.	Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India visited Madras.

VISITS OF FOREIGN DIGNITARIES TO TAMIL NADU.

Serial number.	*Date of visit.*	*Visits.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	13th April 1980	H. E. Bohuslav Chnoupek, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chzechoslavakia visited Madras.
2	19th April 1980 to 5th May 1980.	Thiru S. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industrial Development, Sri Lanka visited Rameswaram.
3	16th May 1980	Thiru Divoriqukowcey, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Medical Industry, U.S.S.R. and 4 others visited Madras.
4	18th May 1980	Rear Admiral A.W.H. Peiera, Sri Lanka Navy visited Madras.
5	23rd May 1980	Tr. Fathullah Jameel, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Republic of Maldives visited Madras.
6	26th May 1980 to 2nd June 1980.	Thiru Gayoom, President of Maldives visited Madras.
7	2nd June 1980 to 3rd June 1980.	Tr. Datuk Abdul Samad Itris, Minister for Youth and Sports, Malaysia visited Madras.
8	2nd June 1980 to 3rd June 1980.	President of Arjentina visited Madras.
9	7th June 1980 to 8th June 1980.	A nine member delegates of Parliament, Netherland visited Madras.
10	23rd June 1980	Tr. Mohd. Mustafa Hussain, Minister for Health, Maldives visited Madras.
11	14th July 1980 to 17th July 1980.	H. E. Shenjian, Ambassador of Peoples' Republic of China Embassy visited Madras.
12	5th July 1980 to 15th July 1980.	Thiru J. F. Novile, Director the French Foreign Office visited Madras and Kancheepuram.
13	17th July 1980 to 18th July 1980.	H. E. Dr. Ganani Corea, Secretary-General, UNCTAD, visited Madras.
14	25th July 1980	Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Former Prime Minister for Sri Lanka visited Madras.
15	8th August 1980 to 10th August 1980.	Dr. Nissanka Vijayaratne, Minister of Justice, Sri Lanka visited Madras and Tirupathi.
16	13th August 1980 to 14th August 1980.	Thiru J. Kamola, Minister for Higher Education, Kenya visited Madras.

Serial number.	Date of visit.	Visits.
(1)	(2)	(3)
17	15th August 1980 to 16th August 1980.	Dr. Kwanena Ocran, Minister for Education and Culture, accompanied by three officers visited Madras.
18	17th August 1980 to 19th August 1980.	H. E. A. M. M. Bow, Director-General of UNESCO accompanied by his family members and a staff officer visited Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Mahabalipuram, Madurai, Fort St. George, VTI Kapaleeswarar temple in Madras.
19	21st August 1980 to 23rd August 1980.	H. E. Dr. Kothing Vong Say, Ambassadar of the Leo Peoples' Democratic Republic accompanied by his wife and daughter visited Madras.
20	7th September 1980 ..	Thiru S. Samyvelu, Minister for Works, Malaysia visited Madras and Tiruchirappalli.
21	2nd September 1980	Prime Minister of Malaysia visited Madras.
22	9th September 1980 ..	Thiru A. C. S. Hamid, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka visited Madras.
23	12th September 1980 to 13th September 1980.	Mr. Peter Kenilorea, Prime Minister of Solomon Islands visited Madras.
24	17th September 1980 to 18th September 1980.	Thiru Barmesena Attygalle, Sri Lanka, Minister for Health visited Madras and Coimbatore.
25	24th September 1980 to 25th September 1980.	Tr. Ubeyadur Rahman, Minister for Civil Aviation, Bangladesh visited Madras.
26	5th October 1980 to 7th October 1980.	H. E. Mr. Upton, High Commissioner of Australia visited Madras.
27	31st October 1980 to 1st November 1980.	Thiru Rajadurai, Minister for Regional Development, Sri Lanka visited Madras and Coimbatore.
28	2nd November 1980 to 4th November 1980.	Mr. Vaidhyaratna, Deputy Speaker, Sri Lanka Parliament accompained by Ariya Ratna, M.P., Jaya Thilaka, M.P. visited Madras.
29	6th November 1980 to 7th November 1980.	H. E. Arer Jorgenseo, Prime Minister of Denmark visited Madras, Mahabalipuram and Kancheepuram.
30	18th November 1980 to 21st November 1980.	Mr. Mohd. Yasin and other Officials of the Arab Sugar Federation under the aegis of UNIDO visited Madras.

Serial number. (1)	Date of visits. (2)	Visits. (3)
31	22nd November 1980 to 24th November 1980.	Thiru S. Thondaman, Minister for Rural Industries, Sri Lanka visited Madras and Tiruchirapalli.
32	29th November 1980 to 30th November 1980.	A four member Trade delegation from G.D.R. led by Dr. O. Kasper, Director-General for Trade visited Madras.
33	5th December 1980 to 18th December 1980.	Thiru Padmanaban, Deputy Minister for Labour, Malaysia visited Madras, Bangalore and Coimbatore.
34	6th December 1980 to 8th December 1980.	Thiru Adam Sapimakwawa, Speaker, Tanzanian Parliament visited Madras.
35	7th December 1980 to 9th December 1980.	A fifteen member National Dance Group from Cuba visited Madras.
36	9th December 1980 to 13th December 1980.	H.E. Mr. B.P. Banabokke, High Commissioner of Sri Lanka in India visited Madras, Kancheepuram and Mahabalipuram.
37	13th December 1980 to 14th December 1980.	Thiru Linglong Sik, Deputy Minister for Information, Malaysia, visited Madras.
38	28th December 1980	H.E.Syed Abdul Rahman, AL Bakr. Minister for Justice, Islamic Affairs, U.A.E. visited Madras.
39	29th December 1980 to 3rd January 1981, and 12th January 1981.	Thiru C. Rajadurai, Minister for Culture, Sri Lanka visited Madras, Madurai and Bangalore.
40	3rd January 1981 and 6th January 1981.	Thiru K. Jagat Singh, Minister for Education and Cultural Affair, Mauritius, accompanied by his wife and son visited Madras and Madurai.
41	3rd January 1981 to 4th January 1981 and 7th January 1981.	H. E. Mr. M. A. Bakkir Maraikkar, Speaker, Sri Lanka, Parliament accompanied by his wife visited Madras and Madurai.
42	6th January 1981 to 7th January 1981.	Mr. Datuk Samivelu, Minister for Works and Utility, Malaysia visited Madurai and Madras.
43	13th January 1981 to 15th January 1981.	Thiru Mahroom, Minister for district, Sri Lanka visited Mahabalipuram and Madras City.
44	17th January 1981 to 21st January 1981.	H. E. M. M. A. Bakkir Maraikkar, Speaker, Sri Lanka Parliament visited Madras.

Serial number.	*Date of visits.*	*Visits.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
45	28th January 1981	Tr. Ananda Dissa Alwin, Minister for Information and Tourism, Sri Lanka, visited Madras.
46	2nd December 1980 to 4th December 1980.	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, visited Madras and Mamallapuram.
47	2nd December 1980 to 4th December 1980.	H. E. Sir John Thompson, British High Commissioner in India, visited Madras and Mamallapuram.
48	2nd February 1981 to 4th February 1981.	Thiru Balsf Ople, Minister for Labour and Employment, Government of Phillippines visited Madras and Mahabalipuram.
49	4th February 1981 to 5th February 1981.	H.E. Prof. Egorav, Soviet Deputy Minister higher and Specialised Secondary Education, visited Madras and Mahabalipuram.
50	12th February 1981 to 13th February 1981.	Mr. Klaus Meyer, Director-General of D.G VIII in the Commission of E.E.C. accompanied by Mr. Naqui, Special Assistant to VIP and Mr. Helmert of the D.G. I. Commission and one Officer of the Commission visited Madras.
51	13th February 1981 to 14th February 1981.	Mr. Fattulla Zameel, Minister for External Affairs, Maldives, visited Madras.
52	14th February 1981 to 15th February 1981.	Thiru G. Dolgu, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Leader of the Delegation at Non-Aligned Conference visited Madras.
53	19th February 1981 to 22nd February 1981.	H. E. Mr. M. Roter, Minister of Foreign Trade, Yugoslavia (with 11 members Trade delegation), visited Madras.
54	24th February 1981 to 26th February 1981.	H. E. Madame Lyudmila Zhivkova, Minister of Education, Bulgaria and Member of the Polit Bureau of Balgaria, visited Madras.
55	28th February 1981 to 3rd March 1981.	H.E. Sir John Thompson, British High Commissioner in India, visited Madras and Mahabalipuram.
56	26th February 1981 to 27th February 1981.	General Simha Pratap Shah TRI, SHA, P.A., Chief of the Army Staff, Royal Nepal Army visited Coimbatore.
57	1st March 1981 to 2nd March 1981.	H.R.E. Prince Clause of Netherlands along with a 10 member delegation, visited Madras.

Serial number.	Date of visits.	Visits.
(1)	(2)	(3)
58	1st March 1981	Air Vice-Marshal H. Coonetilake Commander of Sri Lanka Air Force and Party, visited Madras.
59	1st March 1981 to 5th March 1981.	H.E. Mr. M.H. Mohamed, Minister of Transport and Minister i./c. of Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs of Sri Lanka accompanied by his wife, visited Madras and Tiruchirappalli.
60	2nd March 1981 to 3rd March 1981.	Lt. Gen. E. Rambaldi, Chief of the Army Staff, Italian Army, visited Madras.
61	12th March 1981 ..	A high power Maldivos delegation consisting of Minister of Education and Deputy Minister of Public Safety and Secretary to the President of Maldives, visited Madras.
62	23rd March 1981	Tr. Mohd. Mustaffa Hussain, Minister for Health, Maldives, visited Madras.
63	28th March 1981	H.E. Ali Hikmath Alp, Ambassador of Turkey, visited Madras.

ADMINISTRATION

Thiru Prabhudhas B. Patwari held the post of Governor of Tamil Nadu until 25th October 1980. Thiru Justice M. M. Ismail, Chief Justice acted as Governor of Tamil Nadu during the period from 26th October to 3rd November 1980. Thiru Sadiq Ali assumed office as Governor (on 4th November 1980) and continues to be the Governor of Tamil Nadu. The State of Tamil Nadu was under the President's rule up to 8th June 1980. On 9th June 1980, after General Election, the Cabinet headed by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran was sworn in and continues to be in office during the period under report. It consisted of the following Ministers :

1. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan
2. Thiru S. Ramachandran
3. Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy
4. Thiru S. D. Somasundaram
5. Thiru R. M. Veerappan
6. Thiru C. Aranganayagam
7. Thiru K. Kalimuthu
8. Thiru C. Ponnaiyan
9. Thiru P. Kulandaivelu
10. Thiru S. Raghavanandham.
11. Thiru (Dr.) H. V. Hande
12. Thiru K. Raja Mohammed
13. Thiru S. Muthusami
14. Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu
15. Thiru S. N. Rajendran
16. Thiru M. Vijayasarathi
17. Thirumathi Gomathi Srinivasan.

On an invitation from the International Movement for Tamil Culture (Mauritius Branch). Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhiyan and Thiru C. Aranganayagam, Tamil Nadu Ministers for Finance and Education visited Mauritius during the year.

GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

Inside the State.

May 1980.—Governor was at Udhagamandalam from 15th to 18th and attended some seasonal functions.

July 1980.—He visited Gandhi Niketan Ashram and met students and workers of the Ashram at Kallupatty (Madurai district) on 12th July 1980. In the evening, he participated in the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of "Salt March 1930" at Gandhi Museum.

September 1980.—He inaugurated the integrated Rural Development programme at Nelvoy village (North Arcot district) on 10th September 1980. On 15th September, he accompanied the President of India to Coimbatore and participated in the functions of Tudiyalur co-operative Agricultural services and the Golden Jubilee of Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya. He attended the opening function of International Institute of Ayurveda under Arya Vaidyan Rama Varier Educational Foundation of Ayurveda at Coimbatore on 16th. He accompanied the President to Kancheepuram and participated in the dedication function of Anna Memorial House and unveiled the statue of Perarignar Anna. He declared open a Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan at Chidambaram (South Arcot district) on 24th September 1980. On 28th September, he inaugurated rural reconstruction programme at Vairapuri village (Tiruchirappalli district) under the auspices of Village Reconstruction organisation. He visited Madurai on 29th September 1980 and inaugurated the cow protection conference and laid the foundation stone for the Sivananda Hospital and Research Centre.

October 1980.—He declared open the renovated Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan at Kancheepuram on 24th and inaugurated Harijan Conference at Salem on 26th.

November 1980.—The Acting Governor declared open the new Sub-Court at Gobichettipalayam on 1st November 1980.

December 1980 -*January* 1981.—The Governor inaugurated the Fifth World Tamil Conference at Madurai on 4th January 1980 and also attended the valedictory function of the Conference along with the Prime Minister of India on 10 h January 1981. On 21st, he visited the Rice Research Station at Aduthurai, Thiruvaiyaru, Eachankottai, Kathadipatti villages and participated in some village level functions. On 23rd January 1981, he visited the Saraswathi Mahal Library, the Art Gallery at Thanjavur.

February 1981.—On 19th February, 1981 he visited Tuticorin, Pitchuvilai, Manapad, Seidunganallur, Krishnapuram villages in Tirunelveli district. On 20th, he visited Ambasamudram Paddy Reasearch Station, and inaugurated the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Red Cross Society, Kanyakumari Branch on 21st February 1981.

March 1981.—He visited Kaveripakkam, Sholingar, Melvenkatapuram, Mohanavaram, Tamarapakkam villages, Samaspadi, Kilpennathur and Cheyyar in North Arcot district and discussed with district officials the drought situation on 26th. On 27th, the Governor visited Kilsirupakkam village, inaugurated the drinking water supply project, inspected the Harijan Colony road works and was taken around Sathanur Dam.

Tours-Outside the State.

April 1980.—The Governor attended the Conference of Governors and Chief Ministers on 8th April 1980 at Delhi.

June 1980.—He (Shri Prabudas Patwari) visited his Home State (Gujarat) between 10th and 16th June.

September 1980.—He inaugurated the Centenary celebrations of the Diocess of Madhya Kerala at Kottayam on 23rd September 1980. He inaugurated a symposium on "Yoga" at Trivandrum (Kerala State) on 27th.

March 1981. Thiru Sadiq Ali attended the Governors' Conference at Delhi on 14th and 15th March.

Governor's important engagements in the City.

April 1980. He inaugurated World Health Day public meeting at Red Cross building on 7th. On 13th, he distributed Awards to artists of Tamil films. He inaugurated a Seminar and Exhibition under the auspices of Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

May 1980.—He inaugurated World Red Cross Day celebration on 8th.

June 1980.—On 4th, he inaugurated the Russian cultural programme. New Minsiters headed by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran were sworn in on 9th.

July 1980.—He inaugurated Platinum Jubilee celebrations of Automobile Association of Southern India on 7th. On 11th, he attended as Chief Guest the First Annual Conference of Indian Association of Bio-medical Scientists. He inaugurated the annual conference of Hindustan Chamber of Commerce on 29th.

August 1980.—He inaugurated Silver Jubilee Festival of the Tamil Nadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram on 10th. On 18th, he presided over the special convocation of the Madras University to confer D.Litt. on Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of UNESCO. He inaugurated the 125th Anniversary of YMCA on 22nd.

September 1980. On 18th September, he presided over the opening of Home for the Aged at Palavakkam village and presided over the reception in honour of the President of India by Andhra Maha Sabha.

October 1980.—From 2nd to 8th October, he attended various functions connected with the Gandhi Jayanthi celebrations at Gandhi Mandapam, Guindy and outside.

On 12th, he inaugurated a programme on Gandhian Trusteeship. He inaugurated a Seminar on ' passage of time and changes in standards of behaviour '.

November 1980.—The Governor released the "Voice of Samanvaya" at the C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar Foundation, while the Vice-President of India declared open the C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Foundation Plaque on 9th. On 15th, he attended the Golden Jubile celebrations of the Madras Parsi Association. He attended Guru Nanak 511th birthday celebrations on 22nd and on 26th, he presided over Andhra Pradesh Silver Jubilce celebrations.

December 1980.—On 8th, he declared open the Rajaji Centenary Memorial Library. He inauguarated the Second International Symposium on Industrial and Oriented Basic Elector-Chemistry. On 9th and on 13th December, he delivered the valedictory address at the Seminar on the nonformal Education. On 14th, he inaugurated the Decennial celebrations of Family Planning Association of India (Madras Branch). On 20th, he presided over the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of YMCA College of Physical Education. He presided over the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission on 26th. On 27th, he inaugurated the Science Sammelan under the auspices of All India Radio.

January 1981.—He inaugurated the All India Tourist Trade Fair organised by the State Government on 12th. On 15th, he inaugurated the 4th Indian Transaction l Analysis Conference. He inaugurated the 19th Anniversary Symposium of Institute of Mathematical Sciences on 17th. On 18th, he inaugurated PAMEX 1981—Printing and Allied Machinery Exhibition organised by the Madras Printers' and Lithographer Association.

On 26th, he presented State awards to outstanding artists under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Eyal Esai Nataka Manram. On 31st, he presided over the Sixteenth Leather Week Celebrations organised by the Central Leather Research Institute.

February 1981.—On 1st, he presided over the Platinum Jubilee celebrations of the South Indian Athletic Association. He was the chief guest at the finals of the International Tennis Tournament on 8th. He presided over the International Maritime Conference on 11th February. He inaugurated Ninth National Convention of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on 12th.

On 13th, he presided over the Seminar on Human Excellence organised by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He inaugurated the Fifth Asian Congress of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery on 14th. On 23rd, he inaugurated a Seminar on "Energy Options for Developing Countries". He inaugurated the All India Police Games and Athletic Meet on 25th. On 27th, he inaugurated the Eighth All India Conference of Indian Society of Blood Transfusion and Immunohaematology. He inaugurated a Symposium on "wheat and wheat products" on 28th.

March 1981.- He inaugurated the Sceince Exhibition at Meenakshi College on 6th. On 23rd he attended as Chief Guest the Annual Day Celebrations of St. Lauis Institute for the Deaf and Blind.

Important Guests who stayed in Raj Bhavan.

1. Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.

2. Shri M. Hidayathullah, Vice-President of India.

3. Shri Balram Jakhar, Speaker, Lok Sabha.

4. Governors of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Sikkim.

5. Lt. Governors of Pondicherry and Arunachal Pradesh.

6. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

7. Shri A. M. Thomas, Chairman, Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

8. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Party.

9. Dr. I. P. Singh, Deputy High Commissioner of India in United Kingdom.

10. Dr. I. G. Patel Governor, Reserve Bank of India.

11. Shri Md. Fazal, Member, Planning Commission of India.

12. Air Marshal I. H. Latif, Chief of the Air Staff.

13. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission of India,

14. Union Ministers : (a) Home Minister,

(b) External Affairs Minister,

(c) Finance Minister,

(d) Minister for Information and Br l casting,

(e) Minister for Petroleum,

(f) Minister for Shipping and Transport;

(g) Minister for Commerce,

(h) Minister for Law,

(i) Minister for Education,

(j) Minister for Communication,

(k) Minister for Agriculture,

(l) Minister for Labour and Planning.

15. Shri P. Venkatasubbiah, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs.

16. Shri Yogendra Makwana, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs.

17. Shri R. V. Swaminathan, Union Minister of State for Agriculture.

18. Dr. Charanjit Chanana, Union Minister of State for Industries.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Sixth Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved by the President of India by a proclamation issued on 17th February 1980 under article 356 of the Constitution of India and the State of Tamil Nadu came under President's Rule for the period from 18th February 1980 to 9th June 1980. The Seventh Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was constituted on the 9th June 1980 after the General Election in May, 1980 and after the revocation of President's rule in Tamil Nadu.

Session :

The particulars regarding the dates of commencement and prorogation of the sessions of the Seventh Tamilnadu Legislative Assembly during the period are as follows :—

First Session—

Date of Commencement : 19th June 1980.

Date of Proragation : 27th August 1980.

Days of sittings : 39 days.

Second Session :—

Date of commencement : 21st January 1981.

Date of Prorogation : 18th May 1981.

Days of sittings : 67 days.

Party position in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly as on 1st May 1981.

1. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam ..	130
2. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	35
3. Indian National Congress(I)	29
4. Communist Party of India (M)	11
5. Communist Party of India	10
6. Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress	6

7. All India Forward Block ..		3
8. Tamilnadu Kamaraj Congress		3
9. Janatha (JP) ..		2
10. Nominated member	..	1
11. Independents		3
12. Hon. Speaker		1
13. Vacant		1
	Total	235

Swearing in of members of the Seventh Assembly.

Thiru C. V. Velappan, Member, Legislative Assembly representing Kabilamalai Constituency was appointed as the Speaker pretem by the Governor in exercise of the powers conferred by article 188 of the Constitution of India before whom oath of affirmation be made by member of the Legislative Assembly under the said article. He made and subscribed his affirmation before the Governor on the afternoon of the 18th June, 1980 at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, Madras. All the other 234 members including the nominated member subscribed the oath or affirmation before the Speaker Protem in the House on 19th June 1980.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker :

The Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker were held on 21st June 1980. Thiru K. Rajaram and Thiru P. H. Pandian were unanimously elected Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively.

Governor's address :

During the period, Governor's Address took place on two occasions (1) on the first occasion Thiru Prabhudas B. Patwari, the then Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the members of both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras-9 on 21st June 1980. On the Second Occasion Thiru Sadiq Ali, Governor of Tamil Nadu addressed the members of

both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras on 21st January 1981.

Obituary references and condolence resolutions :-

During the period 18 obituary references were made on the demise of 16 former members of the Assembly and one sitting M.L.C. and one in regard to persons who lost their lives in a rail accident near Vaniyambadi, North Arcot district and silence for two minutes as a markof respect to the deceased was observed by the members. During the period four condolence Resolutions were passed *Nem con* on the demise of Thiru V. V. Giri, former President of India. Thiru Bishnurammedhi former Governor of Tamil Nadu. Thiru Sanjay Gandhi, General Secretary of A.I.C.C. (I) and a sitting Member of the Assembly viz. Thiru V. Valmiki and the house adjourned for the day as a mark of respec of the deceased.

Financial Business :

The Budget for the year 1980-81 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by Hon. Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhian, Minister for Finance on 2nd July 1981. The General discussion on the Budget took place for 5 days and the discussion on the voting on Demands for Grants lasted for 17 days. The first supplementary statement of expenditure for the year 1980-81 was presented to the Assembly by Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhian, Minister for Finance on 27th January 1981 and it was discussed and voted in full on 6th February 1981. The Budget for the year. 1981-82 was presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Minister for Finance on 21st March 1981. The General discussion on the Budget took place for 7 days and the discussion on the voting on Demands for Grants lasted for 25 days. The Final supplementary statement of Expenditure for the year 1980-81 was presented to the Assembly by the Minister for Finance on 23rd March 1981 and it was discussed and voted in full on 26th March 1981. On 26th March 1981, the Minister for Finance moved the Advanced Grants for the year 1981-82 (Vote on Account) and it was put and carried and grants were made.

Legislation:

During the period 89 bills were introduced out of which 78 bills were considered and passed.

Government Resolutions and Government Motions.—

2 Government Resolutions and 33 Government motions were moved and adopted in the Assembly.

Satements made by Hon. Minister under Rules 54, 106, 107 *and* 109 *of the Assembly Rules* :

During the period 153 statements were made by the Hon. Ministers on the floor of the House on their attention being called under Rule 54 the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules on matters of urgen public importance.

Eleven statements were made by Hon, Ministers under Rule 106 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules.

8 Statements were made by Hon. Minister under Rule 107 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Rules.

One statement was made by Hon. Leader of the House under rule 109 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

Adjournment motions :

During the period 62 adjournment motions were sought to be raised in the Assembly but consent to raise the motion was withheld after hearing the Member and Hon. Minister concerned.

Questions :

The details regarding the number of starred and short Notice Questions answered on the floor of the House and the unstarred questions and answers placed on the table of the House during the period are as follows :

Starred question answered ... —	1280
Short Notice questions answers	83

Unstarred questions together with their answers placed on the Table—824.

Unveiling of the Portraits In the Assembly Chamber :

On 9th August 1980 Tmt. Jothi Venkatachalam, Governor of Kerala State unveiled the portraits of:

1. Thanthai Periyar E.V. Ramasamy Naicker ;
2. Dr. Ambedkar ;
3. Quaidi-e-Millath Mohammed Ismail ; and
4. Pasumpon Semmal Muthuramaliga Thevar

in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Chamber.

Reports presented to the House :

16 reports were presented to the Assembly by the respective Chairmen of various committees during the period.

Papers placed on the table of the House :

747 papers were placed on the table of the House as detailed below:

A. Statutory Rules and Orders—388.

B. Reports, Notifications and Other Papers.—359.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Strength :

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council comprised of 63 members including the Honourable Chairman. As on 31st March 1981 there were only 42 members in the Council and 21 seats were vacant. Of these 42 membres, 16 membres belong to All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 5 to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, 4 to the Teachers-Graduates Progressive Front, 3 to the Indian National Congress (I), one each to the Indian Union Muslim League, United Party, Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress and 8 Independents and the Honourable. Chairman.

Appointment of Leader of the House :

Honourable Thiru K. RajaMohammed, Minister for Irrigation was appointed as Leader of the House (Council).

Election of Deputy Chairman :

Pulavar Pulamai Pithan was declared duly elected as Deputy Chairman, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council on 30th July 1980.

Appointment of Government Whip :

Dr. T. R. Janarthanam was appointed as Government Whip in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council on 26th June 1980.

Sittings :

During the period under Review, there were two sessions. The Legislative Council met for 26 days and 43 days during the 58th and 59th Session, respectively.

Governor's Address :

The Govenor addressed both the Houses of the Legislature assembled together twice on 21st June 1980 and 21st January 1981 at the Commencement of the 58th and 59th Sessions, respectively. The discussions on the Motion of Thanks took place for 3 days and 8 days and the motion of thanks was adopted without amendment.

Condolence Resolutions :

Condolence Resolutions were passed on the death of (i) Thiru Rathina Balagurusamy, M.L.C.; (ii) Thiru Sanjay Gandhi, M.P.; (iii) Thiru V. V. Giri, former President of India and (iv) Thiru Bishnuram Methi, former Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Obituary references :

Obituary references were made on the demise of the following :—

1. Thiru V. Gurunandan Row, Former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

2. Thirumathi K. B. Sundarambal, Former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

3. Thiru M. Ayyasamy, Former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

4. Thiru V. Valmigi, Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

5. Thiru K. Kotti Reddi, Former Minister of composite Madras State.

6. Thiru S. C. Sengottu Velappan, Former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

7. Thiru K. Kamalakannan, Former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

8. Thiru A. Sambasiva Reddiar, Former Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council.

On the 11th February 1981, the Hon. Chairman expressed good will on behalf of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council and himself for the speedy recovery of the injured persons and made obituary reference for the deceased in the train accident near Vaniyambadi on 11th February 1981.

Financial Business :

During the year, the following items of Financial Business were discussed in the Council :—

1. Budget for 1980–81.

2. First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1980–81.

3. Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1980–81.

4. Budget for 1981–82.

5. Annual Financial Statement for 1980–81 and the Supplementary Financial Statement for 1979–80 of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

Official Bills :

During the period under report 78 bills as passed by the Assembly were received in the Council for its concurrence or recommendations as the case might be and they were passed by the Council without any amendments or recommendations.

Questions :

351 starred questions and 3 short notice questions were answered on the floor of the House. Answers to 24 Unstarred questions were laid on the Table of the House.

Statement made under rule 42 of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Rules :

During the period under report, 105 statements were made by the Ministers on their attention being called under Rule 42 of the Council Rules on matters of urgent public importance, Under Rule 82 of the Council Rules 4 statements were made by the Ministers.

Adjournment Motions :

33 Adjournment Motions were sought to be raised in the Council and consent for all the adjournment motions were withheld by the Hon. Chairman.

Election to Statutory bodies :

1. Dr. T. R. Janarthanam was declared duly elected on 9th July 1980 to the Senate of the Madurai Kamaraj University.

2. Thiruvalargal A. J. Doss, Arcot N. Veerasamy and Dr. T. R. Janarthanam were declared duly elected on 28th January 1981 to the Senate of the Madras University.

3. On 28th January 1981 Thiruvalargal C. Ramalingam and D. Santhosam were declared duly elected to the Senate of the Annamalai University.

4. On 29th January 1981 Thiru Kaduvetti Kannappan was declared duly elected to the Tamil Nadu Land Improvement Board.

Elections :

Four members Thiru G.Swaminathan, Dr. T. R. Janarthanam, Selvi A. Leelavathy and Thiru P. R. Thomas were elected from 21st April 1980 from the Graduates and Teachers' Constituencies to fill up the vacancies caused by the retirement of members by efflux of time on 20th April 1980 A.N.

Seven Members Thiru E.V.A. Vallimuthu, Thiru S. Muthu, Thiru S. R. Eradha, Thiru V. V. V. Anandam, Thiru Kaduvetti Kannappan, Thiru A. J. Doss and Thiru R. D. Seethapathy were elected from 27th June 1980 by the members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to fill up the vacancies in the Council, caused by the retirment of the members by efflux of time on the After noon of 20th April 1980.

The following two members were elected by the members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to fill up the vacancies in the Council caused by the resignation of the following members :—

Name of the Constituency.	*Name of the member resigned.*	*Name of the member elected.*	*Date of election.*
State Legislative Assembly.	Thiru K. Narayanaswamy.	Thiru O. S. Doraiswamy.	27th June 1980.
State Legislative Assembly.	Thiru S. D. Somasundaram.	Thiru Jeppiar.	27th June 1980.

Thiru K. Arunachalam, Thirumathi Tara Cherian and Thiru P. Munusamy were nominated to fill up the vacancies in the Council with effect from 21st April 1980 caused by the retirement of three members by efflux of time on the afternoon of 20th April 1980. Thiru M. A. Muthiah Chettiar was nominated from 28th April 1980 to fill up the vacancy in the council caused by the death of Thiru Rathina Balaguruswamy. Thiru P. U. Shanmugam was elected by the members of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly to fill up the vacancy in the Council caused by the resignation of Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy on 24th January 1981.

Discussion on Policy Notes :

The following policy notes were discussed in the Council during the period under Report :—

(i) *58th Session :*

1. Policy Note on Education.
2. Policy Note on Medical and Public Health.
3. Policy Note on Food and Civil Supplies.
4. Policy Note on Labour.
5. Policy Note on Handlooms.
6. Policy Note on Industries and Rural Industries.

7. Policy Note on Agriculture.

8. Policy Note on Irrigation.

9. Policy Note on Welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) *59th Session* :

10. Policy Note on Highways.

11. Policy Note on Community Development and Municipal Administration.

12. Policy Note on Medical and Public Health.

13. Policy Note on Industries.

14. Policy Note on Education.

15. Policy Note on Food.

16. Policy Note on Labour.

CHAPTER I—AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

Seasonal conditions.—1980-1981 began with an unpredictable monsoonic pattern. Though the South West Monsoon was near normal in the northern coastal districts, it has by passed the districts of Pudukottai, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruneveli and Kanniyakumari. Sowing of dry crops especially groundnut and cholam in an extent of 2·35 and 2·90 Lakhs ha. respectively was badly affected due to this erratic behaviour of the monsoon. Receipt of copious rains in the West coast in the beginning of season has resulted in the satisfsctory storage conditions of the reservoirs of Mettur and Bhavanisagar. The Mettur Dam was opened on the due date which mainly contributed to a record Kuruvai harvest in the delta. The North East Monsoon set in over Tamil Nadu during the second week of October 1980, has receded after a few days of aetivity. The poor North East Monsoon, has adversely affected Samba and Navarai crops. To obviate this, the department has advised thefarmer to go in for light duty crops like millets, oilseeds and pulses in the place of heavy duty crops like paddys Inspite of our best extension offorts, the failure of both the monsoons has resulted a general shortall in the production of all the crops.

State Seed Farms.—The State Seed Farms were opened and mintained to produce quality seeds of paddy, hybrid millets, pulses and vegetabels under the direct technical supervision of the departmental officers. There are 46 —State Seed Farms in the State which includes two large size farms one at Kudumianmalai in Pudukottai district and the other at Navlock in North Arcot district. In Annapannai production of parent materials of all hybrid millets, vegetables and pulses are being taken up for the whole State.

Inputs :

Seed is the basic input for production. There are three distinct stages inSeed Production, viz.,(1) Breedar Seed Production, (2) Foundation Seed Production and (3) Certified Seed Production. The Certified

seed alone is supplied to the farmers. The primary obligation of this scheme is to make available these quality seeds to the farmers in time at reasonable cost. 8,263 tonnes of paddy, 226 tonnes of millets and 523 tonnes of hybrid millets have been distributed during 1980–81. During 1980–81 8,705 tonnes of paddy, 175 tonnes of millets and 522 tonnes of hybrid millets have been procured. The failure of monsoon has affected the procurement of seeds to some extent.

Fertiliser—The consumption of chemical fertilisers in terms of nutrients is furnished below :—

1. Nitrogenous—2·86.
2. Phosphorous—0·84.
3. Potash—1·09.

Quality Control—Achievement during 1980-81 :—

1. Inspection of Manure mixing firms—1372 Kgs.
2. Surprise inspection of manure mixing firms—231 Nos.
3. No. of samples taken from Manure mixing firms—1,341 Nos.
4. No. of dealer shop inspected—14,739 Nos.
5. Surprise inspection of dealer shops—2,084 Nos.
6. No. of sampls taken from dealer shops—6,076 Nos.
7. No. of cases booked—4 Nos.
8. Cancellation of certificate of Registration—55 Nos.
9. Suspension of certificate of Registration—213 Nos.
10. No. of warnings issued—866 Nos.

Plant Protection :

The Department implemented the following programmes under Plant Protection Scheme during the year :

1. Purchase and distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals.

2. Centrally sponsored scheme for the control of paddy stem-borer by undertaking Mass Ground spraying under endemic area programme.

3. Centrally sponsored scheme for control of Brown Plant Hopper in Paddy.

4. Strengthening of Plant Protection Equipments Pool for hiring out to farmers.

5. Maintenance and upkeep of Plant protection equipments.

6. Quality control of insecticides.

Purchase and Distribution of Plant Protection Chemicals.—An **amount** of Rs. 288·805 lakhs was spent during the year towards purchase of plant protection chemical. During the year a quantity of 7,785 M.Tons of dust formulations and 1,49,788 litres of liquid formulations were distributed through the Agricultural Depots.

Coverage of Area under Plant Protection Scheme during 1980–81 :

The following are the progress of plant protection scheme during the year :

Item of work...	Area achieved in lakh hectares.
(1)	(2)
Area treated under —	
(a) Food crops	49·340
(b) Non food crops	25·228
(c) Weed control ..	0·343
(d) Rodent control	5·316
(e) Seed treatment ..	20·277

Pulses Development Scheme —: Integrated scheme on Pulses seed centre and seed Multiplication.

Seed Farms were arranged in 1405 8 ha. and 1,972 tonne of pulses seeds were procured during 1980–81. A quantity of 2,298 tonnes of pulses quality seeds and 1,94,937 Nos. of rhizobial culture packets were distributed. One acre demonstrations were laid in 1,019 locations giving a subsidy of Rs. 65/per acre towards the cost of inputs to pulses growers.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme :

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme is in operation in Thanjavur district, since 1960. The two blocks of Arantangi and Avudaiyarkoil which were previously in Thanjavur district are now in Pudukkottai district. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme is still in operation in these two blocks as previously. The following are the achievements recorded under Intensive Agricultural District programme during 1980–81.—

	(IN LAKH HECTARES.)
1. Coverage of area—	
Paddy—	
(*a*) Kuruvai	1·69
(*b*) Samba	2·89
(*c*) Thaladi	1·41
Total	5·99

2. Millets:	0·06
3. Compact Demonstration laid (Numbers)	134
4. Adaptive Research Trials (conducted Numbers)	188

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme :

The intensive Agricultural Area Programme is implemented throughout the State of Tamil Nadu except in Thanjavur and Uthagamandalam districts where seprate Development Programmes are implemented.

The following are the achievements recorded under Intensive Agricultural Area Programme during the year 1980–81 :—

Serial number and crop.		*Achievement.*
(1)		(2)
		(IN LAKH HECTARES.)
1. Paddy		13·41
2. Cholam		1·05
3. Cumbu		1·39
4. Ragi		1·31
5. Cotton		0·76
	Total	17·92

High Yielding Varieties Programme :

The Scheme is in operation from 1966–67 onwards in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except Uthagamandalam district. The main object of the scheme is to saturate of paddy and millets to increase the production of these crops. The achievements under this programme during 1980–81 is furnished below :—

Serial number and Crop.		*Achievement.*
(1)		(2) (IN LAKH HECTARES.)
Paddy—		
I.R. Derivatives ..		17·08
Other High Yielding varieties		2·25
	Total	19·33

Serial number and crop. (1)	*Achievement.* (2) (in lakhs hectare.)
Millets—	
Cholam	1·69
Cumbu	2·29
Ragi	1·86
Maize	0·36
Total	6·20

Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development Project :

The object of the scheme is to improve the economic condition of the dryland farmers, besides increasing the food production in the dryland by adopting the crop production techniques and the recommended package of practices along with soil and moisture conservations measures.

Progress of Achievement during 1980–81 :

I. Area to be covered (ha.)—	
Koilpatti	825
Pudukkottai ..	815
II. *Inputs—*	
Seeds distributed (M.T.)	32·350
III. *Infrastructure—*	
Crop demonstrations	100
Adaptive Research Trials (Nos.) ..	5
Field Days	60

IV. *Farmers Training*—

(*a*) Farmers trained (Nos.)	1,135
(*b*) Study tour to Annapannai (Number of farmer) ..	735
(*c*) Training in farm machinery ..	104
(*d*) Educational tour	2

V. *Farm Machinery*—

Supply of agricultural implements	2,451
Supply of plant protection equipment	96

VI. *Permanent works*

(*a*) Water harvesting (Number)	5
(*b*) Gully control	40
(*c*) Perculation tanks	9
(*d*) Desilting of tanks	12

VII. *Minor Irrigation*—

(*a*) Community bore well energisation (Numbers)	1
(*b*) Construction of pump houses (Numbers)	1

VIII. *Animal Husbandry*—

(*a*) Supply of milch animals ..	367
(*b*) Supply of sheep units	232
(*c*) Fodder development (Ha.)	2

Farmers Training Centres :

The main object of the scheme is to educate the farming community in the new techniques of Agricultural production to equip them with

sound knowledge of inputs with the required skill to handle them efficiently so that the increased cost of inputs reflects in the per acre yield of crops. The achievements made during 1980-81 are furnished below :—

1. Institutional training	238
2. Demonstration for women	133
3. Institutional training for convenors	112
4. Peripatetic training	1,369

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.]

Cattle Development.

Livestock Farms. All the 8 Livestock Farms functioning at Hosur Orathanad, Pudukkottai, Korrukkai, Chettinad, Uthagamandalam, Madhavaram Abishekapatti and one Exotic cattle Breeding Farm at Eachenkottai continued to Function. The performance of these farms is given below :—

(i) Cattle strength as on 1st April 1980	4,557
(ii) Cattle strength as on 1st April 1981 ..	4,294
(iii) Number of calves born ..	1,213
(iv) Number of animals purchased ..	168
(v) Number of bulls sold	211
(vi) Number of bulls transferred to Departmental institutions	143
(vii) Total Quantity of milk produced	33,82,589 Lts.
(viii) Total quantity of milk sold to the public	11,85,860 Lts.
(ix) Amount realised through the sale of milk ..	Rs. 21,89,298·78
(x) Total amount realised through the sale of manure	Rs. 51,314·87

Aniraikappagam.—4 Aniraikappagams are in receipt of assistance from Government during the year. The performance of these units are given below :—

(i) Strength of these units as on 1st April 1980	166
(ii) Strength as on 1st April 1981 ..	112
(iii) Total quantity of Milk produced ..	84,544 Kgs.

Key Village Scheme.—62 Key Village Blocks were functioning with 620 sub-centres. Out of this 5 blocks were established during the year at Nannilam, Kodavasal, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam and Mannargudi

in Thanajvur district. The performance of this scheme during the year is given below :—

1. Number of A.I. done	2,48,051
2. Number of calves born	35,2[illegible]2
3. Number of castrations done	43,195
4. Number of cases treated	5,94,222
5. Number of vaccinations done ..	6,80,891

Intensive Cattle Development Projects—There were 7 Intensive Cattle Development Projects functioning during the year. All projects have 50 sub-centres each except Madurai Project which has 100 sub-centres. The performance of these projects is as follows :—

1. Number of A.I. done ..	1,73,051
2. Number of calves born	41,120
3. Number of cases treated	5,06,941
4. Number of castrations performed	47,533
5. Number of vaccinations done ..	4,63,575

Sheep Development.—(i) *Sheep farms and units.*—The 2 sheep farms and 4 sheep units continued to function during the year. The gist of the performance is given below :—

1. Strength as on 31st March 1980	5,967
2. Strength as on 1st April 1981 ..	6,434
3. Number of lambs born	2,925
4. Number of sheep sold for breeding	1,052
5. Amount realised through the sale	Rs. 1,55,379

Establishment of Goat Breeding Unit Pudukkottai.—A scheme was sanctioned during 1980-81 for establishing a Goat Breeding Unit at District Livestock Farm, Pudukkottai with a foundation stock of

Jamnapari Goats at a cost of Rs. 15·98 lakhs. The object of the scheme is to improve the milk and meat production of the local variety of Goat through Cross Breeding with Jamnapari Goats which is a recognised Indian Breed. 330 Goats were purchased during the year.

Poultry Development.—The 2 Hatcheries and 29 Poultry Extension Centres, continued to function during the year. The gist of the performance of these units is given below :—

1. Strength of birds as on 31st March 1980	59,462
2. Strength of birds as on 1st April 1981	39,331
3. Number of chicks received by hatch ..	93,665
4. Number of birds sold for breeding ..	28,630
5. Number of birds sold for table	93,865
6. Number of eggs collected ..	19,02,041
7. Number of eggs sold for breeding	7,762
8. Number of eggs sold for table	17,57,354

Piggery Development.—The 6 piggery units continued to function. The gist of the performance of these units is given below :—

1. Strength as on 31st March 1980	279
2. Strength as on 1st April 1981 ..	391
3. Number of Piglets born	502
4. Pigs sold for breeding ..	236
5. Pigs sold for table ..	9

Fodder Development.—The 4 fodder seed production units continued to function. One more unit was established at Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Eachenkottai in Thanjavur district. Much attention is also given in all other District Livestock Farms to raise fodder. The performance of these farms and units is given below :—

1. Total area under pasture	3,434·25 acres.
2. Total quantity of fodder produced	10,007 Metric ton.

3. Total quantity of fodder sold ...	119 Metric ton.
4. Fodder slips distributed (Nos.) ..	46,40,505
5. Amount realised through the sale of fodder	23,648

Veterinary Health Services.—During the year 12 clinician centres, 47 veterinary hospitals, 6 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons-Key village centres, 531 veterinary dispensaries, 75 veterinary dispensaries *cum*-key village centres were engaged in rendering veterinary aid to the ailing animals.

The work done particulars of these centres are as follows :—

1. Number of cases treated	69,11,59)
2. Number of castrations done	3,54,777
3. Number of vaccinations done ..	49,90,311
4. Number of A.I. done	11,91,128
5. Number of calves born	2,91,529

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme.—17 district squads, 10 vigilance units and 13 check-posts were engaged in the eradication of rinderpest disease in the State. Out of this 3 district squads were establihsed at Pudukkottai, Erode and Virudhunagar during the year under report. The works carried out in this regard are given below :—

1. Number of animals vaccinated by the Rinderpest staff	52·69 lakhs
2. Number of animals vaccinated by other departmental staff	54.15 lakhs
3. Number of outbreaks attended	23
4. Number of attacks	1,849
5. Number of deaths	762

The total receipts and charges of the Department during the year are given below :—

1. Receipts ..	Rs. 1,08,28,372.07
2. Expenditure	Rs. 14,21,04,955.05

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The State Dairy Development was established in 1958 and the first modern dairy was set up in Tamil Nadu in 1963 in Madavaram Milk Colony. At Madurai a dairy was set up in 1967. A number of chilling centres were established from time to time to facilitate the procurement of surplus milk from rural areas and to arrange for intermediate processing before despatch to main dairies at Madras and Madurai. The major activities connected with procurement, processing and marketing of milk and products were taken over by the T.N.D.D.C. in 1972 all the commercial activities of the department have been transferred to the corporation.

The main function of the Dairy Development Department is related with Milk Co-operatives, their organisation registration, supervision and employment. Moreover the dairy developmental activities in the Districts of Thanjavur, Thiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu are also being attended to by the Department.

Milk co-operatives form the base of the organised sector of dairying in the State. The milk producers are the members of the rural co-operatives. The co-operatives offer a fair price to Milk Producers for the Milk supplied to them and exploitation by middle man and private traders is thereby eliminated. The rural milk producers' societies have provided a good employment potential for rural unemployed and under-employed.

Salient features about Milk Co-operatives and Unions Co-operative Primary Societies :

(i)	Number of active Milk Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu	4,859
(ii)	Number of members in the milk Co-operatives (Active Societies only).	7,77,741
(iii)	Paid up share capital of the Societies (Active Societies only).	1,67,26,766

Co-operative Milk Unions :

(i) Number of Milk Supply Union		17
(ii) Number of Milk Producers' Unions ...		6
(iii) Number of Members in the Milk Unions		18,088
(iv) Paid up share capital in the Unions	Rs.	38·16 lakhs

Production and Sales :

		(litres in lakhs).
(i) Daily average production (both Societies and Unions)	..	5·70
(ii) Daily average local sales (both Societies and Unions)		3·02
(iii) Daily average supply to TNDDC Limited		2·68

Financial assistance to Milk Co-operatives.—Government have sanctioned a sum of Rupees one crore (100 lakhs) towards ways and means advances to T.N.D.D.C. (interest at 12 per cent per annum) to be repayable in two instalments on 2nd January 1982 and 1st April 1982 under Non-Plan head.

Harijan Welfare Schemes.—Under this Scheme Harijan members of the Dairy Co-operatives were provided with loan of Rs.1,500 each at the first instance by the Nationalised Banks (or) Co-operative Central Banks. The subsidy of Rs. 500 each was sanctioned and paid to the Bank. The amount would be adjusted against the loan amount of the member concerned. Each member would be provided with 2 instalments of loan of Rs. 1,500 each amounting to Rs. 3,000.

Under the above scheme Government subsidy to the extent of Rs. 11·00 lakhs has been disbursed during 1980-81 and 2,235 Harijan members of Milk Co-operatives in Tamil Nadu have been benefited.

SPECIAL SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE T.C.M.P.F.

Hill Area Development Programme.—Under this programme it is intended to develop dairying in Nilgiris District over a period of 5 years from 1975-76 for increasing the existing production of milk from, 24,000 litres to 40,000 litres a day, involving nearly 10,000 farmers. This programme has brought a silent revolution in 281 villages and hamlets in Nilgiris District in terms of scientific breeding, Animal Husbandry practices and the resultant growth in the socio economic conditions of about 16,000 farmers including 3,942 scheduled castes and tribes. Government have sanctioned so far, an assistance of Rs. 265·83 lakhs (up to the end of 1980-81) on a pattern of 50 per cent interest bearing loan and 50 per cent share capital to the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 169·12 lakhs has been released so far by the Government. Out of this assistance, a sum of Rs. 60·45 lakhs is provided towards the construction of a new dairy complex by the Nilgiris District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union. Towards this, an extent of 11 acres of land has since been acquired and construction work will be taken up during the current year itself. The two chilling centres, one at Gudalur and the other at Kothagiri built out of the assiatance received under this programme are working satisfactorily. So far 89 Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies have been formed and a quantity of 29,000 litres of milk a day is collected.

Drought Prone Area Programme.—The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 72 34 lakhs for Dharmapuri District and Rs. 17.58 lakhs for Ramanathapuram District under this programme up 1979 80. Following this, a sum of Rs. 15·95 lakhs has been sanctioned for Dharmapuri District for 1980 81. Government have accorded sanction for Rs. 16.98 lakhs for the year 1980-81 for implementing the Dairy Development activities in Ramanathapuram District.

Milk Colony, Madhavaram.—The Milk Colony at Madhavaram provides accommadation for animals owned bythe private persons in the milk trade and provides veterinary health care, breeding facilities supply of computed cattle feed at reasonable price, salvage facilities and financial assistance.

The actual revenue of the Dairy Development Department for the year 1980 81 is as follows :

	(RUPEES.)
(*a*) Rent from cattlemen	25·50
(*b*) Sale of stores and Cattle feed..	1,390·05
(*c*) Sale of milk by Dairy Units ..	...
(*d*) Other receipts..	10,40,941·16
(*e*) Rent	.3,85,470·62
Deduct Refunds:	368·85
Net amount ..	14,27,458·48

There has been an increase in production and procurement of milk during 1980-81. The revision of purchase price of raw milk has resulted in increased collection both in the l an and flush months during this year. All efforts are being made to improve the production and to provide better service both to the milk producers and to be consuming public.

THE TAMIL NADU POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited (TAPCO) was established in 1973 to give impetus to planned poultry development in Tamil Nadu. True to its avowed object TAPCO has been developing poultry over the years. The Corporation supplies hybrid chicks and feed and undertakes marketing of eggs, poultry meat in the State to stabilise the prices and to assure a reasonable income to the farmer.

The activities are brought out below function wise :

Commercial wing :

Poultry Feed Mixing Units :—Four Feed Mixing units at Nandanam (Madras), Kottanattu (Trichy), Kappalur (Madurai), Tiruppur (Coimbatore) are functioning at present. Balanced poultry feed is produced in these fourPoultry Feed MixingUnits using industrial and agricultural by-products. The quality of poultry Feed mixed at TAPCO Unit is maintained at a high level through rigid tests of the feed ingredients and the mixed feed conducted by the Feed Analytical Laboratory at Nanda nam (Madras). The feed mixed by TAPCO is awarded with ISI Certification mark. The price policy evolved and followed assures reasonable prices for feed.

The Feed produced and sold this year is 6,045 M.T. and 6,116 M.T. respectively upto December 1980.

Marketing Centres :—

TAPCO has marketing centres under the charge of Deputy Managers in the following districts.

1. Madras.
2. Chengalpattu
3. North Arcot
4. Salem
5. Coimbatore

6. Tiruchirappalli
7. Madurai
8. Tirunelveli

The marketin Centres functioning in the above districts are concentrationg in the sale of quality poultry products. Besides, these Marketing Centres and the several depots attached to these centres provide necessary inputs to the farmers such as quality chicks, balanced feed technical expereitise and collect the products such as eggs and culled birds for marketing.

Sale of pork and pork products :—

Besides selling poultry products, TAPCO, is selling pork and pork products also, pork is procured from Tamil Nadu Government Animal Husbandry Department and Pork products are purchased from MAFCO, Bombay.

Chick Hatchery at Arasur (Coimbatore district) :—

Introduction of hybrid chicks paved way for commercial poultry farming in Tamil Nadu, Especially around Salem, Erode, Chengalpattu, Madurai and Trichirappalli districts farmers show greater enthusiasm in commercial Poultry farming in order to improve their economic condition by availing of the various, developmental measures undertaken by Government like Special Livestock Production Programme, Applied Nutrition Programme, etc., for their welfare. The introduction of commercial chicks in poultry industry aroused greater zeal among the farmers and other Poultry breeders. With the formation of TAPCO in 1973, it felt the need to help the Growers in Commercial farming and established a Chick Hatchery at Arasur which is ideally suited to house the parent stock to achieve better results in rearing parent birds and producing healthy commercial chicks.

Tapco Grower Farms and Extension Centres are situated at the following places :—

1. Chengalpattu
2. Kottapattu (Tiruchirappalli District)
3. Perundurai (Periyar District)
4. Seshanchavadi (Salem District)
5. T. Kallupatti (Madurai District).

These five centres rear day old chicks and supply to the Poultry, Farmers, Government Institutions. Farmers under Special Livestock Production Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Applied Nutrition Programme and other schemes. These centres also provide technical know-how and health cover to the birds reared in and around these centres.

Special Livestock Production Programme (Poultry production Programme):

This scheme sponsored by the Government of India is implemented by TAPCO in the Districts of North Arcot, Chengalpattu, Salem and Madurai. The scheme which was sanctioned in 1976–77, envisages the establishment of 6,000 poultry units at the rate of 1,500 poultry units in the above mentioned districts. The scheme has been sanctioned initally for a period of 3 years from 1976-77 onwards. It is continued by the Government of Tamil Nadu with the funding pattern of sharing the expenditure by Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India at 50:50 basis. Till now 3,618 farmers have been benefited under the scheme.

Important Achievements :

1. Government of Tamil Nadu with effect from April 1979 have exempted levy of Sales Tax, Surcharge on the sale of live birds asa measure of reducing additional burden on the farmers and to encourage poultry farming in Tamil Nadu. TAPCO's request for granting exemption from levy of Sales tax on feed is under the consideration of Government.

2. Lower Power Tariff for the electricity used in Poultry Farms continues to be in force.

3. The Insurance Coverages Scheme for Special Livestock Production Programme (PPP) is also in vogue.

Financial :

For 1980-81, TAPCO is likely to achieve a profit of Rs. 7.44 lakhs as per its budget estimates.

TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited was incorporated in 1966. The main objects of the Corporation are :

1. To encourage industries which will help the growth and modernisation of agriculture. Animal Husbandry, Pisiculture and Polutry Farming ; and

2. To encourage food processing industries. The present authorised share capital is Rs. 400·00 lakhs and the subscribed and paid up capital is Rs. 360·00 lakhs. Of this, the Government of Tamil Nadu have so far contributed Rs. 195·00 lakhs and Government of India Rs. 165·00 lakhs.

Manufacture of Pesticide Technicals.—The four Southern States comprising of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu account for nearly50 percent of the country's entire pesticidesconsumption However, the growth of pesticides industry in South has not kept pace with the increase in usage of the same. Appreciating this fact and the need to ensure timely availabilityof quality pesticides at reasonable price and in sufficient quantities, the Agro Industries Corporations of Southern states in collaboration with M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Limited (A Government of India Undertaking) have formed a new company in the name of "Southern Pesticides Corporation of India Limited". The main object is to mobilise the resources available with all these five companies for an effective and long term development of pesticides and allied industries in South India and elsewhere as necessary. The paid up share capital of the company is Rs. 194·80 lakhs.

Marketing of spare parts.—During he year 1979-80, the Corporation's sale of spare parts was Rs. 128·47 lakhs and the sale during 1980-81 was Rs. 138·13 lakhs.

Sale of Tractors and Power Tillers.—The sale of imported tractors was one of the main activities of the Corporation till 1973. With the discontinuance of import of tractors, distribution of four makes of

indigenous tractors was taken up by the Corporation. So far, 2836 tractors have been sold on cash and carry basis upto the year 1980-81. apart from the sale of 350 tractors under the Hire purchase scheme. During 1981-81, 40 tractors and 65 power tillers were sold.

Spare Parts.—To ensure regular and timely supply of spare parts for tractors at reasonable rates and to keep the tractors in proper working condition, adequate quantities of spare parts are being stocked, and sold to farmers through ten sales, depots, at Madras, Panruti, Madurantakam, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Mayavaram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore and Pondicherry. Based on the demand, more such sales outlets will be opened all over the State in due couse. During 1979-80, spare parts to the valve of Rs. 128·47 lakhs have been sold. The sale during 1980-81 was Rs. 138·13 lakhs.

Scheme for Training Unemployed Agricultural Engineering Graduates for starting Agro service centres.—The Object of the scheme is to generate employment opportunities for graduates and diploma holders in Engineering and other Technical personnel such as Agricultural graduates and Ex-servicemen and to encourage them to settle in rural areas and promote agricultural activities. The scheme sponsored and subsidised by Government of India is in operation from 1st July 1972. So for 297 candidates have been trained by this Corporation under this scheme and 211 of these trainees have started agro service Centres in various rural areas of this State.

Pesticides Sales.—In 1972, the Corporation took up the formulation of popular pesticides, important among them being BHC 10 per cent and Endrin 20 per cent to begin with these formulations were carried out in private formulator's Units, making use of their spare capacities, but the Corporation has now set up a plant or its own at Ambattur at a capital cost of Rs. 9·79 lakhs. This plant went into Commercial production from September, 1976. To meet the expected heavy demand a second mill together with complementary facilities has been erected at a cost of Rs. 4·00 lakhs. Quality pesticides manufactured

by the Corporation to ISI standards are sold to the public by the Corporation's Regional centres and Agricultural Depots. For the year 1980-81 885 MTS.of dust formulations and 7,400 litres of liquid formulations to the value of Rs.11.47 lakhs have been sold.

Fishnet Project.—The Corporation produced 17 M.T. of fish nets during 1980-81.

Alfalfa Meal Plant at Udumalpettai.—This Corporation has set up one Alfalfa manufacturing plant at Udumalpettai. The Alfalfa meal if manufactured by processing Lucerne grass. The Alfalfa meal is used as an essential ingredient in the preparation of cattle and poultry feed and is being successfully marketed. During 1978—79 and 1979-80, 188 M.T. and 275 MT of Lucerne meal was sold to the value of Rs. 1.45 lakhs and Rs. 2·37 lakhs respectively. For the year 1980—81 251 MT of lucerne meal to the value of Rs. 2·45 lakhs have been marketed.

Oil Milling complex at Pochampalli.—The Corporation has set up an integrated oil milling complex for processing sunflower seeds. The plant is set up at Pochampalli in the backward area of Dharmapuri district. The capital cost of the plant is Rs. 56·00 lakhs. The plant has a capacity to process 50 MT of oilseeds,refine 20 MT of oil and solvent extract 40 MT of oil cake per day of 24 hours. The plant went into commercial production in September 1978.

The following are the details of sales during 1980—81 :

	M.T.	*Rupees in lakhs.*
1. Sunflower Refined oil ..	161·26	25·06
2. Groudnut Refined oil	207·42	27·63
3 Sunflower Deoiled cake	275·93	3·39
4 Groundnut Deoiled cake	288·81	4·25
5. Miscellaneous products	88·44	2·24

Vegetable oil Complex, Ponakulam, Pudukottai district.—The Corporation has taken over from the Khadi and Village Industries Board, a Solvent Extraction Plant which the Board proposed to set up at Pattukottai. In order to avail the backward area concessions and also to ensure adequate supply of raw materials near the factory site, the Corporation has shifted the location from Pattukkottai in Thanjavur district to Ponakulam in Pudukkottai district. The capacity of the plant is 60 MT of oil cake or 30 MT of rice bran per day. The civil works and erection of plant and machinery are in progress.

SEED CERTIFICATION.

" The Seed Act, 1966 " (Central Act) and the " Seed Rules, 1968 " paved the way to provide for regulating the quality of food crops and non-food crops seeds. Quality seed production and distribution of certain varieties rest with the " Certification Agency " " Seed Analysis " and " Seed Inspectors."

Constitution of Independent eed Certification Directorate.—The Government of India have been insisting that " Certification Agency " in the State should be completely independent in functioning so as to have better enforcement of the provisions of the Act. As a result of this policy, the Tamil Nadu Government created an independent Seed Certification Directorate. According to this One Director of Seed Certification in the cadre of Additional Director of Agriucultre was sanctioned and the Directorate started functioning with effect from 24th October 1979 at Coimbatore.

Seasonal Conditions.—The rainfall received during the year was generally below normal especially during the North-East monsoon period. This had adversely affected the seed production programme of paddy in almost all the districts. The low rainfall during 1980-81, caused reduction of paddy seed farms to the extent of nearly 6,000 acres but the over all performance of 1979-80 could be kept up due to increased area under Hybrid Millets and Cotton especially in Coimbatore district.

Total Area Offered for seed Certification under different crops during 1980-81.

During the year an area of 31,812 acres was offered for certification under all crops as against 31,768 acres in 1979-80 registering a marginal increase of 44 acres. The area under hybrid millets and variety cotton increased considerably whereas the area under Paddy and Hybrid Cotton went down considerably. Certification has been offered in 1,698 villages and the acreage per village works out to 18·7 acres.

Paddy was offered for Certification in all the districts. Thanjavur, Periyar, Madurai, South Arcot and Trichirappalli contributed major areas.

Hybrid Cholam --

During this year an area of 2,378 acres was offered for certification compared to 1,018 acres during 1979-80. The increase is 133·6 per cent over that of 1979-80.

Hybrid Cumbu---

The area offered for certification during this year is 2,453 acres as against 1,298 acres in 1979-80. This contributes an increase of 89 per cent. The increase is mainly due to better availability of foundation seeds and good demand for seeds.

Hybrid Maize—

T e area offered for Certification was 811 acres with an increase of 115·6 per cent over that of 1979-80. The Chief reason for the increase was better availability of foundation seeds.

Variety Cholam –

The area offered for certification under variety cholam during 1980-81 was 708 acres which is 27·1 per cent higher than the area of 1979-80. Seed farms raised in 8 districts were offered for Certification.

Variety Cumbu—

The area offered for certification in variety Cumbu during 1980-81 was 104 acres which is double that of the previous year. The cr p we e raised mostly in State Seed Farms of the Agriculture Department, in 6 districts.

Ragi—

The area offered for certification during the year was 271 acres which is only 12 acres more than that of the previous year.

Blackgram —

Blackgram was offered for certification in all the districts except Nilgiris but the area in individual districts varied from 4 acres in Dharmapuri to 3,192 acres in Thanjavur.

Greengram--

Greengram was offered for certification from all districts Except Kanyakumari and Nilgiris. The area varied from 34 acres in Ramanathapuram to 248 acres in Madurai.

Seed Processed and certified—

A total quantity of 14,370 tonnes were processed during the year compared to 11,297 tonnes in 1979-80. The quantity of seed processed in all individual crops were higher than that in 1979-80 except variety maize, hybrid cotton and oil seeds. The quantity of seeds certified during the year was 11,985 tonnes as against 8,246 tonnes durin this year 1979-80. Increase were registered in all the crops except variety maize, hybird cotton and oilseeds.

Revalidation

A total quantity of 115 tonnes were revalidated during 1980-81. Most of the seeds revalidated were paddy, cholam, cumbu and cotton.

Expenditure and receipts

The total expenditure including both plan and non-plan was Rs. 28·09 lakhs whereas the total receipts were Rs. 13·54 lakhs.

Certain Highlights -

New areas under certification in Pondicherry State both in Pondicherry and Karaikal regions and also in Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Pondicherry were enrolled during 1980-81 for the first time in the histroy of Agricultural Department of Pondicherry. Selected area of 200 acres were taken for the isolation study in cholam crop in Trichirappalli District. One Door Dharshan Programme on Seed Certification was given during the month of March, 1981 emphasising the need for Seed Certification and for the use of only certified seed for sowing by farmers. So as to create " Compact Seed, Farm Villages " the farmers in Kanakamma Chatram (Tiruvellore division) were given training on seed production of KM 2 cumbu and much areas were arranged for seed certification.

CHAPTER II.

COMMERCIAL TAXES AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATION.

The Registration Department had 38 Registration Districts and 420 Sub-Registry offices at the beginning of the year. With the formation of the two Registration Districts and 15 Sub-Registry offices during the year the department had 435 Sub-Registry offices and 40 Registration Districts at the end of the year.

Stamp Revenue and check against undervaluation of documents :

The stamp duty paid on documents registered including transfer duty payable to the local bodies during the period under report increased from Rs. 28·70 crores in the previous year to Rs. 41·24 crores, during 1980–81.

During the period under report 12,456 cases of undervaluation were detected and action taken by the department. A sum of Rs. 33·90 lakhs was collected by way of stamp duty and compounding fee as against 16,481 cases and Rs. 23·24 lakhs respectively in the previous year (1979–80). During the period under report, the registering offices collected a sum of Rs. 5·35 crores as deficit stamp duty in respect of 90,527 documents under section 41 of the Stamp Act. The figure for the previous year was Rs. 3·32 crores. (This amount has been included in the total collections shown as stamp duty collected on registered documents.)

Registration :

The number of registrations increased from 10,64,209 of the previous year to 11,69,637 during the year.

Classes of documents :

Number of documents requiring compulsory registration increased from 10,17,622 to 11,20,103. No reports of registration of remarkable or curious documents have been received during the year.

Wills and authorities to adopt :

Number of wills registered during the period is 19,747·118 envelopes containing wills were deposited. Number of authorities to adopt registered during the period under report is 1.

Value of transactions :

The aggregate value of registered documents during the year is Rs. 671·50 crores. The average value of a document during the year is Rs. 5,500. The average registration fee for a document during the year is Rs. 48·01.

Searches and copies :

The number of applications for encumbrance certificates during the year is 5,25,230. The number of applications for single searches received during the year is 1,76,756. The number of applications for miscellaneous searches received during the year is 20,093. The number of applications for certified copies received during the year is 1,80,630. The number of applications for miscellaneous copies received during the year is 28,258.

Income :

The income from fees for registration of doouments during the year is Rs. 559·70 lakhs as against Rs. 492·62 lakhs during the previous period. The search fee collected during the year is Rs. 62·77 lakhs. Other items of income under Registration Act during the year is Rs. 62·00 lakhs. The gross income during the year is Rs. 6·84 crores.

Expenditure :

The expenditure during the year is Rs. 2·84 crores as against Rs. 2·50 crores during the previous year.

Indian Partnership Act:

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 is inforce through out the state of Tamil Nadu during the period covered by this report.

10,261 firms were registered during the year.

1,290 notices of dissolution of firms were filed during the year. Receipt under the Act during the year was Rs. 1,32,357 while the expenditure was Rs. 27,927 showing a surplus of Rs. 1,04,430.

Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act:

The Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act, 1961 was in force through out the State of Tamil Nadu during the period. Chits registered under Travancore Chitties Act prior to the introduction of the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act on 8th July 1964 however, continued to be governed by the provision of that Act.

10,345 chits were registered during the year. The number of chits functioning at the close of the year is 17,423 under Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act and no chit functioned under the Travancore Chitties Act.

Total chit amount of chits functioning at the close of the year was Rs. 13,54,93,688 under the Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act. The total receipts under Tamil Nadu Chit Funds Act during the year was Rs. 14,45,161·75 while the expenditure was Rs. 8,55,344·55 leaving a surplus of Rs. 5,89,817·20.

The Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975:

The Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act, 1975 is in force throughout the State of Tamil Nadu during the period covered by this report. At the beginning of the year there were 29,334 societies and there were 29,419 societies at the end, registering an increase of 85 societies. 3,109 societies were registered during the year. 115 societies were restored during the year. 1,115 societies were dissolved and 1,466 societeis were declared defunct during the year. Total receipts have increased to Rs. 2,24,196 in 1980–81 from Rs. 2,15,586 in 1979–80. Number of societies inspected were 6,840 during the year.

STAMPS (NON-POSTAL).

The particulars of receipts under each category of stamps during the year are furnished below :—

C. NON-JUDICIAL.

Head of account. (1)	Receipts. (2) RS.
1 Bill of Exchange ..	14,24,010 75
2 Adhesive Revenue stamps	2,25,63,142·70
3 Other Non-Judicial stamps	40,38,55,538·35
4 Receipts and other stamps	7,18,460 28
5 Unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.	2,69,74,043·20
6 Fines and Penalties	15,28,674·75
7 Miscellaneous Receipts ..	13,23,042·93
8 Special Adhesive stamps	1,95,45,197·90
B. JUDICIAL.	
Court Fees realised in stamps	6,04,26,964·84
Sale of Copy stamps	11,84,504 80
3. OTHER RECEIPT.	
Fines and Penalties ..	25,035·10
Miscellaneous Receipts	67,146 05
Total	53,96,35,761 65

A comparison of the figures of last year reveals that there is over all increase to the tune of Rs. 8,'5,60,668·58 in the sale of stamps due to normal increase in the transactions of all instruments under Indian Stamp Act including increase in market value on immovable properties. There has been no complaint regarding scarcity of stamps from the public or from the licensed stamp vendors. The administration of stamp, Revenue was satisfactory.

SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES.

The Settlement department is attending to the implementation of various Acts as detailed below :—

The Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act, 1948 (Act XXVI of 1948).

The Zamin and Under Tenure and Inam Estates were brought under the Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act XXVI of 1948 and settlement has been introduced in respect of 5,134 estates under this category measuring 29,931·21 Sq. Km². Settlement work under this Act has been completed in all the estates. The total number of beneficiaries as a result of the implementation of this Act is 23,33,840.

The Tamil Nadu Inam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 26 of 1963.

The Iruvaram Inam Estates and part inam villages which could not be taken over under the Act XXVI of 1948 were brought under this Legislation and they were taken over in various batches from 15th April 1965. On the whole, there are 2,091 Inam estates measuring 4,149·26 Sq. Km². Out of these 36 Inam Estates measuring 25·94 Sq. Km². are covered by stay orders of the Courts, filing of the suits by the landholders against their notification and by other impediments where settlement work could not be proceeded with on account of disputes pending with the Courts or under consideration of the Government for filing appeals against the decision of the lower courts. Settlement work has been completed in respect of Maharajasamudram village in Thanjavur district by 30th June 1981. In the remaining cases of 2,055 estates measuring 4,123·32 Sq. Kms. ryotwari settlement has already been introduced and pattas have been granted to the occupancy ryots. The total number of beneficiaries under this Act so far is 3,55,963.

The Settlement work was compeleted in the Kalrayan Hills in Kallakurichi taluk of South Arcot district and Attur taluk of Salem district. These estates comprising an area of 259 36 Sq. miles (671·74 Sq. Km².)

lie in the hills inhabited by tribals. No Village accounts were maintained before village land registers were therefore got prepared as soon as the estates were taken over by the Government so that basic records may be available for determining the persons to whom ryotwari pattas can be granted. There are 140 villages which have been now brought under 56 survey groups in the recent survey.

The Tamil Nadu Minor Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 30 *of* 1963.

The Minor Inams confirmed by issue of title deeds by the Inam Commissioner during the year 1860–65 were brought in this legislation and vested with the Government with effect from 15th February 1965. The Minor Inam lying in 13,562 villages measuring an area of 1,562·35 Sq. miles (4,046·49 Sq. Km.) were notified to be taken over by Government. Excepting the inams in 3 villages comprising of 1·25 Sq. Km. settlement work has been completed in respect of all the remaining cases. These 3 cases are covered by stay orders of courts and other impediments.

The total number of beneficiaries under this Act so far is 5,11,120.

The Gudalur Janmam Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act 24 *of* 1969.

The Janmam Estates in Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district where the tenants held occupancy right under the provisions of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 were brought under the above legislation. The total extent of Janmam lands is 125·14 Sq. miles (324·11 Sq. Km.) lying in 10 villages. The Janmam estates vested with the Government with effect from 27th November 1974 and settlement work was taken up under the provisions of the Act.

COMMERCIAL TAXES

Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959:

Registration of dealers is the first step in the scheme of the Act. The number of registered dealers under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax for 1980-81 is 2,34,386 as against 2,30,668 for the year 1979-80 The number of assessees for 1980-81 is 1,05,749 as against 1,04,378 for the year 1979-80. This Act is the major enactment administered by this Department yielding the bulk of the tax revenue to the State. The total revenue realised under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act for 1980-81 was Rs. 34,455.85 lakhs (including the Misc. Revenue of Rs. 114.64 lakhs) as against Rs. 23,512.68 lakhs. Showing an increase of Rs. 10,943.22 lakhs for the year 1980-81.

Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970:

The levy of Additional Sales Tax under this Act continued to be 0.4 per cent, 0.5 per cent, 0.6 per cent and 0.7 per cent on taxable turnovers ranging between 3 to 5 lakhs, 5 to 7 lakhs, 7 to 10 lakhs and above 10 lakhs respectively.

Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (Surcharge) Act, 1971:

This Act provides for the levy of surcharge at 5 per cent on the sales tax payable in Madras City and its suburban area within 32 kilometres of the Madras City, the City of Madurai and the Municipal towns and Tiruchy, Coimbatore and Salem. As from 1st April 1979 this levy was extended to apply to all the special grade, selection grade, I grade Municipalities and 16 km. belt areas around the city limits of Madurai and the Municipal limits of Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchy. This levy is intended for the development of the area to which the Act applies.

Central Sales Tax Act, 1956:

Of the acts administered by the Commercial Taxes Department, the second and important is the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. This Act provided for the levy of tax on sales, which take place in the course

of inter-state trade or commerce. Though this is a Central Enactment its administration is entrusted to the State Government and the revenue under this Act is allowed to be retained by the State. The number of registered dealers under the Central Sales Tax Act for the year 1980-81 was 1,13,650. The number of assessees under the Act for the year 1980-81 was 23,266 as against 21,946 for 1979-80. The number of assessments completed in this year was 20,946 as against 19,717 for 1979-80. The total revenue realised for the year 1980-81 was Rs. 8,659.69 lakhs as against Rs. 6,247.83 lakhs for the year 1979-80, showing an increase of Rs. 2,411.86 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Sprit Taxation Act, 1939:

This Act has been repealed with effect from 1st November 1980 and the arrears under this Act have been brought under the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act itself. The revenue realised for 1980-81 was Rs. 2,867.11 lakhs as against Rs. 2,820·84 lakhs for the year 1979-80, showing an increase of Rs. 46.27 lakhs.

Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939 *and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act*, 1961:

These two enactments govern the levy of taxes on admission to cinematographic exhibitions and horse races to which persons are admitted on payment. No tax is leviable, if the admission is free.

The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Act, 1961 empowers the Local Authorities (Corporation, Municipality, Panchayat Union, etc.) to levy a surcharge on the taxes payable under the Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax Act, 1939.

There were 2,209 theatres, of which number of permanent theatres (i) Air-conditioned-39 (ii) others including open air theatre—875. Semi. permanent—128 and 1,167 touring cinemas. The Special squads appointed for this purpose detected 1,411 in which a revenue of 35.46 lakhs was realised during the period, under report as against 2.66 lakhs for the year 1979-80.

Total revenue realised under Tamil Nadu Entertainment Tax and Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Finance Acts in this year was Rs. 2,916.34 lakhs as against Rs. 2,851·36 lakhs in the year 1979-80.

Tamil Nadu Betting Tax Act, 1935:

Horse races are held at Madras (Guindy) and Ootacamund. A uniform rate of tax of 20 per cent was levied upto 4th January 1981 and thereafter the rate was raised to 25 per cent for bets on races and places, double, trible, tanala, forecast and jackpot with the totalizator and also for bets with bookmakers at Madras. There is also levy of surcharge of 5 per cent on the Betting Tax. . In respect of race meetings at Ootacamund, the rate of tax was 10 per cent up to 4th January 1981 and from 5th January 1981, it was 25 per cent with a surcharge of 5 per cent of tax.

Intervenue betting is permitted at Guindy on the races held at Ooty, Hydrabad, Bangalore, Bombay and Calcutta and tax was levied at 10 per cent up to 4th January 1981 and thereafter it is levied at an increased rate of 25 per cent with surcharge of 5 per cent of tax.

Then the rate of tax on intervenue betting was reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent with effect from 24th April 1981.

The rate of tax on Betting Tax was reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent with effect from 7th January 1982.

Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1980:

A new enactment called Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses Act, 1980 has been introduced to levy a tax on luxuries provided in hotels and lodging houses where the rate of charges for accommodation for residence including charges for air-conditioning television, radio, music, extra beds and the like but excluding charges for food, drink and telephone calls is twenty rupees or more per person per day. Such tax shall be collected by the proprietor from the person residing in a hotel and for whom luxuries is provided in the hotel.

The receipts under the above Act 1980-81 is Rs. 32.73 lakhs.

Checkposts:

There were 75 checkposts, which were under the control of the Deputy Commissioner (Enforcement), Madras and Madurai during the year

1980-81. 18,41,564 vehicles passed through the checkposts. The number of offences booked in the checkposts in the year was 18,899 as against 38,669 in 1979-80. A sum of Rs. 105.02 lakhs was collected by the Checkpost Officers in 1980-81 as against collections of Rs. 84.81 lakhs in 1979-80.

" TAMIL NADU SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL "

The Tamil Nadu Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is the second appellate authority in the administration of Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Acts. In respect of the financial year 1980-81 there is no change in the administrative set up of the Appellate Tribunal.

There are four benches of the Tribunal, functioning in Tamil Nadu. The Main Bench and one Additional Bench are functioning at Madras and other two Additional Benches are at Madurai and Coimbatore. As on 1st April 1980, 2,086 Appeals and 17 Applications for Review were pending, in all the four benches of the Tribunals. During the year 3,446 Appeals and 24 Applications for Review were registered, making a total of 5,532 Appeals and 41 Applications for Review for disposal. 3,626 Appeals and 34 Applications for Review were disposed of and 1906 Appeals and 7 Applications for Review were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 157 Appeals were pending disposal as on 1st April 1980.268 Appeals were registered during the financial year making a total of 425 Appeals for disposal. 329 Appeals were disposed of and 96 Appeals are pending as on 31st March 1981.

Appellate Assistant Commissioners (CT).—

There are 16 Appeallate Assistant Commissioners in Tamil Nadu. They are the first appellate authorities under the Tamil Nadu General

Sales Tax Act, 1959 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. As on 1st April 1980 there were 3,776 Appeals pending with the Appellate Assistant Commissioners under Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax and Central Sales Tax Acts. 11,952 Appeals were registered during the year making the total 15,728. 11,208 appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 4,520 Appeals for disposal as on 31st March 1981.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The details of religious institutions under the administration of the Department are as follows :—

(1) Temples		31,452
(2) Math Temples		54
(3) Maths		64
(4) Specific Endowments		1,710
(5) Charitable Endowments		192
(6) Jain Temples		16
	Total	33,488

Of these religious institutions, 8,166 institutions whose annual income is below Rs. 200 each are not assessed for the purpose of levy of contribution. Each religious institution is a separate unit of administration with separate accounts of receipts and charges. Scale of expenditure (Dhittams), Budget and Schedule of establishment are sanctioned to each one of the religious institutions.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts was Rs. 1,11,87,743.08 and expenditure was Rs. 1,61,04,651.86 during the year.

One post of Deputy Commissioner with special staff has been created during the year, for inspection and special investigation of the irregularities alleged in the functioning of certain Maths in the States and the special staff are engaged in intensive audit of the Maths of the institutions attached thereto. One post of Special Officer in the cadre of Assistant Commissioner created for the purpose of assisting the Commissioner in enquiries and serious complaints and allegations made against the staff continue to function. The number of inspectors who form the field staff of the department has been raised from 131 to 182 by the sanction of 51 additional post of inspectors during November 1980, of which 16 posts of inspectors are intended for court work.

Enquiry by Commissioner.—196 Judicial cases were pending at the beginning of the year 1980. 123 cases were initiated during the period under report making the total of 319 cases. Out of which 150 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 169 cases.

Repairs and Renovations of religious institutions.—Special attention continues to be paid towards repairs and renovations of temples. The total number of works administratively sanctioned during the year is 903 to the value of Rs. 4.88 crores. Of these, estimates for 600 works at a cost of Rs. 3.61 crores were technically sanctioned. 712 works of the cost of Rs. 1.05 crores were completed during the year. This includes some of the works technically sanctioned during the previous years. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for renovation of temples of antique fame.

Special Activities in the year.—Kumbabishegams were performed in 72 temples including the following ancient temples:—

(1) Arulmigu Bragadeeswarar Temple, Thanjavur.

(2) Arulmigu Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangam.

(3) Arulmigu Mariamman Temple, Samayapuram.

(4) Arulmigu Subramanyaswamy Temple, Marudhamalai.

(5) Sugavanesswarar Temple, Salem.

Golden Chariot at a cost of Rs. 18.32 lakhs was made in Arulmigu Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple, Madurai. Second haulage Winch at a cost of Rs. 18.45 lakhs wes completed at Palani during the year. The Department put up a Pavillion in the World Tamil Conference held at Madurai depicting the Hindu Religions, Civilization and Culture of Tamils. This earned the appreciation of the international dignitaries and was awarded the first prize. The Endowment Department Pavilion at the District Exhibition at Thanjavur held in January 1981 got the first prize. Several steps have been taken to ensure adequate income from the immovable properties of the temples. An additional annual income of Rs. 7,52,560 has been received by enhancing the rent of buildings and sites recovering possession of lands and sites from encroachers, bringing fallow lands under cultivation, etc. The registration and preparation of Albums of Photographs of Icons are being pursued vigorously during the year. 4,206 Icons of 1,092 temples have been registered and Albums of 383 temples have been got prepared. 127 Icons in 21 temples have been placed for safe custody in other temples with safety arrangements.

Educational and Social Welfare Services Institutions run by Temples.

Colleges	7
High Schools	22
Agama Padasala	4
Thevara Padasala	7
Thavil and Nadaswaram Schools	3
Deaf and Dumb School	1
Mercy Homes ..	3
Libraries	202
Siddha Dispensaries	25
Allopathic Hospitals	2
Anbu Illams (with Government subsidy)	35
Anbu Illams with temple funds alone	7

WAKFS.

The Wakf Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954) governs the administration of the Wakf in this State. Under the provisions of the Act, the Government have constituted a Board consisting of 11 members for the administration and supervision of wakfs. The Chairman of the Board is elected by the members from among themselves. The Secretary to the Board is appointed by the Government in consultation with the Wakf Board. The Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board.

2. There are about 6,000 wakfs in the State. The main source of income of the Board is the 6 per cent contribution from the net annual income of these wakfs. The Government have also been sanctionings every year grants for the purpose of repairs to and renovation of the poor and needy wakf institutions. During 1980-81, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs for this purpose. The Government have also been sanctioning loans from 1976 onwards for the development of Urban Wakf Properties and for this purpose, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 7 lakhs during 1980-81.

The Central Wakf Council has also sanctioned Rs. 15.5 lakhs for the development of Urban Wakf Properties for 1980-81 through the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board for 7 institutions. During the year, the Tamil Nadu Wakf Board has filed 21 suits for the recovery of wakf properties which have been illegally alienated by the muthawallis.

The Tamil Nadu Wakf Board and the three enquiry Committees have disposed of 43 cases. Twelve Muthavallis have been appointed, ten Muthavallis have been removed and twenty one committees have been formed during the year.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS.

Survey and Land Records Department as reorganised is functioning with effect from 1st March 1968. The head of Department for the Survey and Settlement Departments is the Director of Survy and Settlement. The Joint Director of Survey and Land Records is in the immediate charge of this Department. He is assisted by

1. The Deputy Director of Survey (Administration).
2. Personal Assistant (non-Technical).
3. Senior Accounts Officer (Drafted from Treasuries and Accounts Department to attend to reconciliation of survey advance accounts and budgetting) and
4. Administrative Officer.

There is an integrated survey and Land Records Unit Office in all the Districts each headed by an Assistant Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records. They are also incharge of all items of regular surveys mobile, Adhoc items of work and also maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration. They perform their duties in their capacity as Personal Assistant (Survey) to the Collector/District Revenue Officer in all item, of survey work and maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration in the District.

The remnants of resurvey of Jenmam Lands in Gudalur Taluk in the Nilgiris District are over and the additional staff sanctioned are attending to the Office processing of work and also the resurvey of non-jenmam lands of the district. The resurvey of Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district and Kodaikanal Taluk of Madurai district was already completed.

The Government ordered the resurvey of the 22 villages already touched up in Dharapuram taluk now in Periyar district. The survey

work has been completed by 30-6-1980. The Government have accorded sanction for the resurvey of the remaining 64 villages in Dharapuram taluk of Periyar District. The area for resurvey is 1,677.39. The total area completed upto 31st March 1981 under location was 1,325.71 square kms. and under demarcation and measurement was 75.48 square km.

All items of regular su.veys in rural areas, street survey in villages and Town panchayat, town surveys in Municipal towns, waste block surveys, surveys connected with acquisition, assignment of lands and other survey items pertaining to vanam development project and schemes of the several departments of Government and the maintenance of all such surveys including the measurement of sub-divisions mapping and incorporation of all post survey charges accounted for in the Taluk register Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8A are carried out under the control and supervision of the District Survey unit officers during the period under report. Town survey for an area of 8.64 square Kms. and street survey for a length of 1.06 kms. have been completed during the period under report.

The progress of the maintenance work during the period is as ollow:—

(a) Number of survey marks detected as missing	A-2286 B-171,956
(b) Number of survey marks renewed	A-268 B-36154
(c) Number of sub-divisions measured	88385

Updating Registry Schemes.—The Updating registry scheme is being implemented in 30 taluks of 12 districts of this state with effect from 1st June 1979. The details of the items of work attended upto 31st March 1981 are furnished below :

1. Number of villages in which location work was completed ..	1,094
2. Total area where location was completed	5267.77 Sq.KM.
3. Number of Villages where Field Demarcation and measurement was completed ..	1,026

4. Total area where field demarcation and measurement were completed	5541.33 sq. km.
5. No. of villages for which fair accounts were handed over ..	363
6. No. of villages for which section 13 notification was published	143
7. Total No. of sub-divisions located	18,90,276
8. Total No. of sub-divisions measured ..	8,48,207
9. Total No. of stones inspected ..	13,83,338
10. Total No. of stones renewed	6,61,145
11. Total No. of encroachments measured	50,951
12. No. of topographical details measured	95,329
13. Total number of beneficiaries benefited in the villages in which pattas have been issued (i.e.) 363 villages	2,10,105

The expenditure for the year ended 31st March 1981 was Rs. 4,94,89,000.

CHAPTER III—CO-OPERATION.

CO-OPERATION.

Set up of the Co-operative Department

All Co-operative Societies in the State were under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies till the year 1955. From the year 1956-57, control of certain types of societies was transferred to other departments or to the Statutory Boards from time to time, conferring the powers of the Registrar under Co-operative Societies Act to these Departments or Boards as the case may be. Besides the Registrar of Co-operative Societies there are now ten other functional Registrars. The Registrar is the Head of the Co-operation Department. The main activities covered by the Co-operatives under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, relate to agricultural production, advancing of rural credit, urban credit, marketing and processing of agricultural produce and distribution of agricultural inputs, consumer goods and essential commodities both in urban and rural areas.

Audit :

The total number of societies to be audited as on 31st March 1981 is 23,099. This includes the societies under the control of other Heads of Departments also who are declared as functional Registrars. The number of societies under the control of the Registrar and different functional Registrars are given below :—

1. Registrar of Co-operative Societies	12,204
2. Director of Industries and Commerce	350
3. Director of Handlooms and Textiles ..	1,322
4. Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development ..	4,698
5. Chief Executive Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Board	2,085
6. Chairman, State Housing Board	1,259

7. Director of Fisheries	511
8. Director of Animal Husbandry	424
9. Director of Agro Engineering Services	236
10. Director of Sugar	10
Total	23,099

For the year 1978-79, 21,240 societies were to be audited, out of which the audit inrespect of 21,150 societies has been completed leaving a balance of 90 societies. The demand raised towards audit fees from 1st April 1980 to 31st March 1981 is Rs. 11.83 lakhs. The demand raised towards audit fees will be recovered in the current year as well as in subsequent years.

Arbitration :

The general object of the Co-operative societies is to promote thrift self help and mutual aid among persons with common economic needs and it will not be possible to achieve these objects if the members of the societies are forced to undergo the hardship of facing expensive and protracted litigations to settle their disputes through Civil Courts. Hence, disputes arising in Co-operative Societies are settled through arbitration proceedings under the Co-operative Societies Act. Ther were 47,463 arbitration cases pending as on 1st April 1980 and 3,49,25 arbitration cases were received during the year. Out of which 3,63,382 cases were disposed of leaving 33,333 cases pending as on 31st March 1981.

Execution :

As on 1st April 1980, 3,61,014 execution petitions were pending and from 1st April 1980 to 31st March 1981 1,49,862 execution petitions were received. 22,364 petitions were disposed of leaving 4,88,512 cases pending at the end of the year.

Liquidation :

There were 1,911 liquidated societies under the liquidator at the end of the year 1979-80. 89 societies were wound up in the year 1980-81 and final closure orders were issued in respect of 421 cases leaving a balance of 1579 liquidated societies pending final closure as on 31st March 1981.

Agricultural Credit :

The Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies numbering 4,742 have covered about 77.2 per cent of the total agricultural holdings in the State. During the year under report, these societies have advanced short term credit crop loan to the extent of Rs. 21.51 crores. These societies have also advanced medium term loans to the exten of Rs. 4.25 crores for the purchase of plough bulls, milch animals power sprayers, etc. The primary land development banks advanced long term credit to the tune of Rs. 4.76 crores for minor and non-minor irrigation purposes. During the year under report the State Government contributed a sum of Rs.150.00 lakhs (Rs.100.00 lakhs a loan and Rs. 50.00 lakhs as subsidy) to the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was contributed to the State's Agricultural Credit Relief Fund by the Government. The Government have extented financial assitance to the Central Co-operative Banks by way of loan of Rs. 9.75 lakhs and subsidy of Rs. 5.38 lakhs for the construction of office building. A sum of Rs. 4.95 lakhs was sanctioned by Government as loan assistance to the Agricultural Service Co-operative Societies for purchase of iron safe to enable them to issue jewel loans. A sum of Rs. 116·81 lakhs was provided partly as subsidy and partly as loan by the State Government and the National Co-operative Development Corporation respectively for the purpose of the construction of storage godowns by Agricultural Credit Societies and primary marketing societies.

Co-operative Marketing and Processing :

The primary co-operative marketing Societies help the formers in securing better prices for their agricultural produce. During the year

under report, there were 115 primary co-operative marketing societies and they have marketed agricultural produce to the tune of Rs. 57.73 crores. Major commodities marketed by these societies were paddy, groundnut, cotton, potatoes and vegetables.

Consumer Co-operatives :

There are 3,662 primary co-operative stores functioning in Urban and Rural areas, which include 2,805 college and High School Students Co-operative Stores catering to the needs of the students population such as text books, note books and other stationery articles, 15 stores exclusively for women and 282 stores for industrial and plantation-workers. There are 29 co-operative wholesale stores including 12 District Supply and Marketing Societies with 944 branches for retail business in places where there are no primary stores or where the primary stores are not functioning effectively. The primary stores have also opened 384 branches to cater to the needs of the consumers. The consumer co-operatives effected retail sales to the value of Rs. 181.55 crores during the year.

State Assistance to Consumer Co-operatives :

The State Government have been extending financial assistance to the consumer co-operatives by way of subsidy towards the cost of managerial staff and for setting up of quality testing laboratories and by way of share capital and loss to augment the working capital, for purchase of trucks, furniture and fixtures, for setting up modern retail units, for construction of super market buildings, for rehabilitation of weak primary co-operative stores, etc., The total financial assistance sanctioned to the consumer co-operative for their development under the various state plan schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 36.89 lakhs.

One Village One Shop Scheme.—

Under the scheme the entire state has been covered by public distribution system by opening a fair price shop in each revenue village for the supply of rice, wheat, wheat products, sugar, chillies, Tamarind, coriander, groundnut oil etc., at reasonable prices in rural areas, 6,660 shops, consisting of 5,387 full time shops and 1,273 part time Shops have been opened by co-operatives in the villages in the 11 district allotted to the co-operative department for the implementation of the scheme.

With the 4,441 fair price shops already run in the villages by co-operatives in all the districts converted into full fledged shops there are now 11,101 village shops run by the co-operatives. The village shops effected sale of essential commodities to the value of Rs. 29.53 crores during 1980—81 as against Rs. 13.66 crores during 1979—80.

Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank Limited—

The Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Bank Limited, the first apex co-operative Bank (then called the Madras Central Urban Bank,) was started in November 1905 and has completed 75 years of its use ful service to the co-operatives in Tamil Nadu. The Bank has been playing a vital role in the dispensation of agricultural credit both short and medium terms and has contributed in no small measure to the Green Revolution in the State. It has also largely contributed to the steady progress of the co-operative sugar mills and spinning mills in the State and the Handlooms Co-operatives including the Co-optex.

Deposits—

The deposits of the Bank increased to Rs. 170.57 crores as on 30—6—1981 from Rs. 1,30.30 crores as on 30—6—1980.

Borrowings—

The total borrowings of the State Co-operative Bank aggregated to Rs. 2,573.52 lakhs including Government loan of Rs. 191.50 lakhs for Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund as on 30—6—1981, con-

sisting of Rs. 2,326.80 lakhs from the Reserve Bank of India, Rs. 20.22 lakhs from the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and Rs. 35.00 lakhs from the Industrial Development Bank of India. Of the borrowings of Rs. 2,326.80 lakhs from the Reserve Bank of India, Rs. 185.80 lakhs were for medium term agricultural purposes.

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society Limited (Co-optex)—

Next to Agriculture, the Handloom Industry provides the largest employment to the rural people. The finance to the primary weaver's co-operative societies is routed through the district central co-operative banks. The Tamil Nadu Handlooms Weavers. Co-operative Society Limited, popularly known as Co-Optex has been organised to take care of the marketing of handloom cloth produced by the primary weavers' societies. The co-optex is also distributing yarn required by the primary weavers, co-operative societies. The working capital requirements of the co-optex for the above activities are provided by this Bank with necessary refinance from the Reserve Bank of India. For the year 1980—81 a credit limit of Rs. 2,200.00 lakhs for production and marketing of handloom cloth and another limit of Rs. 200.00 lakhs for trading in yarn have been sanctioned.

Self Employment Loans—

In keeping with the social aspirations of the nation and to help the weaker sections of the community, the bank has been issuing loans upto Rs. 2,000 for acquisition of capital assets like cycle rickshaws, sewing machines, wet grinders, mobile ironing units, etc., as self employment loans. These loans are repayable in monthly instalments within 24 months from the date of availing of the loan. The scheme was inaugurated by His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu in December 1976. Since the commencement of the scheme, a sum of Rs. 4.74 lakhs has been issued as loans to the borrowers. The bank has also offered reimbursement facility to central co-operative banks for this purpose.

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation—

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation, the apex level institution of Co-operative Marketing Societies had 120 members on its rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 207.46 lakhs as on 30—6—1981. The Federation was able to sell 2516 M.Ts of agricultural produce valued at Rs. 157.29 lakhs. The Federation has established a well geared system for the distribution of fertilisers. During the years under report, the Federation had marketed 1.05 lakhs M.Ts. of fertilisers valued at Rs. 19.38 crores. The Federation also distributed 8,735 litres of liquid and 385 M.Ts. of sprayer dust pesticides worth Rs. 20.87 lakhs. The Federation is owning two groundnut processing plants one at Virudhachalam and another at Tiruvannamalai. The Oil cake and solvent oil produced at these plants are distributed through co-operative outlets besides direct supply to bulk consumers. The details of the production of commodities during the year under report are given below:—

Commodity produced.	*Quantity in M.Ts.*	*Value.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(RS. IN LAKHS.)
(i) Groundnut oil	1,916	202.05
(ii) Groundnut oil cake	2,788	46.56
(iii) Solvent oil	89	7.91
(iv) De-oiled cake	1,134	15.02

The Federation is also distributing Kerosene to various consumer organisations in the City, besides sale to Cart vendors who operated in mutually agreed areas where Civil Supplies Corporation has not opened its shops. A quantity of 19.61 lakhs litres valued at Rs. 29·82 lakhs was distributed.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union—

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union an apex institution, is incharge of co-operative training, education propaganda and publicity. The special committee for co-operative training is incharge of the training programme for the departmental as well as non-official personnel. The committee is also administering the Co-operative Training College, Madras. The Central Co-operative Training Institute conducts training for departmental personnel at junior level. The Co-operative Training College, Madras, imparts training to the departmental and institutional personnel of intermediate category on functional and sectoral areas like banking, auditing, etc. Besides these institutions there are seven training institutes at the district headquarters for conducting training to Junior personnel, for employment in the co-operatives. During the year under report, General Basic. Course was conducted in all the seven co-operative training institutes giving training to 1,352 candidates. A part-time course for the benefit of untrained employees in the Co-operative institutions was started in the Central Co-operative Training Institute, Madras, Ramalingam Co-operative Training Institute, Coimbatore, Pandiya Nadu Co-operative Madurai and Nachiappa Co-operative Training Institute, Salem. 326 employees were trained in the above part-time training course.

Production and Exhibition of Films—

The following documentary films highlighting the services rendered by the Village Agricultural Co-operatives and emphasising the repayment of co-operative loans were produced by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union for Education and Publicity purposes.

1 இப்பதான் புரியுதுங்க (Ippathan puriyuthunga)
2. நமது கடன் (Namathu Kadan)
3. சிரித்தாள் செங்கமலம் (Sirithal Sengamalam)

The first two films were released through the Films Division, Government of India, Madras-6, and screened in all the theatres in Tamil Nadu. These two films were also telecast in the Madras Dhoor Dharshan.

CHAPTER IV.

Education Department.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The number of schools in Tamil Nadu, their total strength and the number of teachers working in them were as follows in 1980-81:—

Institutions. (1)	Number of schools. (2)	Pupils (in lakhs.) (3)	Teachers. (4)
A. SCHOOLS.—			
Primary Schools—			
Government	1,438		
Municipal	1,116		
Panchayat Union	20,221		
Private	4,930		
	27,705	44.16	1,12,788
Middle Schools—			
Government	242		
Municipal	413		
Panchayat Union	3,053		
Private	1,971		
	5,679	24.95	69,516
Total—Elementary Schools ..	33,384	69.11	1,82,304
High Schools—Ordinary—			
Government	1,486		
Municipal	72		
Private	400		
	1,958	7.04	29,898
Anglo-Indian	17	0.12	361
Matriculation	29	0.13	535
C.B S.E., etc. ..	65	0.30	1,633
Total—High Schools	2,069	7.59	32,427

Institution. (1)	Number of schools. (2)	Pupils (in lakhs.) (3)	Teachers. (4)
A—SCHOOLS—*cont.*			
Higher Secondary—Ordinary—			
Government	572		
Government (Technical)	14		
Municipal	57		
*Private	543		
	1,186	13.39	49,146
Anglo-Indian	26	0.26	799
Matriculation	31	0.28	1,141
C.B.S.E. etc.	57	0.65	2,757
Total Higher Secondary Schools	1,300	14.58	53,843
Grand Total (All Schools)	36,753	91.28	2,68,574
	Boys	.. 52.44 lakhs.	
	Girls	.. 38.84 lakhs.	
(*b*) *Other Institutions—*			
Pre-primary Schools	31	4,709	111
Oriental	16	3,346	193
Teachers Training Schools	79	2,229	313
Pre-Vocational Training Centres ..	7	500	40
Schools for Handicapped	49	4,528	440
Reformatory Schools, Service Homes, etc.	25	4,325	262

The financial commitment to the State Government towards education (Outlay under "Demand 17. Education") in 1980-81 (Revised estimate) is Rs. 2,35 crores out of total State expenditure of Rs. 1,185 crores against Rs. 200 crores out of Rs. 850 crores in 1979-80 (Accounts).

The Director of School Education and the State Council for Educational Research and Training was in overall charge of School Education while the Director of Adult and NF Education was incharge of Adult and NF Education and the Director of Government Examinations was in charge of examinations at school level. The percentages of

*Including 2 Oriental Higher Secondary Schools included in the Figure of 54 Aided Higher Secondary Schools.

enrolment of children in schools in Tamil Nadu reached in 1980-81 were—95·22 per cent for age group 6—11 (Corresponding to Standards 1- 5);—61·42 per cent for age group 11- 14 (Std. 6—8); and 39·90 per cent for age group 14·16 (Std. 9—10). The additional enrolment in 1980-81 was 1,18,000 under age group 6—11 ; 75,000 under age group 11—14; and 39,000 under age group 14 16. A total of 4,100 additional posts of teachers were sanctioned in 1980-81 and distributed to schools under all kinds of managements for catering to the needs of additional schools and additional sections opened and the needs of additional enrolment—1000 sec. Grades for standards 1-8 in Elementary and High schools; 200 B. Ed. Grade posts for High school: 200 PET's for middle schools; and High schools : 200 B. Ed. Grade Headmasters for Middle schools: 200 full time craft Instructors for Middle Schools (Upgrading 200 Part-time posts) and 2100 H.S. Assistants and 200 physical Directors for Higher Secondary Schools. The number of Chief Educational Officers in 1980-81 was 16 (including 2 Pudukottai and the Nilgiris newly created in 1980-81) ; the number of DEO's was 51 (including one for Aranthangi newly created in the year) ; and the number of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools was 10 (including 3 newly created in the year).

"Schemes of qualitative improvements also continued to receive attention during the year like provision of accommodation, equipment and library books, improvement of facilities for science teaching and schemes of In Service Training like the correspondence-*cum*-Contact course started in September,1980 to benefit all the Higher Grade Teachers on a phased programme, to enable them to acquire secondary Grade qualification and get sec. Gr. Scale. The incentive schemes for promoting and retaining enrolment in schools, like mid-day meals ; free supply of books and slates ; free supply of uniforms etc. also continued to be implemented vigorously during the year.

A Scheme to promote Health Education among the 5 lakhs of primary School children in Tirunelveli district was sanctioned during the year. A three year population Education Programme (1980-83) was also sanctioned for implementation in the schools in the State with an assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs from the UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA).

Orders were issued making it statutorily obligatory on Recognised Private Schools (and aided colleges) other than run by minorities to make 50 reservation for Backward Classes when making appointments to teaching and non-teaching posts in their institutions (similar reservation at 18 per cent for SC's and ST's had been made even earlier).

Staff of Aided Private Schools were made eligible to get Festival Advance from State Government funds.

Elementary Education.—The total number of Schools in the State during 1980-81 is 33,384 (27,705 primary+5,679 middle). The strength of pupils and teachers in the Primary Schools was as follows:—

Management.	*Number of schools.*	*Number of pupils.*		*Number of teachers.*	
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Government	1,438	1,46,334	1,28,276	4,090	2,812
Aided	4,924	6,82,393	5,87,083	13,827	15,562
Municipal Corporation	11,161	1,99,501	1,86,813	2,749	6,598
Panchayat Uuion	20,221	13,96,513	10,86,501	48,901	18,195
Unaided	6	1,634	1,187	7	47
Total	27,705	24,26,374	19,89,860	69,574	43,214

In the Governor's address to the Tamil Nadu Legislature on 21st June 1980, the Government announced their major policy decision to make all the Panchayat Union School Teachers as Government Servants.

Midday Meals Scheme.—The midday meals programme in Elementary Schools continues to play a major role in promoting and retaining enrolment. About 20.25 lakhs of poor pupils in standards 1—8 of elementary schools receive midday meals including the 1.65 lakhs fed in schools run by the Harijan Welfare Backward Classes

Department. The amount spent on the midday meals scheme by the School Education Department in 1980–81 was of the order of Rs. 5.29 crores. This was supplemented by gift food from CARE of the value of about Rs. 9 crores.

Secondary Education.—During the year 73 Government, 2 Municipal and 34 Aided High Schools were opened, bringing total number of ordinary schools to 1,958 in 1980–81.

Anglo Indian Education.—The 45 Anglo Indian Schools including one training school for Women continued to satisfy primarily the needs of Anglo Indians and Secondarily the migratory populations from the other States, Defence Service Personnel, Foreign Nationals, etc. The medium of instruction in these schools is English and an integrated course similar to the S.S.L.C. is offered in these schools. From 1978-79 no tuition fees are collected from Anglo Indian pupils studying in Anglo Indian Schools. The statistical data in respect of these schools are given below :—

Types of Institution.	Government.	Management Schools.			Total.		
		Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Higher Secondary Schools	2	23	1	26	15,299	10,469	25,768
2. High Schools	4	11	2	17	4,057	7,559	11,616
3. Primary	1			1	682	503	1,185
4. Training		1		1		47	47
Total	7	35	3	45	20,038	18,578	38,616

	Number of teachers.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
1. ..	220	526	746
2. ..	52	309	361
3. ..	3	5	8
4. ..	1	5	6
Total	276	845	1,121

Matriculation Schools.—Twenty seven matriculation schools were permitted to be opened by the Director during 1980-81. The following statistical data depict the position of the matriculation schools during 1980-81.

Types of institution.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.			Number of Teachers.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Higher Secondary Schools	31	11,250	16,292	27,542	245	896	1,141
High Schools	29	6,681	6,150	12,831	120	415	535
Total	60	17,931	22,442	40,373	365	1,311	1,676

Award of Gold and Silver medals to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students who secure highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination.—In addition to the scheme for the award of Gold and Silver medals and certificate of merit to the pupils irrespective of communities, a scheme for the award of medals to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Students only who secure first and second rank in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination is also implemented from the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in March, 1980.

Scholarships to the sons and daughters of teachers.—257 students were enjoying the scholarships during the year and a total amount of Rs. 86,750 was spent on this account.

Awards to teachers.—During 1980-81, 204 teachers were given state awards as detailed below (i.e. Award relating to the year 1979-80) :—

1. Primary School Teachers	100
2. Secondary School Teachers	100
3. Anglo Indian School Teachers	2
4. Matriculation School Teachers ..	2
Total	204

Higher Secondary Education.—There were 912 Higher Secondary Schools in 1978-79 when the + 2 scheme was newly introduced. During the year 1979-80 and 1980-81, 175 and 156 High schools were selected and upgraded as Higher Secondary Schools bringing the total number of Higher Secondary Schools in the State to 1,243.

Vocational Higher Secondary Courses:—The number of Higher Secondary Schools which were offering vocational courses in 1980-81 was 944. They offered one or more vocational courses and the total number of such courses offered was 1,510. Out of the 2.58 lakhs of Higher Secondary Students in 1980-81, 22 per cent namely 57,093 were studying in vocational courses as detailed below :—

Major area to which the vocational course belonged.	*Number of students in 1980-81.*					
	I year.			*II year.*		
	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Agriculture	2,829	27	2,856	2,201	27	2,228
Home Science	20	1,552	1,572	9	1,605	1,614
Commerce and Business ..	10,482	5,533	16,015	8,239	4,339	12,578
Engineering and Technology	9,113	44	9,157	6,232	42	6,274
Health ..	170	2,153	2,323	152	2,181	2,333
Miscellaneous	16	39	55	23	65	88
Total	22,630	9,348	21,978	16,856	8,259	25,115

National Service Scheme.—During the school year 1980-81 the N.S.S. Scheme was introduced in Higher Secondary Standards in Tamil Nadu and this was an All India first. 10,000 student volunteers were enrolled in 200 Higher Secondary Schools (160 boys schools and 40 girls schools). In each school one Higher Secondary Teacher has been appointed as Programme Officer for this scheme in addition to his normal work. 156 special camps were conducted during 1980-81 and 291 teachers (men 235+ Women 56) 4,094 student volunteers (Boys and Girls) and 623 non-student youth participated in the scheme.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Universities :—During 1980-81 there were five Universities in the State. They are University of Madras, Madurai Kamaraj University, Annamalai University at Annamalai Nagar, Agricultural University at Coimbatore and Perarignar Anna University of Technology, Madras. The Gandhigram Rural Institute of Higher Education has the status of a Deemed University from 1976-77.

Opening of new colleges and new courses :—One Aided Arts College namely St. Jude's College, Thoothoor, Kanniyakumari district under private management has been started during the year. Several new courses were started in 38 Government and 86 aided colleges during the year.

Admissions :—Total number of seats available in colleges in the State and the admission and the vacancy position in degree courses during the year were as follows :—

Courses/Medium of Instruction.	*Sanctioned strength.*	*Admitted.*	*Vacancy*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Degree Courses :			
A. Government Colleges—			
Tamil medium	8,534	6,804	1,730
English medium	11,029	9,796	1,233
Total (A)	19,563	16,600	2,963
B. Aided Colleges—			
Tamil medium	2,457	1,430	1,027
English medium	46,392	41,191	5,201
Total (B)	48,849	42,621	6,228
Grand total (A and B)	68,412	59,221	9,191

Strength of students in colleges during 1980-81 :—

Types of Institutions.	Government.				Aided/Private.			
	Number of Colleges.		Number of Students.		Number of Colleges.		Number of Students.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Arts and	37	..	28,182	2,412	97	..	74,255	4,323
Science Colleges ..	..	14		12,640	..	39		34,849
Colleges of Education	5		712	115	8		623	290
(Training Colleges)		2	10	651	..	8	9	940
Oriental Colleges					15		1,234	485
Colleges for Physical Education ..					3		245	76
Colleges for Social Work	..				2		146	45
Music Colleges ...	2		117	329				..
Rural Institution for Higher Education					1		493	90
Total	44	16	29,021	16,147	126	47	77,005	41,098

Number of teachers in various types of colleges during 1980-81 were as follows :—

Type of Institutions.	Government Colleges.		Aided/Private Colleges.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arts and Science Colleges :—				
(i) For Men	2,672	151	6,010	237
(ii) For Women		1,034	13	2,459
Colleges of Education :—				
(i) For Men	70	4	57	14
(ii) For Women		28	1	68
Oriental Colleges ...			125	19
Colleges for Physical Education ..			31	5
Colleges for Social Work ..		..	11	5
Music Colleges ..	17	21	..	..
Rural Institution for Higher Education			61	9
Total	2,759	1,238	6,309	2,816

Evening Colleges—

Number of evening colleges—

(i) Government Colleges—11*

(ii) Private Colleges—18

Number of students in Evening Colleges—

(i) Government Colleges—2,015*

(ii) Private Colleges—5,928

*This includes one Madurai Kamaraj University Evening College also.

Budget Estimate for the Department of Collegiate Education.—The Budget Estimate for the year was Rs. 24.36 crores whereas the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 24.59 crores (based on FMA).

Special Coaching for SC/ST Students in Colleges.—The scheme has been approved by Government in December 1980 and the scheme has been implemented in 18 colleges. The coaching covered all courses at degree level subject to the condition that there should be a minimum of 10 students belonging to SC/ST in each subject. A sum of Rs. 18,000 was sanctioned for this purpose to 18 colleges at Rs. 1,000 each. 2,007 students were benefited under the scheme.

Scheme of Special Coaching for mertorious boys and girls belonging to SC/STs and B.Cs.—A sum of Rs. 67,500 was sanctioned towards expenditure for conducting the special coaching at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichy, Thanjavur and Madurai by the Director of Backward Classes and the Director of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare at the ratio of 50: 50. 191 students were benefited under the scheme.

Book Bank Scheme.—The object of this scheme is to provide text books to poor and deserving students, especially those belonging to weaker sections of the community on loan basis for long periods. The scheme is aided by the U.G.C. under the Plan scheme, the amount of aid to each college being fixed on the basis of the strength of the colleges. The scheme is a boon to the poor students who cannot afford to buy all the required text books. So far 210 colleges have established book banks.

Tamil Medium Stipend.—Tamil was introduced as an alternative medium of instruction in PUC/BA/BSc., from the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1969-70 respectively. Government continued to implement their policy of encouraging higher education through Tamil Medium and sanctioned the payment of incentive stipend of Rs. 180 per annum per student studying through Tamil Medium in the degree courses, towards the purchase of text books. During the year 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 33,00,000 was sanctioned towards the Tamil Medium stipend to the students in degree courses only since, there is no P.U.C. in colleges from 1979-80 onwards due to introduction of 10 plus 2 plus 3 pattern of education.

National (Merit) Scholarship Scheme.—During the year 1980-81, 4,487 renewals of scholarships and 471 fresh awards have been sanctioned. The total expenditure was Rs. 40,58,852 for the year 1980-81. In the case of candidates whose parental income exceeds Rs. 6,000 per annum a merit certificate and a National prize of Rs. 100 alone are given. There is no ceiling on the income of parents of students who pursue post-graduate courses of studies.

State Scholarship for the children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers.—Under the scheme, 121 renewals of scholarships and 77 fresh awards were sanctioned during 1980-81 and a sum of Rs. 1,97,055 was incurred for this purpose.

National Loan Scholarships.—During the year 5,664 fresh and renewals of scholarship have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 35,46,547 has been incurred for the purpose.

State Collegiate Scholarships.—Under the scheme 277 students have availed of the scholarship and a sum of Rs. 51,508 was incurred during the year.

Other scholarships that were sanctioned by this department are as follows:—

Name of the scholarship.	*Number of awards sanctioned in 1980-81.*	*Amount sanctioned.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
1. Scholarship to the children or dependents of Defence Service personnel.	34	13,180
2. Scholarship to the children of Repatriates from Sri Lanka.	10	1,425
3. Scholarships to the children of repatriates from Burma.	16	4,370
4. Scholarships to the children of Freedom Fighters.	24	3,560

Adhoc merit Grant for SC/ST students. –The *adhoc* merit grant of Rs. 300 each is sanctioned from the year 1976-77 onwards to SCs/STs Students who secure 60 per cen of marks in the Higher Secondary Examinations to enable them to prosecute their higher education. During 1980-81, 768 students were benefited under the scheme and a sum of Rs. 2,30,400 was spent on the scheme.

Educational Concessions.—Under the scheme of Educational Concessions granted to children of Government servants dying in harness, a sum of Rs. 29,600 has been incurred for 46 cases during the year 1980-81 towards the sanction of reimbursement of fees and hostel charges paid by the children of Government servants dying in harness.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

The Department of Legal Studies was created in the year 1953 for the purpose of improving the Standard of Legal Education in Tamil Nadu. The Department is taking all efforts to upgrade the quality of Legal Education in the State.

Regular instruction classes for M.L. course in Branch II and III were started in the Madras Law College during the year 1966-67. Branch IV property in M.L. was started in 1978-79 and Branch V administration Law and Industrial Law in M.L. was started in 1979-80. There are four Law Colleges under the administrative control of the department. Madurai Law College was started during the year 1974-75 up to 1980-81, four batches of students have appeared for the B.L. examination. The Government have also accorded sanction for the starting of M.L. (Branch IV porperty) in Madurai Law College from the year 1980-81. A building was constructed for the Madurai Law College and it has since been shifted to its newly constructed building. Government have sanctioned the purchase of college bus for the exclusive use of the students.

During the year 1979-80, two more Law Colleges at Trichy and Coimbatore were strated with an intake capacity of 120 students in the I year. At present, these two colleges are housed in private rented buildings. Government have sanctioned the construction of the buildings for the Coimbatore Law College at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Government have also sanctioned the construction of hostel for the students of Coimbatore Law Colleges.

There are 3,133 students on the rolls of these four Law Colleges. Out of these, 120 are studying in postgraduates course (M.L.) and 780 students are undergoing studies in the Evening Law Course.

The break-up figures of these colleges are as given below:—

	I BGL	*II BGL*	*BL*	*ML*	*Total*
1. Madras	402	698	585	120	1,805
2. Madurai	240	298	310	..	848
3. Trichy ..	120	120	..	..	240
4. Coimbatore.	120	120	..	..	240
Total	882	1,236	895	120	3,133

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

During the year, the development of Technical Education in the State aimed at both quantitative expansion as well as qualitative expansion. The objective is to improve the facilities for Technical Education and the quality and standard of instruction in the technical institutions in the State.

During the year the following Polytechnics have been started and the private sector.

1. S. S. Mari Chettiar Institute of Textile Technology, Komarapalayam.

2. Erode Institute of Technology, Erode.

3. Mohamed Sathak Polytechnic, Keelakarai.

4. Periyar Centenary Girls Polytechnic, Thanjavur.

5. GRG Polytechnic for Women, Perianaickenpalayam.

Besides a Government Polytechnic has been started at Aranthangi in Pudukottai District during 1980-81.

New Courses :

The following courses have been approved for introduction during the year in the institutions noted against each.

I. *Diploma* :

1. Modern Farm Machinery Technology.	Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institute, Madras.
2. Refrigeration and Air-conditioning.	PAC Ramasamy Raja Polytechnic, Rajapalayam.
3. Electronics ..	Government Polytechnic, Nagercoil.
4. Costume Design and Dress making.	Government Polytechnic for Women, Madurai and Government Polytechnic for Women, Coimbatore.

Post Diploma Course :

1. Foundry Engineering .. Government Polytechnic, Coimbatore.

Women's Wing :

In order to meet the demand from girls students seeking admission to Polytechnic courses, the Government have already permitted the opening of Women's wing in the following Men's Polytechnics.

1. Government Polytechnic, Tiruchirappalli.
2. Government Polytechnic, Tuticorin.
3. Valivalam Desikar Polytechnic, Nagapattinam.

The Government have also permitted the admission of girl students in Men's Polytechnics as and when found necessary within the overall intake of the institution.

Community Polytechnics :

As per the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, certain polytechnics have been selected by Government of India to act as focal points to promote transfer of technology to rural community and such Polytechnics have been designated as Community Polytechnics. The following Polytechnics have been selected under the Scheme:—

1. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyala Polytechnic, Coimbatiore.
2. Annamalai Polytechnic, Chettinad.
3. Bhakthavatchalam Polytechnic, Kancheepuram.

The Government of India provide cent percent financial assistsnce for the scheme.

Direct Central Assistance Scheme :

Under the Scheme of Special Direct Central Assistance, the Government of India Sanction periodically financial assistsnce to well developed technical institutions of this Department for implementing developmen programmes of these institutions in emerging areas.

During 1980-81, the Government of India have sanctioned direct Central Assistance to the following institutions and the amount sanctioned by the Government of India is indicated against each institution.

Name of the institution. (1)	Scheme. (2)	Amount sanctioned. (3) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Thiagarajar Polytechnic, Salem.	Testing & Services Centre	4-00
2. G v . College of Engg., Salem.	i. Environmental Engg. Laboratory	3-00
	ii. B -M dical Engg. Labora.ory	2-00
3. Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai.	i. Metrology Lab.	5-00
	ii. Computer facility	5-00
4. Coimba ore Institute of Tec nology, Coimbatore.	Computer facility	5-00
5. Murugappa polytechnic, Avadi.	Development of rural Technology	3-00

Research and Development :

During the recent years, efforts have been made to encourage Ph. D. Registration of both full-time and part-time students in Engineering colleges. To support this activity, in private engineering colleges, the Government have sanctioned a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1·00 lakh every year.

Book Banks :

Book Banks have been established in all the technical institutions to help the poor and needy students with assistance from the State Government and voluntary contributions from Private agencies. The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.55 lakhs towards the establishment of Book Bank exclusively for S.C. and S.T. students in Engineering Colleges.

Industrial Training :

Under the Scheme, teachers of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics are sent to various industrial establishments for short term training every year, so that they may acquaint themselves with the latest practices prevailing in Industry. So far 465 Staff members have been trained.

Continuing Education Programme :

Under Continuing Education Programme, members of faculty are deputed every year to attend Seminars, Short Courses, Summer Schools etc., organised periodically by various technical institutions in the country.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Ever since the inception of this Department it has been functioning as a Single Unit State Level Office without any regional offices. Due to the expansion of Education in the State, the number of candidates coming up of for the S.S.L.C., and other Examinations conducted by this Department has been on the increase steadily in the recent years. Consequent on this, the work load in this department has been growing enormously. With a view to decentralize the work and to tone up the administration, Government accorded sanction for the formation of 2 Regional Offices one at Madurai and another at Coimbatore. Accordingly the Regional Offices have been formed and they have been functioning from December, 1980.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS (STATISTICS) REGARDING THE VARIOUS EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DIRECTORATE DURING THE YEAR.

Name of Examination.	Session.	Number of centres.	Registered Boys.	Registered Girls.	Registered Total.	Appeared Boys.	Appeared Girls.	Appeared Total.	Passed Boys.	Passed Girls.	Passed Total.	Per-cent-age.
(1)..	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Higher Secondary	Apr. 1980	550	78,391	39,693	1,18,084	77,668	39,345	1,17,013	43,012	26,844	69,946	59%
S.S.L.C (X)	Oct. 1980	211	Compartmental system.		74,410							
S.S.L.C. (XI)	Oct. 1980	105	Compartmental system.		16,289							
Higher Secondary	Oct. 1980	115	Compartmental system					39,853				
S.S.L.C. ..	Mar. 1981	1,446	Compartmental system		2,59,673						1,50,576	58%
S.S.L.C. (private)	Mar. 1981				50,776							

PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT.

Library Service as an investment in human resources plays an Important role among factors which contribute to the economic growth, it secures return in the form of skilled men power geared to the needs and also creates the right attitude and climate for development. In recognition of the importance of the library service, the Government of Tamil Nadu passed the Tamil Nadu Public Libraries Act as early as in 1948 for the establishment and organisation of a comprehensive rural and library service.

Service Units :

The number of Service Units during the year is as follows :—

Government :	
State Central Library (Connemara Public Library), Madras.	.. 1
Kavimani Nilayam Library, Nagercoil	.. 1
Local Library Authorities:	
District Central Libraries	14
Branch Libraries	1,440
Total number of Service Units	1,456

Apart from the units of Government and Local Library Authorities, 85 private units including Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Maraimalai Adigal Library and Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer Library got grants from the Government of Tamil Nadu to the tune of Rs. 1·80 lakhs which is included in the total grant paid by the Government.

Basic datas in Public Library Service are given below :—

Expenditure on Library Service	2,12,27 115

Total stock of books	85,06,980
Total No. of visits of readers	2,94,97,265
Total No. of times books consulted	68,07,771
Total No. of members ..	9,50,558
Total No. of times books lent	66,75,832
Total No. of books used	1,34,83,603

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Connemara Public Library named after Lord Connemara the then Governor of Madras during 1886—1891 and constructed in Anglo. Italian style was opened formally on 5th December 1896 under the auspices of Government of Madras.

It accommodates 340 (three hundred and forty) readers at a time This library is manned by 110 persons and is kept open to the Public for 12 hours. During the year 2,90,680 readers giving daily average of 809 readers (whereas the maximum 1,160 readers have recorded on Saturday the 14th March, 1981) have used 10,34,707 volumes giving daily average of 2882 volumes including 1,62,667 volumes issued to 15,950 members giving a daily average of 453 volumes (it has shot up to 909 volumes on Sunday the 14th September, 1980.)

The following is the record of stock, visitors, members and books used during the year.—

Stock of Books.	*Number of visitors.*	*Number of members.*	*Number of books.*		
			Issued.	*Consulted.*	*Total.*
3,34,299	2,90,680	15,950	1,62,667	8,72,040	10,34,707

GOVERNMENT MUSEUMS.

A new museum, the Government Museum, Madurai was set up at Madurai by the Department of Museums this year as part of its programme of establishing district museums at every head quarters. The Museum consist of an introductory Gallery called the Madurai Gallery followed by the sculpture the Bronze, the Numismatics, the Anthropology, the Natural Sciences, the Industries and the painting Galleries.

Special Exhibitions :

The following special exhibitions were arranged in the Centenary Exhibition Hall during the year :—

(1) " Museum Educators " by the Education Section.

(2) " Contemporary Paintings from the Museum Holdings by the Archaeology section.

(3) " The Hill dwellers "—The Malaiyali Tribe of Tamil Nadu by Anthropology Section.

(4) " Child Art Exhibition " by the Education Section.

(5) " Water Birds " by the Zoology Section.

(6) "Paintings of K. Sreenivasalu" by the Archaeology Section.

The Museum participated in All India Tourist Trade Fair Exhibition 1981 by setting up the exhibition in a bay of the Education Department Pavilion from 7th January, 1981 to 15th March, 1981 organised by Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited. The Museum participated in the Exhibition Organised in Madurai in connection with the World Tamil Conference.

Training and Competition :

The fifteenth annual short term training course in Taxidermy was conducted for candidates from different institutions from 16th to 31st May, 1980 by the Zoology Section. The refresher course in " Care of

Museum objects" was conducted from 2nd to 30th June, 1980 by the Chemical Conservation Section. Participants in the course were from institutions, in Tamil Nadu as well as from Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka. An on-the-spot child Art competition was conducted during April, 1980 for four different age groups. The prize winning candidates were selected by a panel of three judges during May, 1980.

Additions to the Collections :

The following objects were added to the different sections through Treasure Troves, purchase, confiscation, exchange, tours and gifts.

Archaeology Section.—Forty-four bronzes, one Japanese tapestry, two paintings on wood, one album of Tanjore paintings, on album of Tiruvilaiyadal puranam, two paintings on ivory, one manuscript in palm leaf.

Anthropology Section.—Sixty items of gold and fifteen items of silver jewellery, six items of handicrafts, six palaeolithic stone tools, forty-one items of agricultural objects of Malayalis of Kalrayan, fifty-two items of ethnographic objects of Paliyans, Puliyans and Muduvans of Sirumalai, Thandisudi and Kurangani Hills of Madurai district.

Numismatic Section.—Seven hundred and fifty-nine gold coins, four hundred and eighty-five silver coins and one thousand two hundred and twenty-five copper coins twenty-eight first day covers, thirty-f ur stamps and twenty six folders.

Zoology Section.—Specimens of one white peacock one Indian rhinoceros, one Macaw Parrot received from the Madras Zoo, eighteen birds collected from Kodaikanal ana Madurai areas.

Botany Section.—Three hundred vascular plants and one fruit of cresentia alata collected from the surroundings of Madras City.

Geology Section.—Eighteen fossil specimens and thirty-two geological specimens from Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited, Ariyalur, Tiruchirappalli and the office of State Geologist, Madras, for Madurai Museum.

Children's ction.—One Kathakali doll, two German Costume dolls, one Danish Costume doll, forty-seven items of Teachin Aid toys.

Chemical Conservation Section.—One a.c. vaccum pump, photo conductive selenium plate and one voltage booster.

Education Section.—Two 16 m.m. films, one on "Lepakshi Sculpture" and another on "Snakes".

Government Museum, Pudukkottai :

Twenty-five butterflies, forty-two finds, birds eggs, cobra three monitor lizards, four bronzes, wood pecker, a koel, a ring dove two, peacocks, a parrot, a scrow and a white-pea-fowl, skull and horns of a bull, a fruitbat and a barking deer and three bronze idols.

Government Museum, Salem :

Two stone cannon bolls, seven muzzle loading guns, one sovenior album, fifteen palaeoliths, thirty-tribal objects used by the Malaiyalis of Kolli hills.

Government Museum, Madurai.—A stuffed polar Bear.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES.

The Tamil Nadu Archives possesses rare as well as a rich collection of Government records in South East Asia. It serves as a centre for historical research and also caters to the needs of administrates as well as scholars. It has in its holdings all the records of the Secret. ri. te of barring those of the last three years and also the records of the Board of Revenue barring those of the last ten years. It has likewise in its holdings the records of certain heads of Departments and some miscellaneous

collection of records of historical and administrative value. Th English records date back to the year 1,670—

Records :

During the period under report, the records of the various departments of secretariat for the period 1974-76 were transferred as follows :—

Department.	*Year.*	*Number of bundles.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Public	1975-76	117
Education	1976	31
Health	1975-76	80
P. and A.R.	1976	3
Finance	1975-76	43
Co-operation	1974-76	33
C.T. and R.E.	1975-76	36
Revenue	1975-76	94
Agriculture	1975-76	67
Labour and Employment	1976	20
Industries	1976	29
Home	1975-76	71
Law	1975-76	7
Transport	1975-76	21
Housing	1976	16
Food	1975-76	22
Public Works	1975-76	64

Department.	*Year.*	*Number of bundles.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Forest and Fisheries	1976	15
Rural Development and Local Administration.	1975-76	84
Social Welfare .	1975-76	33

S.A. Documents numbering about 2,800 like agreements, bonds, etc., were received.

Information supplied to Government, State Archives and Public.—The total number of requisitions for records and information received during the year from the various departments of secretariat, Board of Revenue, Chief Conservator of Forests, Research scholars, etc. was 89,104. Of these 248 cases involved searches. More than 53,000 records were furnished to the Secretariat, Board of Revenue, Research Scholars, etc. The records received back and restored during the period under report numbered more than 36,000. This office continues to serve as one of the inspection centres in Tamil Nadu for inspection by the Public of the printed specifications, etc., of the Controller of Patents and Designs, free of cost.

Report on District Records.—The District Records in English relating to the period upto 1857 are preserved in the archives.

Library.—The Archives Library possesses rare and valuable collection of books, numbering a few lakhs. It serves as a reference library to the staff and research scholars. During the period under report 1,672 books from the Secretariat and Heads of Departments and 4,103 books from the Registrar of Books were received and added to the Library. Some periodicals were also received. The total number of requisitions for books, etc., from the Research scholars, stacks, etc., was 7,268 and about 5,800 books, etc., were issued. About 3,700 books were restored.

Historical Research :

Research Scholars.—301 Research Scholars were granted permission to consult records in this Archives on the subject of their research. Of these 218 were from Tamil Nadu, 68 from other States of India and 15 from Foreign countries.

Fellowships.—Four fellows were selected for 1980-82 on the following research projects :—

(1) Famine in the 19th Century (work commenced on 12th June 1980).

(2) Mr. Tottenham, covering his contribution as Administrator, Botanist, Archaeologist and so on (work commenced on 14th June 1980).

(3) Trade and Politics in European settlements of Coastal Andhra (work commenced on 2nd July 1980).

(4) Evolution of Land Rights and Land Tenures in Tamil Nadu in the 19th Century (work commenced on 3rd November 1980).

Professional Training.—Six staff members of the Archives were deputed for professional training in Archives outside the State both in India and abroad.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Department of Archaeology is having the following Sections :—

(1) Excavation Section.

(2) Conservation Section.

(3) Epigraphy Section.

(4) Survey of rare pieces registration section.

(5) Setting up of Site Museum.

(6) Archaeological Officers Section.

(7) Photo Section.

(8) Publication Section.

(9) Institute of Epigraphy.

(10) Registering of Antiques.

(11) Survey of Palm-leaf Manuscripts.

(12) Library.

(13) Xerox Copying Section.

(14) Sound and Light at T.N. Mahal.

(15) Archaeological Lab.

(16) Oriental Manuscripts Library.

Excavation section.—This department conducted excavations at Kovalanpottal in Madurai district, Poluvampatti in Coimbatore district and at Gangaikondacholapuram in Tiruchirappalli district. It also explored Kodumanal in Periyar district. Three Urn burials were unearthed during the excavation at Kovalampottal. In one of the urns, the skeleton of a man was found along with grave goods. The skeleton was examined by the Madurai Medical College and was found to be that of a man of above 40 years of age. The grave is assignable to the beginning of the Christian Era (2,000 years old).

Conservation section.—Repairs to the Tirumalai Naicker Palace were continued this year. Conservation work at the following monuments were also carried out :—

Jain temple—Thirupparuthikunram at Kanchi.

Siva temple—Paundarikapuram.

Danish Fort—Tarangampadi.

Epigraphy section.—The aim of the section is to do village to village Survey of epigraphs, decipher and publish them. Accordingly about 320 villages in Mannargudi taluk of Thanjavur district were surveyed and about 343 inscriptions were copied.

Setting up of site-museums.—Setting up of Museum is being done at Thirumalai Naicker Mahal, Madurai, Ramalingavilasam at Ramanathapuram, Fort at Tharangambadi and at Dharmapuri.

Publication Section.—Guides to the Siva Temple of Thiruppattur the Muruga Temple of Thiruparankundram and the Siva Vishnu temple of Kudimiyanmalai were printed. A small book on the history of "Kalabhras" has also been published. In addition to this 15 books based on hitherto unpublished manuscripts from Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, U. V. Swaminatha Iyer Library and some private institutions have also been printed. Two English Books, one the studies in Ancient Township of Pudukkottai and the other one the "Coins of Tamil Nadu" have also been published.

Registration of Antiques.—921 applications for registering the antiquities have been received in all Seven Offices of the Registering Officers. After proper scrutiny 1,947 antiquities have been registered.

Survey of Palm Leaf Manuscripts.—The Archaeological Officers appointed for doing survey of Palm leaf manuscripts were able to collec, 600 manuscripts in this year.

Library.—419 books of different subjects such as Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Art and Architecture were acquired for the departmental library.

Sound and light spectacle at Madurai T. N. Mahal.—This department was entrusted with the installation of Sound and Light Spectacle ae T. N. Mahal, Madurai in connection with the Vth World Tamil Conference. Necessary equipments were imported, sound recorded and with the assistance of Artist Director Thiru A. S. A. Swamy, the Spectacle was installed. The show was inaugurated during the World Tamil Conference and is a permanent addition to the City of Madurai.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS.

The National Cadet Corps came into being in 1948 by an Act of Parliament. It has been functioning as a primary youth organisation of India inculcating duty, discipline and spirit of leadership amongst the students.

Six group Headquarters 2 in Madras City (Madras "A" and Madras "B") and each in Tiruchirappalli, Madurai Coimbatore and Pondicherry are functioning under the command of the N. C. C. Directorate, Madras. Under these six Groups Headquarters 51 units are affiliated.

The cadet strength allotted to the N. C. C. Directorate by the Directorate-General, N. C. C., New Delhi, and the actual cadet strength enrolled are given as under :—

	Authorised.	*Allotted.*	*Actual.*
Senior Division —			
Army Wing	15,320	13,720	13,370
Naval Wing	1,050	1,050	1,041
Air Wing	1,000	1,000	878
Girls Wing	3,680	2,880	2,722
Total	21,050	18,650	18,011
Junior Division —			
Army Wing	51,850	51,850	51,237
Naval Wing ...	5,150	5,150	5,062
Air Wing	4,650	4,650	4,641
Girls Wing	5,200	5,200	5,176
Total	66,850	66,850	66,116

The number of institutions covered by the N.C.C. is 200 Colleges in Senior Division and 635 Schools in Junior Division. Girls Division Senior Wing Cadets from Girls Division have been selected and attached with Air and Naval Units for Air and Naval training. 80 cadets in Naval Wing and 40 cadets in Air Wing are given Naval and Air training.

Youth Exchange Programme, 1981.—One part-time N.C.C. Officer one Girls Cadet and three Boys Cadets of the N.C.C. Directorate were selected by the Directorate-Gen., N.C.C, New Delhi for the Canada Youth Exchange Programme. On successful completion of the programme, the participants returned to Madras in the third week of April 1981.

Mountaineering Expedition.—Cdt. Capt. V. Amaladasan, N.C.C, Group, Headquarters, Madurai successfully climbed the Leo Paragial Peak (22,800 ft.) in Himachal Pradesh in an expedition organised by the Directorate General, N.C.C., New Delhi.

BLOOD DONATION.

Blood donation.—The Officers and Cadets of the N. C. C. Directorate took an active part in the blood donation campaign and have received commendation from the Dte. Gen., N.C.C. himself for the exemplary achievement in this field. The Indian Red Cross Society of Madras also awarded a shield to the N. C. C. Directorate in appreciation of the blood donation programme carried out by the various N. C. C. Groups and Units under its control.

TAMIL DEVELOPMENT.

The prime function of the Tamil Development Department is to perputate and safeguard the dignity, importance and purity of Tamil Language and Literature and to take such action to implement the free and proper usage of Tamil in the Administration of Government and other Departments such as Education and Science.

The Assistance Directors of Tamil Development (Inspection) in the districts have inspected 5,000 Government Offices, in the whole of the State about the progress made in the implementation of Tamil Scheme. The Director of Tamil Development inspected 36 heads of departments, 12 collectorates and 12 subordinate offices during the year.

In order to acquaint the Junior I. A.S. an ' I. P.S. Officers with the provision and implementation of the Official language Act, a scheme has been drawn up for imparting a week's training to them since 1974. Training has been given for implementation of Tamil Scheme for 13 Junior I. A. S. and 7 Deputy Collectors (Approved Probationers). The Official Language Test was conducted for 51 Government Servants not possessing adequate knowledge of Tamil.

Scheme for Award of Prizes to Government servants who wrote best Notes and Drafts in Tamil.—Under this scheme 20 Government Servants in 9 heads of Departments have sent their files and 3 of them have been selected in the City of Madras. 115 Candidates working in Government offices, Municipalities and Panchayat Unions in 16 districts have been selected for award of prizes.

Writing of Authentic History of Tamil Nadu.—The second volume of " Sangakkala Tamizhagam " in two parts have been prepared and they are under print. The Volumes III and IV comprising the History of " Pallava and Cholas " are under the preparation of historians and the editors. A scheme for encouraging the authors for publishing best books in Tamil have been started in 1960 by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Award of prizes for the books published upto 1972 have already been given. Tamil books published during the year 1973 and 1974 have been received under the scheme and the best books have been selected. Prizes will be distributed in a function to be held on 6th June 1981. Tamil books published during the period from 1975 to 1980 have been received for competition under this scheme.

Scheme for Financial Assistance to Indigent Tamil Scholars.—A scheme of granting Financial Assistance to aged Tamil Scholars in Tamil Nadu was started in 1978. Under this scheme, aged Tamil scholars whose income is below Rs. 400 per month are considered to

grant a monthly pension of Rs. 250. Under this scheme, 90 Tamil Scholars have been selected and granted a monthly pension of Rs. 250 during the period.

Paventhar Baradhidasan Award.—The Government of Tamil Nadu celebrates the Paventhar Bharathidasan birth day from 1978. In this function the Government have decided to institute an award of Rs.10,000 in his name to the Poets chosen for this award for every year. Kavignar Muthulingam and late Kavignar Pattukottai Kalyanasundaram have been selected for this award for the year 1980–81 respectively.

Reforms to Tamil Scripts.—Steps have been taken to implement the reformation of Tamil scripts in the day to day administration of Government Departments and future steps are being taken for suitable reform in Tamil script.

Vth World Tamil Conference—During the Vth World Tamil Conference held at Madurai in January 1981 under the auspices of the Tamil Development and Tamil Culture, two Pavillions have been erected and the same have been appraised by Scholars and public alike as exemplary and inspiring.

CHAPTER V—FINANCE DEPARTMENT

" FINANCE "

State Finance.—The figures of Revenue and Expenditure on Revenue Account and Expenditure on Capital Account for 1980–81 are set out below :—

	(In thousands of rupees.)
I. Total tax revenue	7,20,11,92
Total Non-Tax Revenue ..	2,32,56,43
Total Grants-in-aid contributions	3,27,27,17
Total Revenue Receipts	12,79,95,52

II. *Expenditure on Revenue Accounts*—

	(In thousands of rupees.)
General Services	2,95,44,60
Social and Community Services	4,32,55,97
Economic Services ..	3,95,17,12
Grants-in-aid contributoins	29,06,90
	11,52,24,59

Expenditure on capital Accounts –

	(In thousands of rupees.)
Capital account on General Services	3,17,66
Capital account on Social and Community Services ..	19,72,95
Capital account on economic services ..	62,15,05
Total capital expenditure ..	85,05,66

outside the Revenue account.

Cash Balance.—The cash balance of Government of Tamil Nadu Rs. (—) 783.06 lakhs on the 1st April 1980 and Rs. (—) 960.51 lakhs on 31st March 1981.

Revenue Account.—The total revenue of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1980–81 was Rs. 1,27,995.52 lakhs while the expenditure for the year amounting to Rs. 115,224.59 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 12,770.93 lakhs.

Capital Account.—The total capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,505.66 lakhs, the main items being Rs. 1,835.75 lakhs under capital account for Agricultural and allied services, Rs. 1,843.82 lakhs under capital account of water and power development and Rs. 1,972.95 lakhs under capital account of Social and Community Services.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Famine Relief Fund.—The Fund was established under the Madras famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, for being drawn upon to meet the expenditure on relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood, for other natural calamities including famine, as well as the expenditure on protective irrigation or other works undertaken for the prevention of famine. The cash balance in the Fund on 30th September 1953 amounted to Rs. 11·79 lakhs. The allocation of the liability for this notional balance was not provided for in the Andhra State Act 1953. It was settled by mutual agreement. The Governments of Andhra and Mysore agreed to the transfer of the entire n tional balance in the fund on 30th September 1953 to the State of Tamil Nadu. The balance on 30th September 1953 was accordingly carried over to the accounts of the Tamil Nadu State. The closing balance in the fund as on the 31st October 1956 was Rs. 22·11 lakhs, comprising of cash (Rs.2·38 lakhs and securities for 19·73 lakhs purchase price). Pending allocation of this balance among the successor states in accordance with the State Reorganisation Act, 1956, the entire balance has been provisionally brought forward to the accounts of the reorganised Tamil Nadu State. The balance in the fund at the beginning of 1980–81 was Rs. 20·75 lakhs comprising of only securities for Rs. 20·75

lakhs (purchase price). With reference to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, the annual contribution to the Fund Account from Revenue Account is fixed at Rs. 859·00 lakhs. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 859·00 lakhs was transferred to this fund from Revenue account in 1980-81 to meet the expenditure on the relief of those affected by natural calamities. The balance in the fund on 31st March 1981 was Rs. 20·75 lakhs comprising of only securities for Rs. 20·75 lakhs (purchase price).

STATE BORROWINGS.

Open Market Loans.—An open Market loan of Rs. 31,34·70 lakhs was raised by the Tamil Nadu Government during the year under review and this included the Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds. The total amount of open Market loan including repayment of Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 2,000.28 lakhs.

Loans from the Government of India.—The total loan assistance received from the Government of India during the year for financing the expenditure on the various development and other schemes amounted to Rs. 1,54,57·79 lakhs.

CAPITAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	Liabilities as on 31st March 1981. (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Loans—	
Due to Government of India ..	9,85,14·87
Open Market Loans	3,02,70·13
4 per cent Tamil Nadu Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds	205·06
Special Irredeemable loans	1.29
Other Floating Loans.—	
Ways and Means Advances ..	
Overdrafts	..
Other loans	53,91·84
Other Liabilities—	
State Provident Fund and Savings Bank Deposit	73,72.40
Total Liabilities	14,17,55·59

Assets—

	Assets as on 31st March 1981. (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
Loans Advances (due to Government)	6,86,07·87
Loans to Electricity Board	5,72,89·79
Capital Expenditure	8,47,83·09
Cash Balance and investments	28,87·01
Total assets	21,35,67·76
Excess of assets over liabilities	7,18,12.17

EVALUATION AND APPLIED RESEARCH.

This is the seventh year since the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research has been constituted as a separate department. The activities of the department include Evaluation, Project formula ion, Tax Research adhoc studies, preparation of two annual publications "Tamil Nadu—An Economic Appraisal" and "Economic and Functioanl Classification of Tamil Nadu State Budget" and review of Corporate Finance.

Methodology :

Preparation of methodology and questionaire in respect of Intensive Cattle Development Project Scheme, Measures towards upliftment of Scheduled Caste, Petty Trade Loan Scheme, Mini Primary Health Centre and Fish Seeds Proudction and induced spawning were prepared.

Evaluation of Studies—

The following eight evaluation studies were completed and their reports sent to Evaluation committee :—

1. Parambikulam Aliyar Project ;
2. Soil conservation Component under Drought Prone Area programme, Ramanathapuram;
3. Irrigation Component under Drought Prone Area Programme, Ramanathapuram;
4. Pulses Development Scheme ;
5. Gobar Gas scheme ;
6. Sericulture ;
7. T.B. Sanatorium—Sengipatti ;
8. Socio-Economic Survey of Beedi Workers.

Drafting of the report on Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Mini Primary Health Centres, Intensive Cattle Development Programme, Fish seeds Production and induced spawning, self Sufficiency Schemes were in different stages of progress.

Project Formulation —

The following items of work were also attended by the Cell during the year :—

1. A quick evaluation and plan formulation for Hill Area Development Programme has been completed.

2. A draft report on Reclamation of Saline and Alkali Soils in Tamil Nadu was also finalised.

Project Reports on Development of Agricultural Marketting in Tamil Nadu, a project profile for Sericulture Development in Tamil Nadu the Economic of Sheep Development, the Economics of Poultry Development have been prepared and sent to the respective departments as desired by Government.

A note indicating the terms of reference and conditions for the Hinterland study for the development of Valinokkam as a minor port was prepared and sent to Government.

Base line survey and evaluation office, Madurai —

A regional unit to undertake Base Line Survey and Evaluation for the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project funded by World Bank was established at Madurai during the year. This Unit conducted a Base Line Survey in the Pilot Block at Kottampatti. Preparation of a preliminary Base Line Survey report was in progress during the year.

DIRECTORATE OF TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Opening of new sub-Treasuries.—

The following new non-banking sub-treasuries were opened on the dates noted against each :—

1. Theni in Dindigul district on 18th December 1980.

2. Kodavasal in Thanjavur district on 29th December 1980.

3. Tiruchuli in Ramanathapuram district on 6th March 1981.

4. Thiruvaiyaru in Thanjavur district on 13th March 1981.

5. Tiruvidaimarudur in Thanjavur district on 13th March 1981.

Conversion of non-banking Sub-Treasuries into Banking :

The following non-Banking sub-Treasuries were converted into, Banking sub-Treasuries on the dates noted against them :—

1. Sub-Treasury, Kattumannarkoil — 6th August 1980.
2. Sub-Treasury, Thirukalukunram — 1st December 1980.

The above Sub-Treasuries were originally opened as non-Banking Sub-Treasuries and Government Transactions attended to by them were entrusted to the branches of State Bank of India at the places on the dates noted against each.

Establishment of Permanent Currency Chest :

The daily transactions in the Pennagaram and Madurai Sub-Treasuries justified the permanent retention of the currency chest held in them. Hence, the temporary currency chest already held in these Sub-Treasuries were made permanent during March 1981.

GOVERNMENT DATA CENTRE.

The Tamil Nadu Government set up the Government Data Centre in 1972 as a Data Processing Unit to assess data processing requirements of various departments of Government like Finance, Police, Education, Commercial Taxes, etc., and to develop and operate suitable information systems.

Application in operation Finance Application system ABC.—Under the system now in operation 167 Sub-Treasuries, 16 District Treasuries and 5 pay and Accounts Officers send daily transaction data of all the bill-drawing departments. This involves 7 lakhs of transactions in a month. Regarding Cheque drawing departments, monthly accounts

are received from 154 Executive Engineers (Public Works Department), 2 Highways Accounts and 74 Forest Divisional Officers. The third set of data consists of Treasury corrections relating to the transactions of bill-drawing departments. Based on the above inputs, detailed headwise figures of Receipts and Expenditure are taken from Computer.

Commercial Tax Application :

Sales Tax being the principal source of revenue of the State, an analysis of sales tax revenue serves to aid management and policy decision making of the Government in taxation. The commoditywise analysis has been computerised to meet the above objective. The basic information document is the assessment orders passed by nearly 550 assessing officers covering nearly one lakh of assessees. Computer outputs are taken for commoditywise turn over and tax accrual, areawise turnover and tax accrual and assessees details in various turnover categories. In 1980–81 the half yearly data for half year ending September 1980 (confined to assessees with annual turnover of Rs. 1 lakh and above who contribute to nearly 97 per cent of the revenue) were processed and statements of commoditywise turnover and revenue were furnished to the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes for Budget work and also to enable decisions regarding tax review and revisions.

Examination Results—Processing System :

Processing of S.S.L.C. results has been taken up by Government Data Centre for the Director of Government Examinations from October 1974 onwards. The Processing is done in 2 phases, viz, the pre-exam. phase and the post-exam. phase. The results are processed for the 2 exams.—March and October every year. The pro-exam. work involves printing of Nominal Roll, Hall Tickets and centrewise. Question paper requirement statements and the post-examinations work, declaration of the result for each candidate, printing of Tabulated Marks Register, Mark Certificates, Press Lists, etc., Other Statistical reports such as the Districtwise percentage pass statement, the rank list of successful candidates in the descending order of their aggregate

marks, etc., are also generated and furnished to the Director of Government Examinations. During 1980–81 the processing was done for about 2·5 lakh candidates who appeared for the March-April 1980 examination and for about 1·0 lakh candidates who sat for the October 1980 examination. The pre-examination phase for the March 1981 examination was also successfully completed. In addition to the S.S.L.C. (X standard) Examination processing the Government Data Centre undertook the processing of the Higher Secondary Examination (Plus 2) results also from April, 1980, the very first time they were held in the State. The Government Data Centre completed successfully during 1980–81 the processing of results for the April 1980 and October 1980 sessions of the Higher Secondary Education. The pre-examination work for March 1981 examination was also completed for the 1·5 lakh candidates.

Economics Census.—

During the year, the following phase were completed :—

(i) The final reports in respects of Village Amenities Schedule for Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry have been generated and sent to Statistics Department. :

(ii) The error list in respect of establishment schedule has been generated and sent to Statistics Department for generating the Statistical Tables.:

Examination Oriented Bio-Data System (EBS) 1980–81.—

EBS is an acronym for Examination Oriented Bio-data system.

Bio-data of Teachers is to be collected and analysed from the view point of Selecting Teachers for the offer of Examinership. A Data Form has been specially designed, for this purpose. The system has covered about 60,000 Teachers from all the High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools in the Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry State.

The aim of the centre is to assist the departments, in their efforts to streamline and modernise the collection and analysis of data as a means to closemonitoring and well-informed decision making.

SMALL SAVINGS.

The Small Savings Organisation has played a vital role in encouraging thrift and providing the common man with a ready means for the deposit of his hard earned savings. It has been instrumental in no mean a measure in channelising the community's savings for the country's defence and development effort and has played an important role in supplying in even increasing amount, finance for the successive Five-Year Plans.

The achievement made upto 31st March 1981 under various scrips are furnished below :

	Gross.	*Net.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
P.O.S.B	85,14,04,390 (76,04,08,705)	2,92,48,960 (6,23,57,210)
C.T.D. 5 Years	11,53,164 (11,85,745)	9,58,954 (6,29,493)
C.T.D. 10 Years	5,45,26,546 (4,29,80,856)	3,12,86,096 (2,32,20,716)
C.T.D. 15 Years	15,51,602 (14,68,409)	(—)17,56,521 (—)(4,74,229)
1 Year Time Deposit	7,27,35,371 (8,00,14,377)	(—) 53,55,565 17,63,112)
2 Year Time Deposit	1,18,22,348 (96,61,935)	65,58,976 (49,53,113)
3 Year Time Deposit	38,78,026 (46,94,845)	45,14,526 (1,34,331)
5 Year Time Deposit	34,66,68,163 (28,30,52,861)	18,87,14,883 (17,78,18,019)
Recurring Depoist ..	17,01,26,797 14,17,00,075)	5,15,30,066 (6,70,09,596)
Public Provident Fund	6,91,602 (5,31,092)	6,73,609 (5,31,092)
7 Year NSC II Issue	3,12,99,470 (3,23,67,727)	1,64,55,727 (1,21,02,503)
7 Year NSC III Issue	4,56,540 (19,52,924)	(—) 6,58,936 (6,17,638)
7 Year NSC IV Issue	13,70,751 (33,33,432)	4,80,910 (14,44,725)

1)	Gross. (2)	Net. (3)
7 Year N.S.C. V Issue	3,68,16,870 (4,39,71,914)	3,38,06,219 (4,06,98,278)
Annuity Certificate	1,95,029 (3,24,084)	1,43,526 (3,15,239)
National Development Bond	30,76,980 (74,57,290)	30,74,350 (74,55,935)
Certificate (+)	1,88,505	(—)2,24,09,593
Discharges (—)	(1,69,560)	(—)(3,11,09,314)
	159,29,62,154 (141,51,06,271)	33,72,66,187 (36,94,67,457)

During the year an essay competi ion on " Small Savings " was conduc ed by sponsoring a Tamil monthly " Amudha Surabi."

TAMIL NADU RAFFLE SCHEME.

The Tamil Nadu Raffle Scheme was inaugurated by the late Chief Minis er, Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 15 h August 1968 at Rajaji Hall Madras. The scheme was continued till 12 h September 1975. During the period from 12th September 1975 to 7th August 1976 the scheme was discontinued. It was revived with effect from 7th August 1976. Seventy-eight draws (67 ordinary and 11 Bumper draws) were conducted up to 12th September 1975. After revival of the Scheme, the first draw was conducted on 30th September 1976. During the period from 30th September 1976 to 31st March 1981, 43 draws were conducted.

During the year' 12 draws were conducted. The draws in April and September 1980 and January 1981 were bumper draws and were conducted in Madras, Thanjavur and Madurai respectively.

The particulars of the gross receipts expenditure and net receipts for 1980–81 (1st April 1980 to 31st March 1981) are furnished below :—

		RS.
Gross Receipts		4,86,55,102
Total Expenditure	..	2,57,54,711
Net Income		2,29,00,390

STATE TRADING SCHEME.

The Chief Auditor, State Trading Scheme was the internal auditor in respect of the following Government Departments, Corporations and other institutions and this department conducted the audit of these institutions during the year under report :—

1. .... Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board.

2. .... Tamil Nadu Dairy Development Corporation.

3 .... Accounts relating to the Scheme for the Purchase and Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers maintained by the Director of Agriculture and the District Collectors.

4. .... Entire Government side transaction of all the Agricultural Depots.

5. .... Weights and Measures—Accounts maintained by the Controller of Weights and Measures and subordinates of the Labour Department.

6. .... Accounts of Tamilagam, Ooty, State Guest House, Madras and Adayar and Tamil Nadu House , New Delhi.

7. .... Entire transactions of the Cinchona Department.

8. .... Tamil Nadu Text Books Society.

9. .... Institute of Film Technology.

10. .... Tamil Nadu Films Division' Adayar.

11. .... Miscellaneous Institutions such as Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras, Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore, Information Centres at Madurai and Thanjavur, State Information Centre at Madras, Rajaji Hall, Madras and Seerani Arangam, Madras.

During the year serious defects and irregularities and losses involving a total sum of Rs. 180·56 lakhs were noticed in audit and reported to the concerned administrative authorities for further action.

Details regarding the number of institutions in which the physical verification of stocks was completed during the year, approximate value of stocks verified, value of shortages and excesses noticed during the physical verification are furnished below :—

Serial number and details of the Institutions, Government or local body.	*Number of Institutions verified.*	*Total value of stock verified.*	*Total item of shortages.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Government Institutions.	133	869·44	4,790
2. Municipalities	52	1,120·55	2,689
3. Corporation of Madras.	15	285·50	693
4. Corporation of Madurai (From January 1981).	2	13·00	128
Total	202	2,288·19	8,300

Serial number and details of the Institutions Government or local body. (1)	*Value of shotages.* (5) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	*Total item of excesses.* (6) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	*Value of excesses.* (7) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Government Institutions.	3·86	1,121	1·88
2. Municipalities	4·01	2,980	1·10
3. Corporation of Madras.	5·72	303	2·76
4. Corporation of Madurai (From January 1981).	0·34	187	
Total	13·93	4,591	5·74

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION.

The terms of references for the newly constituted State Planning are as follows :—

(1) The State planning Commission will have as its main objective drawing up plans for the rapid development economic and social, of Tamil Nadu. It will draw up the Annual and Five Year Plans and will work in collaboration with the newly constituted planning and Development Department.

(2) For this purpose, the State Planning Commission will make a detailed assessment of the material financial and human resources available in the State, including technical personnel and investigate the possibilities of augmenting such of those resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the State's requirements ; indicate the factors which are tending to retard economic development, and determine the conditions which should be established for the successful execution of the plan;

(3) For drawing up the Annual and Five Year-Plans the State Planning Commission will be continuously engaged in the collection of data and assessment of the needs and prepare schemes and projects which will be incorporated in the plans. The planning and Development Department of the Government will review plan implementation every quarter, based on the information provided by the Heads of departments and furnish the results of its review to the Planning Commission. Any special problems in plan implementation would be brought to the notice of the Commission for suggesting suitable solutions. The Commission would also undertake special studies to determine the effectiveness of implementation of plan schemes.

(4) It should be the aim of the State Planning Commission to work out ways and means of achieving the objective of rapid development by utilisation of available resources. It should, therefore, make a detailed study of the under utilisation of natural, human, capital, manpower and monetary resources in various sectors of economy.

(5) The State Planning Commission would also undertake special studies which would be of help in formulation of the development plans.

(6) It will be utilised the best available talent in the country either by directly engaging experts or on a consultant basis and

(7) The Commission would be concerned with determining the criteria for setting priorities in respect of various programmes and their funding.

During the year, studies/notes on a number of subjects were prepared by the State Planning Commission and a few of them are given below :—

(1) Industrial growth rate during 1977-79 in Tamil Nadu trend analysis, problems and prospects ' one of the special studies proposed for 1980-81 was taken up. Data relating to industrial production,

power generation, industrial unrest, and loss of mandays was compiled. For this study on "Industrial Growth Rate-Trend analysis, problems and prospects" the following tables were prepared :-

(a) Position of top six industries in Tamil Nadu 1976-77.

(b) Structure of factory sector in Tamil Nadu 1976-77.

(c) Industrialisation in Southern States.

(d) Progress of Company registration in Tamil Nadu.

(2) A detailed note on the "Estimated Income Growth in Tamil Nadu at 5 per cent level for the period 1980-85" was prepared.

(3) A detailed note entitled "A Second Nuclear power plant in Tamil Nadu" was prepared, outlining full justification and need for the installation of the nuclear plant at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu.

(4) A Table showing the Demographic trends in Tamil Nadu for the years since 1960-61 was prepared.

(5) Report on High Power Committee set up to look into problem of Agriculturists was studied and the 72 recommendations made were listed out comparing with that of the present stage to prepare a concise note on the problems of agriculturists.

6. A narrative note high lighting the "Problems of agriculturists in Tamil Nadu" was prepared together with (i) the present position of agriculture; (ii) the need for irrigation (iii) the nature of rainfed cropping and irrigated cropping ; (iv) the individual efforts of the farmers to stabilies the cropping and (v) Depletion of underground water potential and the chance of re-charging.

7. Details relating to classification of Area. Net area irrigation net areas sown, gross area irrigated consumption of Electric power and fertilisers, area production and yield per hectare of important crops and area under high Yielding varieties were collected for a period of ten years for the States of Tamil Nadu and Punjab in connection with the preparation of comparative study of Tamil Nadu and Punjab with reference to Agriculture.

8. A note on the various aspects relating to Block Level Planning was prepared and sent to Government.

9. An analytical note on payment of relief to unemployed Graduates was prepared indicating there in the size of the educated unemployed the number in each discipline, the trend in registration their placement, during the last few years, the estimated number that will be added to the live registers, the number that will remain on the live registers after placements at the end of 1985 and the cost aspects involved in providing relief to the graduates.

10. A report on the Manpower and employment situation as obtaining in Tamil Nadu was prepared and sent to Government.

11. Consequent to the Union Planning Commission's decision to modify the Five-year Plan Period from 1978-83 to 1980-85 preliminary work relating to formulation of the Sixth Five-year Plan 1980-85 was started required data base was collected and performance of sectors assessed. Plan proposals received from the respective Chairman of the working-groups were analysed and discussions were held wherever necessary. The plan programme were drawn up based on the guidelines given by the Union Planning Commission for each sector and the Draft Five-year Plan document for Tamil Nadu 1980-85, was got ready for discussions with the Union Planning Commission officials and the size of the Sixth Five-Year Plan was finalised. The draft Five-Year Plan was revised thereafter in accordance with the suggestion/recommendations of the working group of the Union Planning Commission and the Five-year Plan of Tamil Nadu for the period 1980-85 was prepared. The State Planning commission has approved the plan.

12. During the year 1980-81, five Commission meetings were held and decisions arrived at the meeting were duly pursued, and follow up action taken. Accordingly, the decision to prepare District plan for Madurai and Coimbatore has been entrusted to the Gandhigram Rural University and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University at Coimbatore respectively.

LOCAL FUND AUDIT.

There were 5,838 institutions under the audit control of this department at the end of the year and total amount of transactions audited during 1980–81 (Transactions relating to the year 1979–80) was as shown below :—

Category of Institutions.	*Number of Institutions. audited.*	*Gross Receipts.*	*Gross Charges.*
		(RUPEES IN CRORES.)	
Corporations, Municipalities and Municipal Township Committees.	109	63·22	65·18
Panchayat Union	374	134·45	141·39
Town Panchayats	620	50·87	50·29
Miscellaneous Institutions	4,735	114·39	122·72
	5,838	362·93	379·58

	CRORES.
Receipts	362·93
Charges	379·58
Total	742·51

Result of Audit :

The outcome and findings of audit of transactions relating to the year 1979–80 are summarised below :—

	LAKHS.
1. Embezzlement of funds detected in audit ...	1·48
2. Leakage and loss of revenue reported in audit	13·61
3. Excess expenditure irregular expenditure, etc., reported in audit.	4·33
4. Time barred arrears of revenue	89·88

1013 reports in lieu of surcharge covering a total loss of Rs. 39·85 lakhs caused to the funds of various local bodies in the State were made to the Administrative Departments concerned for necessary action against the Executive Authorities who were responsible for the losses.

Special letters were issued in respect of 9963 major objections to the concerned Eexecutive Authorities of local bodies as a prelude to surcharge action and 1453 objections covered by reports in lieu of surcharge were settled during the year.

The Examiner of local Fund Accounts was also the Treasurer to Charitable Endowments for 4 union and 774 State Endowments. The total value of securities held in the name of these endowments was Rs. 100·9 lakhs. The interest earned on these securities were disbursed to the administration of the endowments as per the provisions in the schemes of endowments.

P. F. investments of local Bodies were only taken by Government in 1967 and the Examiner was entruested with the work of realisation of interest and encashment of investments on maturity. During this year securities to the value of Rs. 8·32 lakhs were encashed and proceeds invested as per orders of Government. 1754 numbers of interest claims of local bodies involving Rs. 115 lakhs were sanctioned during the year.

Local Fund Accounts Committees for Municipalities and Panchayat Unions

The Local Fund Accounts Committee met in the District head-quarters during the year to review the long pending objections. As many as 22,805 objections, out of 24,082 objections included for discussion and that were pending up to the year 1977–78 were settled during 1980–81.

CHAPTER VI—FOOD DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL SUPPLIES.

The system of procurement by Trader's levy was abolished and the Tamil Nadu Civil supplies Corporation was purchasing paddy offered by the producers through its direcct pur hcase centres from first June 1979. As it became necessary to buil up stocks for public distribution, 40 per cent Trader's levy has been imposed from 20th January 1981, upto 31st March 1981, 60806 tonnes of paddy and 20243 tonnes of rice were procured. There is no levy on producers, Co-operative an retailers and stocks imported from other States. There are no restrictions on the movement of paddy or rice either wtihin the State or from Tamil Nadu to Other States.

The Government of India have increase. the pro urement price of common variety of paddy from Rs. 95 to Rs. 105 per quintal. fine variety from Rs. 99 to Rs. 109 per quintal ... superfine from Rs. 103 per quintal to Rs. 113 per quintal for the crop year 1980-81. Howeve with a view t ensure reasonable prices to the farmers, the State Government have announced Rs. 115 per quintal of common variety Rs. 119 per quintal of fine variet yand Rs.125 per quintal of super fine paddy offered by the producers in the direct purchase ce tres of the Tamil Nadu Civil Suppiies Corporation, as a price support measures.

Public distribution of essential commodities.—Tamil Nadu is covered by a net work of public distribution system. At present there are 17,300 fair price shops in the State 15,400 in rural areas and 1,900 is the urban areas. Under village a shop scheme, every revenue village is covered by a fair-price shop. As on 1st January 1980, there were 17,001 fair, price shops and during the year 1980, 300 new shops were opened. About 107 lakhs family cards have been issued throughout the State. Essential Commodities such as rice, levy wheat, wheat products, levy sugar, kerosene, palmolein are supplied to the cardholders through the fair price

shops at scales and price fixed by the Government. Other commodities such as pulses, etc., are also sold to the public in the Fair prices shops. During the year 1980-81 a total quantity of 2,07,627 tonnes of rice has been distributed to card holders.

Wheat and Wheat products.—During the year a total quantity of 20,236 tonnes has been distributed. From August 1980, the allotment is of the order of 3,000 tonnes per month which is not adequate. The Government of India also allot wheat for distribution to the Wheat Roller Flour Mills in the State for conversion into wheat products. There are 31 Roller Flour Mills in the State. The present allotment is of the order of 30,000 tonnes as against the earlier allotment of 65,000 tonnes up to August 1980.

The prices of Maida and Sooji are statutorily notified. The price of Maida is Rs. 2·00 per Kg. and Sooji is Rs. 1·92 per Kg. Levy wheat was supplied to the card holders at 1·40 per Kg. on family card.

Sugar Distribution.—The Government of India reintroduced levy sugar scheme from December 1979. During the year, the Government of India allotted a quantity of 217464·3 tonnes to Tamil Nadu. To control the open market price of sugar, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation is selling open market sugar also. From August 1980 to September 1980, 15,020 MTs. of sugar was imported to ensure free availability of sugar for public distribution.

Kerosene Distribution.—Kerosene is an essential commodity used for lighting and also fuel for cooking purposes. It is now supplied through the fair price shops to cardholders, besides, supply is given to hand cartmen for sale to the public in the streets. The monthly allotment is about 30,000 tonnes. During the year the Government of India have supplied a total quantity of 3,54,879 tonnes of kerosene to this State.

Palmolein.—The Government of India allot about 3,000 tonnes of Palmolein Oil and this is distributed to family cardholders through the fair price shops. During the oil year, the Government of India alloted (from October 1980 to July 1981) 26,400 tonnes to this State.

TAMILNADU WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

The primary object of the Corporation is to make significant contribution for acheving self sufficiency in food by reducing quantitative/qualitative losses in storage by promoting and aeveloping the ware housing activities and by providing scientific storage facilities. The authorised sharge capital of the corporation is Rs. 4 crores and the share holders viz central warehousing Corporation and the State Government subscribed share capital to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs on 50:50 basis during the year under report. Total paid up share capital as on 31st March 1981 stood at Rs. 351 lakhs. At the commencement of the year total number of warehouses was 52 with the total capacity of 2.42 lakhs M.T. as against the occupancy of 1.60 lakhs M.T. the capacity of the Godown constructed during the year was 35,100 M.T. Total capacity at the end of the year is 2.52 lakhs M.T. as against the occupancy of 2.17 lakhs M.T. Number of warehouses at the close of the year is 51 Numb rs. During the year trading community had obtained the advances against warehouse receipts to the tune of Rs. 164.63 lakhs from the Banks and other financial constitutions. A quantity of 0.52 lakhs M. T. of food grain was fumigated. The value of chemicals and fumigants consumed during the year 1980–81 was Rs. 0.42 lakhs. The Corporation conducted outside fumigation and earned a sum of 0.34 lakhs towrads fumigation charges.

Working Results.—The gross profit during the year stood at Rs. 24·62 lakhs. Details of gross income and expenditure are as follows :—

	1980–81 (RUPEES IN LAKHS).
1. Gross Income	90·64
2. Administrative expenses	(—) 54·00
3. Depreciation ..	(—) 9·42
4. Interest on borrowings	(—) 2·60
Gross profit ..	24·62

The Corporation declared 20 per cent bonus for its employees for the year 1979–80 and a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent has been declared and paid to the shareholders.

CHAPTER VII.

FORESTS AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

FORESTS.

The forests were managed in accordance with the principles of silviculture, with due emphasis on achieving dynamically increasing sustained yield of Forest produce to meet the rural, urban and Industrial requirement of the State and to give employment to the villagers near and around forest to the extent possible. The main object of the forest management was to increase the productivity of forest areas by resorting to intensive regeneration practies and at the same time keeping in mind the need for preservation of natural forests, wherever necessary for protective aesthetic, ecological and environmental peasons and for the cause of wildlife preservation and its development.

General condition of forests. --The total forest area under the control of Tamil Nadu forest d partmen is 21,63,267 ha. out of which 17,89,338 ha. is reserved Forest and 3,73,929 is reserved lands. The percentage of land under forests in Tamil Nadu is 17 per cent as against 33 per cent laid down in the National Forest Policy as he optimim required for a balanced land use in a country Efforts are being made to increases the area under Forests in the State by undertaking afforestation works outside the forest limits.

Supply of Forest Produces.—

Timber.—Generally timber is extracted departmentally from forest areas in accordance with the prescription of the working plans and sold in auction at various Government sale depots.

Firewood.—Demand for firewood by the Public was met to a considerable extent through supplies from the Government forests.

To meet the firewood scarcity in the Nilgiris, firewood was diverted from forest areas for public distribution through co-operative societies and other agencies nominated by the collector, at the retail price fixed by the Collector. The arrangement has worked well and is continuing.

Pulpwood.—

Bluegum. —During the year 1980–81, a quantity of 51,897 M.T. of Bluegum was supplied to Tvl. South India viscose Limited at Rs. 150 per M.T.

Wattle Bark.—A quantity of 8,860 M. T. of wattle bark was supplied to Tvl. Tan India at Rs. 550 per tonne.

Wattle wood:.—A quantity of 22,126 tonnes of wattle wood was supplied to Tvl. South India viscose and also a quantity of 10,520 tonne was supplied to Tvl. Seshasayee paper Mills at Rs. 120 per tonne.

Bamboos.—A quantity of 28,740 M.T. of bamboos was supplied to Tvl. Seshasayee paper Mills at Rs. 22 per tonne.

Eucalyptus grandis. A quantity of 9,000 M.T. of Eucalyptus grandis was supplied to Tvl. South India viscose Limited and 2,608 M.T. to seshasayee Paper Mills at Rs. 135 per tonne.

Eucalyptus hybrid.—A quantity of 7,770 M.T. Eucalyptus hybrid was ordered to be supplied at Rs. 80 per tonne to Tvl. Seshasayee Paper Mills

Thanukku wood.—Tvl. Madras Chip Boards, Rajapalayam was allotted 136 tonnes of Thanukku at Rs. 55 per tonne.

Other Produce.—During the year 2111.670 tonnes of rubber was sold and a revenue of Rs. 206.53 lakhs was realised.

Ivory. -A quantity of 35 Kgs. was obtained.

Honey. -532 Kgs. of honey was collected during the year.

Live stock.—Elephants are maintained departmentally for dragging timber in the forest areas and for taking tourists visiting the wildlife sanctuaries.

Development Schemes.—The details of development schemes undertaken during the year are as follows :—

Fuelwood.—During the year an amount of Rs. 51.34 lakhs was spent and an area of 5,539 ha. was raised with plantations.

Sandal Plantations.—Considerable revenue of the department is obtained from the sale of sandalwood. During 1980–81 an amount of Rs. 15.47 lakhs was spent and an area of 226 ha. was raised with sandal in addition to carrying out tending operation over an area of 646 ha. and brush sowing over an extent of 48 ha.

Economic Plantations: --

Teak : In order to raise teak in suitable areas and to increase the resources of the State, teak was raised over 432 ha. at a cost of Rs. 5.26 lakhs.

Wattle Plantations.—During the year an area of 1,527 ha. was raised with wattle plantations and at a cost of Rs. 4.69 lakhs was spent.

River Canal and Lake Fringe Plantations.—During the year an area of 762 was planted and at a cost of Rs. 8.27 lakhs spent.

Pulpwood.—Pulpwood plantations have been raised over 2,410 hac at a cost of Rs. 35.19 lakhs.

Cashew.—An area of 250 hac. was raised with cashew and intensive cultural operations have been carried out over an area of 2500 ha. at a cost of Rs. 4.89 lakhs.

Village Forests.—An area of 16,148 ha. have been brought under village. Forests scheme, at a cost of Rs. 73·83 lakhs. An area of 7,606 . hac. under extension forestry scheme, avenue planting over 580 km. has been covered. Besides 5.70 lakhs seedlings were sold and parks created over an area of 14.35 ha.

During the year afforestation was carried out at Mettur Stanley Reservoir over an extent of 2,472 ha. at a cost of Rs. 40.36 lakhs. Central Schemes. Under Western Ghat development a centrally sponsored programme, the following schemes were implemented.—

1. Tea Plantations in Niligris 70 hac. 15.53 lakhs.
2. Clove plantation in Kanniyakumari 9-20 lakhs.
3. Rubber plantations in Kanniyakumari 37.11 lakhs.
4. Pulpwood Plantations in Madurai 826 hac. Rs. 10.25 lakhs

Hill Area Development Programme.—The programme was implemented in Nilgiris District over 144 ha. by utilising a sum of Rs. 27·16 lakhs. The following amount has been spent under wildlife sanctuaries.—

1. Creation of sanctuary for lion tailed macaque—Rs. 0.28 lakhs.
2. Crocodile Breeding farm—Rs. 0.67 lakhs.
3. Development of point calimere wild life—Rs. 0.69 lakhs.
4. Development of Mudumalai Sanctuary Rs. 0.31 lakhs.

Tribal development.—A sum of Rs. 16.17 lakhs has been spent under this scheme for improving the economic and living conditions of tribal population within the forests.

Finance.—

The Revenue and expenditure of the department during the year was as follows :

Revenue Rs. 14,57,78,112·89

Expenditure Rs. 13,87,74,212.67

CINCHONA

The Government Cinchona Department, a pioneering Commercial undertaking of Government of Tamil Nadu is engaged in the cultivation of Cinchona and processing of its bark for the production of Quinine salts to meet the demand in the internal as well as international markets The department has also diversified its activities by taking up the cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic crops to provide employment to the rural population and sugment its revenue.

Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 17·42 lakhs were sold for export during the year. Cinchona products to the value of Rs. 14·89 lakhs were sold for use within the country. Medicinal and Essential oils, etc valued at Rs. 21,81,130·05 were also sold during the year. Additionally a sum of Rs. 26,989·60 was realised by the sale of miscellaneous products such as Cinnamomum zeylanicum leaves and bark, pepper, pyrethrum flowers, etc.

Cinchona Harvest.—A total quantity of 2,80,074 kg. of cinchona bark (dry) was harvested during the year.

Government Quinine factory, Cinchona. The total quantity of Cinchona bark issued for extraction during the year was 2,65,210 kg. of which a quantity of 1,331 kgs. was recorded as loss in grinding. The actual quantity of cinchona bark powder extracted was 2,63,879 kg. with an input of 6,205·4 kg. of Hydrated Quinine sulphate and 6,198·4 kg. of other alkaloids.

A sum of Rs. 1,01,792·52 was realised by the sale of Cardamom collection, cattle grazing fees, building rent, site rent, etc., in the plantations during the year.

Scheme for Gradual Modernisation of Plant and Equipments for the Quinine Factory, Cinchona and Medicinal and essential oils factory, Naduvattam.

As against the target of 9·00 lakhs (under Revised estimated 1980-81) a sum of Rs. 4·00 lakhs has been incured. The work of fabrication of equipments and setting up of closed circuit extraction unit is continued during the year.

FISHERIES

During 1980-81, there was all round progress in the implementation of all Departmental Schemes. Special mention should be made on prawn farming fish seed production by the Department and marketing and deep sea trawling undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation.

Inshore Fishing Stations.—The Inshore fishing Stations of this Department at Madras, Cuddalore, Mallipattinam, Rameswaram and Cape Comorin continued to survey the Inshore areas and also conducted fishing operations. The boats of these stations were also utilised for patrolling and rescue operations.

Boat dues collection during 1980-81.· The Boat due collection made during the year was Rs. 13,00,727·41 and Rs. 7,40,224·61 under principal and interest respectively and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,99,37,361·70 and Rs. 1,07,21,871·10 under principal and interest respectively. Nylon dues collection made during the year was Rs. 14,633·60 and Rs. 3,179·57 under principal and interest respectively.

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLOITATION OF INLAND FISHERIES.

Scheme for production and distribution of fish seeds.· The aim of this scheme is to augment the availability of fish seeds which is the main input for aquaculture practices. The seeds were collected from natural sources and were also produced by induced breeding methods.

FISH SEED PRODUCTION IN TAMIL NADU DURING 1980-81.

Region.	*Collection of fingerlings from natural sources.*		*Production of hatchlings from Induced Spawning Centres.*	
	Target in lakhs.	*Achievement.*	*Target in lakhs.*	*Achievement*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras Region—				
Madras	5	66,308		7,000 (fingerlings)
Chingleput	30	..	75	47,42,100
Cuddalore		3,34,950	25	17,84,550
Nagapattinam Region—				
Thanjavur ..	200	1,07,93,967	150	54,96,200
		(Thanjavur Division and Fish Farmers, Development Agency.)		
Pudukkottai	25	14,24,074	..	..
Madurai ..	20	1,63,800	200	21,83,249
Coimbatore Region—				
Mettur Dam (Salem and Dharmapuri).	12	12,18,894	225	1.82,00,500
Ooty ..	2	121,200	..	..
Bhavanisagar ..	2	2,00,165	200	60,95,000
Tuticorin Region—				
Ramanathapuram	13	5,67,280	..	..
Manimuthar ..	..	..	300	2,49,75,000
Nagercoil	2	2,00,250	..	...

Licensing and Conservation.—During the year 1980–81, 14,911 licenses were issued for fishing in inland waters and a sum of Rs. 1,73,163·50 was realised as revenue towards license fee etc.

Fish Farmers Development Agency.—In order to make the individual, small fish farmers take interest in the Inland Fishery Development and to popularise improved techniques of fish culture, Fish Farmers Development Agencies were established. The main features of these agencies are leasing of tanks on long term basis, granting liberal loans by commercial Banks for renovation of tanks, supply of quality seeds and fertiliser, transferring of latest technologies available, to the field through extension practices and guidances, training of fish farmers and marketing.

River Fisheries and Provincialised Waters. During this year, the rivers and provincialised waters in the State were continued to be stocked with economic varieties of fish seeds. The fishing rights were leased to the Inland Fishermen Co-operative Societies of the respective region. The details of revenue realised towards leasing of the provincialised waters from 1st July 1980 to 30th June, 1981 are given below :—

	RS.
1. Thanjavur River Fishery	2,73,272·00
2. Thanjavur Tank Fishery	16,358·00
3. Madurai Division	19,225·00
4. Mettur Division	3,207·60
5. Bhavanisagar Division	27,695·13
6. Pudukkottai Division	25,402·00
7. Chingleput	41,277·00

Major Reservoir Fisheries.—During the year, the fishing right of the major reservoirs as such Bhavanisagar, Amaravathi, Aliyar, Thirumoorthy and Sathanur continued to be with the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation on royalty basis.

Training of Fishermen. The details of trainees in each centre and the particulars of revenue realised by sale of fish caught are given below :—

Particulars of number of fishermen trained, fish caught and the total revenue realised during the year 1980 81.

Training Centre.	*Total number of trainees completed training during the year.*	*Number of repatriate trainees.*	*Number of trainees belonging to other States.*	*Revenue Realised by sale proceeds of fish caught.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras ..	18			708.75
Cuddalore ..	50		9	2,924.25
Nagapattinam	47			8,343.90
Mandapam	22	1		3,433.35
Tuticorin	17			8,102.45
Colachal	47	2		362.35

HOUSING

Free Houses to Fishermen.—Under the massive housing programme for providing shelter to the fishermen families, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs for construction of houses in various fishermen villages.

Aquarium.—The Marine cum fresh water Aquarium was kept open from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. on working days and from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Sundays and Public Holidays. During the year a total number of 1,41,715 persons visited the aquarium and the amount realised was Rs. 28,156·85. This records the maximum number of visitors and highest revenue collected in the history of the Aquarium.

MARAM VALARPPU VIZHA.

The Tree Planting day was celebrated by the Forest Department on 16th April 1980 in a fitting manner. Useful seeds and seedlings were supplied to the Public institution and other Government Departments. A mini exhibition of Forest based industries and Forest Products was also conducted in Madras. During the Celebration some of the Folder and sitckers broguht out by this department were distributed to the Public and others to give a wide publicity about the tree planting technique.

The Government have fixed a target of 50 lakhs seedling to this department under the scheme of Intensive Tree Planting Programme for the year 1980-81 for Rs. 9·78 lakhs. During 1980-81, 54.70 lakhs seedlings were raised at a cost of Rs. 9·16 lakhs and out of 54·70 lakhs 32·74 lakhs seedlings were sold to Public. Technical guidance is provided by the Forest Department free of cost to those who purchased the seedlings and were advised that the seedlings planted will have to be looked after and reared to properly.

[illegible] MAHOTSAV [illegible]

The Tree Plantation Day was celebrated by the Forest Department on [illegible] April 1960 in a fitting manner. Useful seeds and seedlings were supplied to the Public, Institutions and other Government Departments. A small exhibition of Forest based industries and Forest Products was also conducted at Madras. During the Celebrations some of the [illegible] and [illegible] brought out by this department were distributed to the Public and [illegible] gave a [illegible] tree planting [illegible].

The Government have fixed a target of [illegible] lakhs seedlings to this department under the scheme of Intensive Tree Planting Programme for the Year 1960-61 for Rs. 9.[illegible] lakhs. During 1960-61, 54.[illegible] lakhs seedlings were raised at a cost of Rs. 9.[illegible] lakhs and out of 54.[illegible] lakhs 35.04 lakhs seedlings were sold to Public. Technical guidance is provided by the Forest Department free of cost to those who purchased the seedlings and were advised that the seedlings planted will have to be looked after and tended to properly.

CHAPTER—VIII.

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The number of Births and Deaths registered under the several Acts is as follows :—

Serial number and name of the Act.	During the year ending 31st March 1981.	
	Number of births of aliens regd.	Number of deaths of aliens regd.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Municipal Act	37	4
2 Contonment Act, 1924		..
3 Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act III of 1899.		...
4 Births, deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886.	—	—
Total ...	37	4

Number of Marriages registered under the Indian Divorce Act, 1936, Christian Marriage Act 1872 and the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 in the year is shown below :—

Serial number and name of the Act.	Number of Marriages regd. for which returns were received during the year ending 31st March 1980.	Number of marriages regd. for which returns during the year ending 31st March 1981.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872).	16,700	16,500
2 The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (Act III of 1936).	2	

SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT, 1954.

Solemnisation of marriages.—During the year 434 marriages werr solemnised under Section 13 and 11 marriages were registered under Section 16 as against 448 and 39 respectively during the previous year.

Searches and Copies.—During the year the number of searches conducted was 190 as against 195 during the previous year. The number of copies granted during the year was 772 as against 778 in the previous year.

Financial Results.—The receipt under the Act during the year 1980-81 amounted to Rs. 8,555·00 as against Rs. 9,216·00 in the previous year.

HINDU MARRIAGE ACT, 1955.

Registration of Marriages.—In the year 1980-81 under report 6,765 marriages were registred against 6,424 during the previous year.

Searches and Copies.—The number of searches conducted during the year under report was 1,435 as against 1,337 during the previous year 8334 certified copies of entries were granted during the year under report. The number of copies granted during the previous year was 7,759.

Financial results.—The receipts under the Act during the year 1980-81 were Rs. 51,877·00 as against Rs. 49,465·50 in the previous year. There is no expenditure as no special staff is employed for the administrations of the Act.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Cholera.—During the year there were 13,360 attacks and 361 deaths due to acute Gastro Enteritis and 3,306 attacks and 76 deaths due to cholera. 2,219 attacks and 305 deaths due to accute gastro Enteritis, [illegible],557 attacks and 44 deaths due to cholera were reported from Madras city alone. This accounts for [illegible] per cent of the total cholera attacks [illegible] the State and 58 per cent of the total cholera deaths reported in the

State. 185 attacks and 1 death were reported from Chengalpattu (North) District adjoining Madras City 223 attacks and 14 deaths from North Arcot district and 128 attacks and nil deaths from Salem district. Sporadic cases were reported from other districts. The Nilgiris district was completely free from Cholera. The Cholera control Programme at North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Periyar District and Cholera Combat team at North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Coimbatore districts carried out their normal function of rendering modern treatment to persons infected with cholera conducting regular surveillance and preventive and control measures. Under the cholera control programme one Mobile Medical Unit with a Health Officer, 2 Nurses, 2 Nursing orderlies and one Health Inspector with an ambulance van is functioning at Tiruchirappalli to give on the spot treatment to the cholera cases. There are seven Mobile Epidemic units and three epidemic control units which render service byway of transporting men and materials to the infected areas and carry out preventive measures for the control of communicable diseases. The two epidemiological units one in the Directorate of a Public Heath and Preventive medicine and the other at the Madras Medical College conduct investigation on epidemiological aspects of the epidemic diseases.

Plague.—The State continued to be free from plague.

Malaria.—The national Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented in this State from 1958. From 1977, the Modified Plan of National Malaria Eradication Programme as evolved by Government of India is implemented. By way of detecting malaria cases blood smears were collected from 10·65 lakhs fever patients during the year 1980-81 by the Basic Health Staff employed under the programme during their fortnightly domiciliary visits. The total number of positive cases recorded during the year was 69,860. In the affected Rural areas, regular rounds of insecticidal spray were carried out during the year covering a population of 6·00 lakhs as a preventive measure. Radical treatment of proved malaria cases was under taken as a routine.

National Filaria Control Programme.—Tamil Nadu is implementing the National Filaria Control Programme in selected urban areas covering a population of about 4·60 million through 19 control units and 33

filaria clinics. One survey unit is also functioning in Coimbatore district. During 1980-81 a quantity of 691·333 litres of Mosquito Larvicidal Oil has been utilised to kill the aquatic stages of mosquitoes in the mosquito breeding places. Peripheral blood of 2,91,770 persons were examined to be positive filaria during 1980–81. 9,798 persons were found to be positive for micro filaria with micro filaria rate of 3·4 per cent though the number of person with manifestation of filariasis were only 1,069 *i.e.*, disease rate of 0·4 per cent. Ten men hour adult mosquito density was 80·2 and vector infectivity was 0·5 per cent. A sum of Rs. 24·79 lakhs on supply of Larvicide and equipments was shared by the State and Centre on 50 : 50 basis.

Guinea-Worm Eradication Programme.—The Scheme is implemented as a non-plan Scheme in all the districts of Tamil Nadu except Kanniyakumari and the Nilgiris. The operational area has been divided into 6 units. Each unit is having an entemoligical Assistant and other Ancillary Staff.

Physical Achievements during 1980–81 :

Year.	*Number of villages and hamlets surveyed and resurveyed.*	*Number of infected villages.*	*Number of cases detected and treated.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980–81	23,006	3	3

An expenditure of Rs. 6·58 lakhs has been incurred under the scheme during the year.

Yaws Eradication Programme:—The Yaws Eradication Programme is being continued as Non-Plan scheme from 1st November 1977. One unit is functioning at Attur, Salem district. The main functions of the programme are to carry out yaws surveys, detect cases of yaws and their contacts and to treat the cases thus detected.

Physical Achievements during 1980–81.—

Year.	*Number of villages and hamlets surveyed and resurveyed.*	*Number of persons examined.*	*Number of cases detected.*	*Number of cases treated.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980–81	140	13,355	63	33

A sum of Rs. 0·31 lakhs has been spent under the scheme for the year 1980–81.

Expanded Programme of Immunisation.—The objective of Expanded Programme of Immunisation is to reduce the morbidity and mortality from the following diseases by immunising maximum number of children below 2 years of age and expectant mothers with Tetanus toxicid to prevent Tetanus neonatarum:

1. Diptheria.
2. Whooping cough.
3. Tetanus.
4. Poliomyelitis.
5. Typhoid.
6. Tuberculosis.
7. Measles.

The achievement for the year 1980–81, 1,39,920 children were immunised with all the 3 doses and 52,782 children had received booster dose. Thereby 48 per cent of target was achieved, however the vaccine supplied during the year was fully utilised.

Anti-Typhoid Vaccination (5—6 Years).—This scheme was also introduced in November 1979. The scheme is in progress in 40 municipalities and all the districts of the State.

Requirement and supply of vaccine.—This vaccine is being supplied by Central Research Institute, Kasauli. The requirement and supply of anti-typhoid vaccine is given below :—

	Requirement.	*Supply.*
1980–81	15·0 lakh doses.	6,81,680 doses.

During 1980–81, 2,32,804 doses were utilised. The table hereunder gives dose war performance of typhoid vaccination.

	1980–81.
I Dose	1,51,293
II Dose	81,511
Total ..	2,32,804

The Special School Medical Inspection programme is carried out in 103, primary Health Centres and 5 municipalities. During the year 1,98,373 children were examined. Out of them 96,955 were found to be suffering from one disease or other, and they were treated by medical Officers of School Health Programme and a few were referred to hospitals. During the year 4,23,000 children in the age group of 0—3 years were immunised with requisite doses of triple vaccine by Health visitors of Primary Health centres. The immunisation programme is being implemented in rural areas through the agency of 383 primary Health centres and 2,814 sub-centres.

Vital Statistics. The following are the vital rates recorded during 1980 :—

Birth rate 19·52 per 1,000 mid-year estimated population.

Death rate 6·11 per 1,000 mid Year-Estimated Population. Infant mortality rate 35·59 per 1,000 live births still birth rate 22·70 per 1,000 live and still births.

The vital rates recorded reveal that there is under registration especially in infant deaths. The civil registration is not complete. Hence, to obtain reliable estimate of vital rates, sample Registration Scheme is being implemented in our State. The vital rates recorded under the scheme of sample registration for 1979 are as as follows :—

Birth rate 28·0 per 1,000 population

Death rate 12·0 per 1,000 population.

Infant mortality rate 115·7 per 1,000 live births. The civil registration figures do not give a correct picture regarding cause of death especially in rural areas. So a scheme known as Model Registration scheme is implemented in 58 Primary Health Centres to get reliable data on cause of death obtained through an after death enquiry of the facts and circumstances of death as recorded from the memory of the households.

Medical Wing and Family Welfare.

Medical Wing.—The State has been divided into fifteen districts (except the Madras district) which are the same as the Revenue District for the implementation of the Medical and Family Welfare Programmes with certain modifications in implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in respect of Chengalpattu district. The District Medical Officer is incharge of the Medical Services in the district and District Family Welfare and Maternity Child Health Officer is incharge of Family Welfare Programme and Maternity and Child Heath Welfare Programme. The Employees State Insurance Hospitals are headed by Superintendents in the grade of Civil Surgeons. The E.S.I. dispensaries in the mofussil are under the direct adminsitrative control of Regional Administrative Medical Officers. Improvements to District, Taluk, non-taluk hospitals and dispensaries constitute an important development of plan activities in the shape of expanded medical facilities, specilised services such as Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Opthalmology, E.N.T. Venereology, Orthopaedic Surgery, Anaesthesiology, Child Health, Dental and Psychiatric clinics, Ambulance Services, pathological laboratory services, specialised field of Leprosy, T.B. and a host of other improvement.

Leprosy Control Scheme. Tamil Nadu is considered as one of the endemic State for Leprosy as the prevalence is 15·5 per 1,000. Tamil Nadu is almost covered with a net work of the Leprosy organisations covering the length and breadth of the country, except for a few pockets here and there. Prevalence of leprosy ten years back was 20 per 1,000. With the impact of the leprosy control programme, the prevalence rate has been appreciably reduced to 15·5 per 1,000. The principles of the Leprosy are based on mass chemotheraphy supplemented with case detection and case holding, strengthened with health education. Tamil Nadu is estimated to have 7·5 lakhs of leprosy patients out of which 5,19,929 cases have been registered for treatment and taking treatment. So far 80,000 cases have been released from control and 70,000 cases have been kept under observation and are ready for release from control. The remaining are in the various stages of regression. During this year (1980) 18,06,851 children have been examined and 24,371 new cases have

been identified in addition to old cases. Among the old cases 11,593 have been identified within active stages. The Government have sanctioned the following new schemes during 1980–81 and construction of work of the building is under progress.

(i) Temporary Hospitalisation wards ..	22
(ii) Upgradation of Urban Leprosy centres	2
(iii) Upgradation of district Leprosy Officer's Office	6
(iv) Construction of old control unit ..	6
(v) Leprosy Rehabilitation promotion Unit ..	1

Rehabilitatiion Homes.—Government of Tamil Nadu have established ten rehabilitation Homes. This is the only state in India where such large scale operation to prevent begging by leprosy afflicted persons is made. The expenditure for 1980–81 (in lakhs 53·60, and for 1981–82 (estimated) 61·67

Tuberculosis Control Programme.—The Tuberculosis control programme is in force in Tamil Nadu from the year 1963. Under this programme district T.B. Centres have been establihsed one each in all the districts in Tamil Nadu. Free diagnostic and domiciliary treatment facilities for T.B. patients have been provided in all the Government dispensaries and primary health centres in Tamil Nadu under the Tuberculosis central programme. B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme forms part of the Tuberculosis central programme. There are 23 B.C.G. Teams functioning in Tamil Nadu. These teams are attached to the District tuberculosis centres. The B.C.G. teams move village-wise and cover house to house to give B.C.G. vaccination to the eligible population in the age group of 0 to 20 years. The district Tuberculosis Officers and the B.C.G. Survelliance Team (at the headquarters) periodically supervise the working of B.C.G. Teams. The following are the achievements under the T.B. Control Programme in Tamil Nadu during the year :—

1. Number of X-ray (chest) Examination done	2,13,698
2. Number of Sputum examination done	1,29,187

3. (*a*) Number of T.B. patients diagnosed and put on treatment	48,200
(*b*) Among them Number of Sputum positives (infectious) cases ..	10,268
4. Number of persons given B.C.G. vaccinations	13,01,829

Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.—The bedstrength of the Taluk Hospital, Polur has been increased by converting the old Hospital building into a Maternity Hospital with 8 beds with necessary staff. Thus, the total bedstrength of the Taluk Headquarters has been increased to 5,995.

Improvements to non-taluk headquarters hospitals.—There are 109 Non-Taluk Medical Institutions with a bedstrength of 2,087. During the year 1980–81 the bed strength has been increased by 8 beds since the Government have sanctioned the opening of a 8 bedded hospital at Kothamangalam by accepting the donation offered the total strength as 2,095.

Government Dispensaries.—There are 184 Government Dispensaries with a total bed strength of 230.

Employees State Insurance Scheme.—The E.S.I. Scheme is administered by an autonomous body, the E.S.I. Corporation, set up under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment. The funds required for the scheme are derived by way of contributions from the Employers and Employees at the rates fixed by the E.S.I. Corporation. The scheme is applied to factories using power and employing 20 persons or more. Small power-using factories employing 10 or more persons are also covered. Under new sectors of establishment Newspaper establishments as defined in section 2(*d*) of the Working Journalists (condition of Service) and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1955 (Central Act 45 of 1955) in which 20 or more persons are employed. Hotels, Restaurant shops, Cinema including theatres news have been brought under E.S.I. Scheme. The benefits under the E.S.I. Act apply to insured person whose monthly wages do not exceed Rs. 1,000.

The total expenditure incurred in administering the medical benefit is being shared by the State Government and the E.S.I. corporation in the agreed ratio of 1 : 7. Full medical care is provided to the insured persons and their families including hospitalisation facilities in this State. The Corporation has fixed a ceiling on the medical benefit expenditure. The rate of ceiling with effect from 1st April 1980 is as follows :—

(i) Rs. 120 per annum per insured persons for full medical cares.

(ii) Expenditure on drugs and medicines exceeding Rs. 25 but not exceeding Rs. 50 per annum per insured persons.

E.S.I. Scheme at a glance as on date in Tamil Nadu in 1980-81 :—

1. Total number of insured persons/Family Units registered as on 31st March 1980	5,27,000
2. Total number of employees as on 31st March 1980	4,50,000
3. Total number of beneficiaries as on 31st March 1980	20,44,760
4. E.S.I. Hospitals	5
5. Total number of E.S.I. Static Dispensaries	107
6. Total number of Mobile dispensaries	9
7. Total number of part time dispensaries	2
8. Total numbet of utilisation dispensaries:	3
9. Total number of Ambulance Vans available	22
10. Total number of beds avalible in E.S.I. Scheme	2,088

Eye Camp Scheme.—The Government Free Eye Camp Scheme started in July, 1972 for rendering medical relief to the blind people and to remove blindness from those who are blind in their eyes due to cataract, has been continued for the year 1981-82 also.

Under the scheme, there are five mobile ophthalmic units stationed at Madras (2 units) Coimbatore, Madurai and Thanjavur with necessary medical and other staff. 12,775 cataract operations were done during the year.

FAMILY WELFARE.

Family Welfare Programme is essentially a Welfare Programme designed to promote the health of the people particularly mothers and children. Equal importance had been given to all methods of Family Welfare Programme in the year 1980–81. There was no coersion or compulsion at any level at any time during the year.

Sterilisation Programme.—Government have fixed the following Targets for the year 1980–81 and the achievements made are given below :—

Target.		Achievement (Provisional).
(1)		(2)
1. Sterilisation—1,82,200	..	1,31,224
	Vasectomy	8,352
	Tubectomy	1,22,866
2. I.U.D. 47,800		31,463
3. Users of C.C. 1,58,300		70,241

Oral Pill Programme:—Oral Pill Programme is being implemented in all rural and urban Family Wlefare Centres. The target and achievement of oral pills are given below :—

Year.	Target.	Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980–81	31,900	[illegible]

Medical Termination of Pregnancy.—As per the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 facilities for termination of pregnancy are provided in selected hospitals. The total number of Medical Termination of Pregnancies done during the year was 36,494 out of which 27,912 women got themsevles sterilised after M.T.P.

Maternal and child Health Schemes.—The achievement of maternal and child health schemes during the year is furnished below :—

Programme.	Beneficiaries/ Target.	Achievement (Provisional).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. D.P.T. Primary	9,50,000	5,66,716
Booster	2,55,000	1,33,483
2. D.T. ..	10,50,000	8,07,267
3. T.T. ..	6,00,000	3,80,288
Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia.		
4. Mothers	8,00,000	5,30,631
5. Children	8,00,000	6,30,133
6. Vitamin " A " Solution	20,00,000	19,08,263

Evaluation of Family Welfare Programme.—The D. and E. cell attached to the State Family Welfare Bureau had broughtout the following publications in the year 1980–81.

(i) Demographic Characteristics of acceptors of sterilisation in Tamil Nadu (A quick study 1978–79, 1979–80).

(ii) A comparative study on Retention rates for Lippe's Loop and Cu. T acceptors in Tamil Nadu 1978–79.

The Evaluation Team had vistied most of the districts and conducted sample check of sterilised cases and findings were reported to Government. The evaluation Team had also verified the registers and records maintained in the Rural and Urban family Welfre centres in Tamil Nadu.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Institute of Mental Health is the only Institute catering to the needs of entire Tamil Nadu. The Institute has been serving in an exemplary manner for the past 110 years. The mentally ill patients are cured of their mental illness and they are also accepted as the normal citizens

in the society due to the treatment given here. Now, people accept mental illness like any other illness which affect human being and this has been partly only due to the onerous service done by this centre. Stigma attached to the dreadful mental illness has been disappearing from the minds of the public.

There are two sections in this Institute (i) In-patients and (2) out-patients.

There are facilities to treat 1800 patients as in-patients. During the last year (1980) 3224 patients have been registered in the out-patientt Department rendered treatment. In the Institute, 1883 persons have been admitted and they are given the best treatment. During the year 2,096 patients have been discharged after recovery. At present there are about 992 males, 415 females and 80 children are taking treatment in the Institute.

The Out-patient Department functions on all days and treatment available for the 24 hours. 75,730 patients are treated here during 1980-81 and there are separate sections for treating children, Epilepsy, Geriatrics, Adolescence.

Mental Health Education.—During the year 6 students in DPM and 2 students in M.D. have come out sucessfully. Many research works are undertaken under Tamil Nadu Medical Research Schemes. The studies regarding parents attitude towards the children are done here. Our Psychiatrists have exchanged their views under the auspices of Indian Medical Association and World Federation of other Psychiatry's during the conference at Madras. The Institute has equipped the Library with Rs. 2,00,000 worth of magazines and books which are used by our post Graduate students.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Teaching of Medical and Para-Medical personnel, Medical Services (provided by teaching Hospitals and peripheral Hospitals) and promotion of research, come under the purview of the Directorate of Medical Education.

Medical Institutions under the control of Directorate of Medical Education :

1. Eight Medical Colleges.

2. One Dental College.

3. 20 Teaching Hospitals.

4. Peripheral Hospitals at K.K. Nagar, Aringnar Anna Nagar and Tondiarpet.

5. Institute of Rehabilitation and Artificial Limb Centre, K.K. Nagar.

6. King Institute, Guindy.

7. Institute of T.B. and Chest Disceases, Chetput.

The Director of Medical Education is the Head of the Department and he is assisted at the State Headquarters by a team of Officers.

Budgets

The Budget Estimate for 1980-81 was Rs. 28·74 Crores and the actual Expenditure incurred this year was Rs. 31·48 Crores. Out of Rs. 31.48 Crores. Rs. 1·12 Crores came under plan expenditure.

Bed Strength :

The sanctioned strength of the hospitals under the control of this Directorate during this year was 14.202. With the increase of beds sanctioned during this year the present bed strength is 14,689. On the average 16,121 in-patients were treated daily in the teaching Hospitals, and on the average 45,768 patients were treated as out-patients.

Courses of Study : Under Graduate Course :

The following under Graduate Medical courses were couducted in eight medical colleges.

1. M. B. B. S.

2. B. Pharmacy

B.D.S. Course was conducted in Madras Dental College, Madras with an intake of 40 candidates M.B.B.S. Course was conducted in the following eight Medical Colleges.

1. Madras Medical College, Madras.
2. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
3. Kilpauk Medical College, Madras.
4. Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
5. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
6. Coimbatore Medical College, Coimbatore.
7. Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli.
8. Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu.

The total intake of under Graduate Students (M.B.B.S.) was 1,049 B. Pharmacy course was conducted at Madras Medical College, Madras and Madurai Medical College, Madurai with total intake of 46+10 candidates.

Post Graduate Courses :

The following Post Graduate Diploma and Degree Courses were conducted in all the Medical Colleges except Chengalpattu Medical College, Chengalpattu.

Post Graduate Diploma Course :

D.G.O. ; D.C.H. ; D.M.R.D. ; D.M.R.T. ; D.L.O. ; D.Ortho. ; D.O; D.V. ; D.C.P. ; D.T.C.D. ; D.D. ; D.P.M. ; Dip. Phys. Med. ; D.A. D.P.H. ; L.P.H.

Total No. of seats : 428.

Post Graduate Degree and Higher Speciality Courses :

M.D. General Medicine ; M.D. Pathology ; M.D. Microbiology ; M.D. Physiology ; M.D. Obstetrics and Gynaecology ; M.D. (S.P.M.) ; M.D. Pharmacology ; M.D. Forensic Medicine ; M.D. Paediatric ; M.D.

Psychiatric ; M.D. Anaesthesiology ; M.D. Radio diagnosis ; M.D. Radiotheraphy ; M.D. Venereology ; M.D. Dermatology ; M.D., T.B. and Chest Diseases ; M.D. Biochemistry ; M.S. General Surgery ; M.S. Anatomy ; M.S. Ophthalmology ; M.S. , E.N.T. ; M.S. Ortho;

Total No. of seats : 357 (M.D. 229 + M.S. 128 = 357).

M.Ch. Paediatric Surgery ; M.Ch. Plastic Surgery ; M.Ch. Neuro Surgery ; M.Ch. Ganito Urinary Surgery ; M.Ch. Thoracic Surgery ; D.M. Cardiology ; D.M. Nephrology ; D.M. Neurology ; D.M. Gastroenterology M. Pharmacy ; M.D.S. ; Ph.d. ;

Total No. of seats = 64.

Personal Strength : *Hospitals* :

The staff strength of the Hospitals under the control of Director of Medical Education during the year was 13,917. Out of this Medical Officers constituted 742 and Nurses 3,023.

Colleges :

The total No. of personnel in the Colleges was 4,238. Out of this 1,686 were Medical Officers and 691 constituted para Medical staff.

The Institute of Rehabilitation of Speech and hearing handicapped was inaugrated at Government General Hospital, Madras by the Hon'ble Minister for Health on 4th July 1980. The C.T. Scanner was commissioned in the Neurology Department of Government General Hospital Madras and the Multi-Storyed specialities block in Government General Hospital, Madras was inaugurated on 4th February 1981 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The 100 bedded Aringnar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital at Karapettai, Kancheepuram was also inaugurated on 1st March 1981 by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Under the National Programme for prevention and control of visual impairement and blindness and trachoma control, one mobile opthalmic unit was established at Government Rajaji Hospital., Madurai.

Research:

Under the auspices of Tamil Nadu State Research Scheme, Indian Council of Medical Research and Government of India, Research is done in the Medical Colleges and the teaching hospitals.

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

Blood Bank.—Central Blood Bank of this Institute is the only centre in the Tamil Nadu where wet Plasma and freezerdried human plasma are being manufactured Blood grouping diagnostic Sera is manufactured in this institute. The products manufactured are supplied to the Tamil Nadu State Hospital, Private Institutions and also to other States. Ph. Test and other tests concerned with Blood group sera are being carried out in the blood bank laboratory in addition to the experimental observations and Research work. Central blood Bank supplies essential equipments to all the blood banks attached to Government Hospitals in Tamil Nadu.

Drugs and Cosmetics Act. 1940.—144 samples representing and interresting range of Drugs of varying complexity like Antibiotics their formulations vitamins, single and mixed, liver extract, synthetic organic drugs, hormones and convertional parenterals, were analysed and reported upon according to the provisions of the drugs and cosmetic rules. Three samples out of this total were certified as not of Standard Quality.

Government Hospitals and E.S.I. Establishment of the State.—26 samples comparable in range to these recived under the Drugs Act drawn from either tender sample or periodicals supplied were for analysis and report. One sample of this type has been reported as not of standard quality.

Sterility Test.—2,090 sterility tests were performed on the drugs examined during the year.

Pyrogen Test.—The number of tests under the description totalled 479.

Toxicity Test. 3,603 tests had to be carried out under this title.

Chemical Analysis.—Tests of various types, simple and elaborate under this caption totalled 3,065.

Potency Test : 33 tests were performed Specific Toxicity Test 138 tests were performed Abnormal Toxicity tests ; 58 tests were performed. Inactivation test : 11 tests were performed.

Prophylactic Vaccine.—In this Section, Cholera and T.A. vaccine are manufactured. Plague vaccine is received from Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Ltd., Bombay and stored here for the use of Public Health Department in Tamil Nadu. The demand of Cholera vaccine in the other States are more than the previous year. We have supplied cholera vaccine to West Bengal, Gujarat, Utterar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra about 24 lakh doses.

Cholera Vaccine.—The Vibric Freeze dried seed of classifical Inaba (569-B) and Ogawa (S/121/58) are received from Central Research Institute, Kasuli. This is a conventional vaccine, which is phenol killed and phenol preserved.

Cholera Vaccine.

Manufacturd during the year 1980-81	..	65,04,261 c.c.
Issued to Tamil Nadu State	..	45,05,219 c.c.
Issued to other States	..	24,13,000 c.c.
Total issues	..	69,18,219 c.c.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERA MANUFACTURE, PURCHASE AND SUPPLIED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1980-81 IN SERUM FILLING SECTION (D.A.T.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sera.	Manufactured.	Purchased.	Supplied.
1.	Tetanus anti-toxin 1,500 IU in Single doses (A.T.S. Prophylactic).	32,860 doses	400 doses	41,840 doses
2.	Tetanus anti-Toxin 10,000 IU in vials/amps. (A.T.S. curative).	17,675X10,000 vials (vials-5344 under testing).	7,993X10,000 IU. amps.	18,438X10,000 IU vials & Amps.
3.	Tetanus Toxoid (PTAP) in single doses.	10,18,620 doses (under testing).	5,99,740 doses	15,60,070 doses
4.	Anti Diphtheria serum 10,000 IU.	5,30X10,000 IU vials	3006X10,000 IU Amps.	4256X10,000 IU vials & amps.
5.	Anti Gas Gavgrene Serum 6000 IU.	Nil	145X6,000 IU Amps.	145X6000 IU Amps.
6.	Anti Snake venue (vials/amps.)	239 vials	2,500 amps.	4,947 amps. & vials.

SERUM CONCENTRATION (D.A.T.)

Type :	Vol. of Blood collected in c.c.	Vol. of plasma collected in c.c.	Vol. of plasma processed in c.c.	Vol. of Antitoxin issued in c.c.
1980–81				
TETANUX :	25,75,550 ml.	18,25,200 ml.	16,29,900 ml.	1,32,300 ml.
ANTI-VENUM	4,67,500 ml.	3,18,700 ml.	4,24,200 ml.	5,000 ml.

SEROLOGY SECTION

Tests done during 1980–81

Sl. No.	Name of test	Specimen tested				Reaction
		ESI	Paying	Non-paying	Total	
1.	CSF VDHL ..	—	1	7	8	1
2.	Blool VDRL	—	454	3,664	4,118	162
3.	Blood wassermen Reaction ..	—	12	1,663	1,675	59
4.	Rose Waller: ..	70	176	35	281	14
5.	Cold Agglutination ..	—	1	—	1	0
6.	Paul Bunnel ..	—	4	3	7	1
7.	Urine for male frog test (including 33 dilutions)	1	479	135	615	205
			(21 dilutions)			
8.	Gravindes Test	—	144	45	189	80

Solution Section.

The Section has continued the manufacture and supplies of various sterile solutions to the state hospitals, local fund and E.S.I. Medical Institutions in the State. During the year under report 12.83 lakhs of ampoules and 1.40 lakhs of bottles were manufactured and 11.96 lakhs of ampoules 1.25 lakhs of bottles were supplied. 2,300 litres of Hemodialisis concentrate solution was manufactured and supplies during the year.

The manufacture of Freeze Dried Small Pox vaccine was suspended as the country was declared free of small pox. The Laboratory switched over to the production of Rabies vaccine.

DIRECTORATE OF INDIAN MEDICINE.

The Directorate of Indian Medicine was formed with effect from 1st July 1970. The Directorate is responsible for the implementation of teaching, training and research and other development, programmes relating to the Indian Systems of Medicine, viz., Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani Systems. It controls all administrative and financial aspects of the various Indian Medicine Institutions including teaching hospitals of Indian Systems of Medicine in the State.

Medical Relief;

Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine.—The Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras started in Arumbakkam, Madras from 14th April 1970 and it is now functioning with 150 beds. This hospital has the unique distinction of providing outpatient and inpatient treatment facilities under the three Indian Systems of Medicine, viz. Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani in one campus. Separate counters for the treatment of outpatients and for Government servants under the three systems of medicines are available in this Institution. The following schemes were sanctioned for the improvement of this hospital during 1980-81 under Part II Scheme—(1) Construc-

tion of separate outpatient department at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.90 lakhs. (2) Construction of 24 beded children ward at an estimated cost of Rs. 3·00 lakhs.

Pharmacy.—The Pharmacy attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras is engaged in the production of Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani Medicines with an annual out put of more than 6.00 lakhs. The medicines prepared in this pharmacy are being utilised in the Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras and the 4 siddha dispensaries in the City of Madras which are attached with this hospital. An additional building for the Pharmacy at a cost of Rs. 22.95 lakhs has been taken up for Construction. This Pharmacy is being modernised under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Siddha Wings.—There are already 15 siddha wings at district Head_quarters hospitals and 60 siddha wings in taluk and non-taluk hospitals functioning upto end of March, 1981. During the year 1981, the Government have sanctioned the opening of 15 siddha wings at Sholinghur, North Arcot district; Vridhachalam; South Arcot district; Palani, Madurai district; Sathiyamangalam; Periyar district; Cheyyur Chengalpattu district; Rasipuram, Salem district; Harur, Dharmapuri district; Mettupalayam, Coimbatore district; Kzhiturai, Kanniyakumari district; Rameswaranm, Ramanathapuram district; Paravurani, Thanjavur district; Keeranur Pudukottai distric ; Manapparai, Tiruchirappalli district; Tenkasi, Tirunelveli district and Gudalur, the Nilgiris district.

Government Dispensaries.—There are Government dispensaries in Indian Systems of Medicine functioning in this State as detailed below.—

1. *Madras City*—

a 1.	Government Siddha Dispensary.	Secretariat attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madra.
2.	Do.	Chepauk attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

3. Government Siddha Dispensary		Saidapet attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.
4.	Do.	Triplicane attached to Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras.

District— :

(i) *Siddha System* :

1. Government Siddha dispensary.		Somarasampettai, Trichirappalli district.
2.	Do.	Voimedu, Thanjavur district.
3.	Do.	Anandur, Ramanathapuram district.
4.	Do.	Wallajabad, Chengalpattu district.

(ii) *Ayurvedic System* :

1. Governmen Ayurvedic dispensary.		Pudukkottai, Pudukkottai district.
2.	Do.	Sencottah, Tirunelveli district.
3.	Do.	Pudukadai, Kanniyakumari district.
4.	Do.	Edalakudi, Kanniyakumari district.
5.	Do.	Thirupathisaram, Kanniyakumari district.

Medical Education.—

The only Siddha college in this State is functioning at Palayamkottai (Government College of Indian System of Medicine). The College was started in 1964 and it is affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai Students for BIM Course were coached till the year 1976-77. The BSM and Course approved by the Central Council of Indian Medicine has been introduced from the academic year 1977-78. Bachelor of Siddha medicine and surgery course and post Graduate Education in two branches of Siddha (i.e.) (1) Siddha Maruthuvam and (2) Siddha Gunapadam are being conducted in this college.

Graduate Education.—The annual intake of students for the BSM and S. course which was 44 students previously (30 stipendiary and 14 non-stipendary students) has been enhanced to 75 students (stipendiary 53 and non-stipendary 22) from the academic year 1980-81 to cope with the demand for the Siddha qualified Doctors. The number of students who have secured BIM degree since inception of the course is 375 as on December 1980.

Post-Graduate Education.—The Post-Graduate course of 3 years duration in Siddha Gunapadam and Siddha Maruthuvam is being conducted with effect from 30th December 1972 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The annual intake of students is 10 for each Branch. Each student was paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 200 per mensem upto 1979-80. The monthly stipend has been enhanced to Rs. 325 per mensem from 1980-81. So far 38 candidates have secured M.D. (Siddha) course. The intake for the course during the year 1980-81 was 13.

Diploma Course in Pharmacy.—The total number of candidates admitted during this year 1980-81 is as follows :—

1. Government College of Indian system of Medicine, Palayamkottai.	Siddha	8	All stipendary.
	Total	8	
2. Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine Madras	Siddha	9	All stipendiary.
	Ayurvedic..	5	Do.
	Unani	3	Do.
	Total	17	

Grand total 17 + 8=25.

During the year under report 23 candidates have passed out in his course.

The total number of candidates so far passed in this course is as follows : as on December 1980.—

Siddha		90
Ayurveda		24
Unani		9
	Total	123

Unani College.—A medical college for Unani system of Medicine has been ordered to be established. This college would impart training in Unani Medicine leading to the award of B.U.M.and S. Degree. The annual intake of students for this course is 15. Out of this, 10 seats have been provided with a stipend of Rs. 75 per month each. The following table represents the admission of the students to the above course:

Year.	*Men students.*	*Women students.*	*Total.*
1979-80 ..	5	9	14
1980-81	10	5	15

The Superintendent, Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian medicine has been nominated as Special Officer on a special pay of Rs. 100 per month for attending to the day-to-day affairs of the pre-tibb course.

Registration of Medical Practitioners in Indian system of medicine.—The total number of medical practitioners with the Board of Integrated Medicine, Madras and the Central Board of Indian Medicine, Madras as on 31st March 1981 are as follows :—

1. Board of Integrated Medicine	789
2. Central Board of Indian Medicine ..	24,281

Of these the number of medical practitioners registeted during the year is as follows :—

1. Board of Integrated Medicine	Nil.
2. Central Board of Indian Medicine—	
A special	39 Nos.
A Class	3 Nos.
B1 Class	4 Nos.
B2 Class	
Total	46 Nos.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Government of Tamil Nadu being concerned with the problems of pollution of water, air and land in the State, formed the Department of Environmental Hygiene in the year 1972. Department of Environmental Hygiene is an advisory Department. It undertakes a systematic study of pollution problems in the State arising out of industrial domestic and other sources. It investigates problems of pollution referred to it by public and private and social organisations and suggests measures to mitigate the problem. Eleven problems of water and air pollution, referred to this Department were investigated during the year under report Inspection of Industries which are potential sources of pollution in the State with reference to (1) the anti-pollutional measures provided; (2) the methods and mode of disposal adopted and (3) assessment of the pollution imparted to the environment, is an important function of this Department. During this year 34 industries were inspected with particular reference to the treatment and disposal measures adopted for the waster generated by them.

Clearance to Industries.—

The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has suggested that industries coming up in Madras Metropolitan area have to get clearance from this Department from environmental aspects. Seven Industries were given environmental clearance during this year.

The Eighth Meeting of the Tamil Nadu Environmental Board was held during the year under report. The Board considered subjects like the status of legislation for control of pollution in the State. measures to discourage indiscriminate felling of trees and the need to strengthen by department for continuous monitoring of the industrial activities with respect to waste disposal methods adopted.

Environmental Education—

One of the function of the Tamil Nadu Environment Board is to create awareness among the public of the need to protect the environmene and to impart environmental education, through seminars and mass media. During this year, the Department of Environmental Hygiene in collaboration with International Youth Forum, a voluntary Social Organisation, arranged a National Workshop on "Environmental Education". A lecture on "Environmental Legislation" was delivered by the Special Officer (Environmental Hygiene) during the All India Summer School 1980 on planning for Environmental Protection organised by the Central Polytechnic, Madras. The Officers of this Department also took part in seminars on subjects pertaining to environmental protection. During the year 13 seminars were attended. World Environmental Day is observed every year on 5 h June. During this year programmes were arranged in AIR and TV. His Excellency the Governor delivered speech on the even of the World Environment Day, highlighting the need to preserve the environment. An article on "our Environment" by the Special Officer (Environmental Hygiene) was published in "Tamil Arasu".

CHAPTER IX—HOME DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL COURTS.

Appellate side of the High Court, Madras.—The Institutions under the following categories have recorded an increase :—

First appeals, original side appeals, Letters Patent Appeals, Writ appeals, Second Appeals, Appeals Against orders, Civil Revision Petitions, Tax cases, Tax case petitions, Referred cases, Writ petitions, Supreme Court Petitions and Civil Miscellaneous Petitions. There is a marked increase in the institutions of Writ appeals, second appeals, letters patent appeals, civil revision petitions, tax cases and Supreme Court Petitions. There has been a decrease in the institutions of Appeals against Appellate orders, matrimonial cases, and special Tribunal appeals.

Original side of the High Court, Madras.—While the filings under civil suits, original matrimonial suits and execution petitions have increased the institutions under testmentary original suit and original petitions have decreased.

City Civil Court, Madras.—There has been a decrease in the institutions in all categories of cases viz. original suits, appeals, Civil miscellaneous appeals, miscellaneous cases. Land Acquisition cases and Execution petitions.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.—There has been a decline in the institution of Small cause suits, besides those under Municipal taxation Appeals, Ejectment appeals and execution petitions, the filings under other categories have gone up especially under motor accident claims cases and house rent control cases.

Mofussil Civil Courts—Original Suits :

Superior Courts.—The over all institutions have shown a decline from 24,991 to 17,663. There has been a substantial decrease in Chengalpattu and Pudukkottai districts.

Inferior Courts.—There has been a substantial fall in the institutions from 1,18,235 to 68,472. A marked decrease is noticed in North and South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts.

Small Cause suits :

Superior Courts.—The institutions have recorded a decrease from 2,856 to 2,180.

Inferior Courts.—There has been a steep fall in the institutions from 28,961 to 8,600.

Civil Appeals :

Superior Courts.—The filing of appeals have registered an increase from 7,095 to 7,123.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals :

Superior Courts.—The institutions have decreased from 3,708 to 3,534.

Execution petitions :

Superior Courts.—There has been a decrease in the filing from 10,623 to 9,805.

Inferior Courts.—Ths institutions have decreased from 57,208 to 43,251.

Insolvency petitions :

Superior Courts.—The institutions have fallen from 638 to 589.

Inferior Courts.—The filing have declined from 83 to 58.

Rent and Tribunal appeals :

Superior Courts.—There has been a slight decrease in the institutions from 103 to 98.

Arbitration cases :

Superior Courts.—The institutions have registered an increase from 11 to 17.

House Rent Control cases :

Inferior Courts.—The institutions have recorded an increase from 5,259 to 5,637.

Original Petitions :

Superior Courts.—There has been an increase in the institution from 6,599 to 7,402.

Inferior Courts.—The institutions have gone up from 1,969 to 2,288.

Civil Miscellaneous Petitions :

Superior Courts.—The institutions have registered an increase from 1,42,318 to 1,50,529.

Inferior Courts.—The institutions have shown a decline from 2,96,081 to 2,74,080.

Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore :

Industrial Tribunal, Madras.—Industrial disputes referred under Section 10 of the I.D. Act have recorded an increase from 64 to 100 while petitions filed under Sections 33, 33C, etc. have been shown a decline from 90 to 23.

Labour Courts :

Madras.—There has been a marked increase in I.Ds. referred under Section 10 of the I.D. Act during the year from 478 to 703. The filing of petitions under Sections 33, 33 (c), etc., have also increased from 1,176 to 1,219.

Labour Court, Madurai.—There has been an increase in the I.Ds. referred under Section 10 of the Act from 213 to 302 while there has been a decrease in the institution of petitions under Sections 33, 33(c), etc.

Labour Court, Coimbatore.—The I.Ds. referred under Section 10 of the Act have registered an increase from 149 to 251 while there has been a slight decrease in the filing of petitions under Sections 33, 33(c), etc., from 327 to 309.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

During the year 1980-81, 1,990 sessions cases were instituted in the District Courts. Of this, 1,614 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,023. Further 7,38,232 criminal cases (including 8,291 grave crime cases, 44,483 prohibition cases and 3,241 forest cases) were instituted in the Subordinate Courts in the State during the year and 7,07,791 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,39,415 cases.

The filing of prohibition cases and forest cases in the State of Tamil Nadu have come down from 1,21,757 and 5,049 in 1979-80 to 44,483, 3,241 in 1980-81 respectively.

Co-operation among the members of the Police, Bar and Magistracy has been found to be cordial throughout the State during the period under report.

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE.

The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act was enacted in 1937. Since 2nd October, 1948, all the districts have been under total Prohibition. On 1st September 1971 Prohibition was suspended in regard to intoxicating liquor but was revived with effect from 1st September, 1974. from 1-9-1974 total prohibition was in force in this State. A bill on the relaxation of Prohibition policy was introduced during the Budget session of the Assembly held in March; 1981 so as to enable the public who are aged 25 years and above to consume arrack, toddy and Indian Made Foreign Liquor on permit, if they so desire.

Permits for personal consumption of liquor to the foreigners (temporary residents) and visitors from other States of the Indian Union and also to the Indian citizens on health grounds continued to be issued during the period under the Madras Liquor (licence and permits) Rules, 1960. The rules were futher liberalised reducing the age limit to 25 years and authorising the Taluk Thasildars to issue personal permits. During the year, there were 309 F.L.I. licences for the sale of Bottled liquor to permit holders. 25 F.L. 2/2A licences, 30 F.L. 3/F. 3-a licence, I F.L.4 licence 34 F.L. 4A licences, 2 F.L. 5 licences, and 1 F.L. 6 licences. The 309 F. L. I licences consisting of 299 co-operatives and 10 private dealers, sell foreign liquor and Indian Made/Foreign Liquor to permit holders. Liquor is also permitted to be sold to permit holders by non-proprietory clubs and star hotels. The stocks of foreign liquor or Indian made Foreign Liquor required by the permit holders are imported.

Distilleries.—There were eight distilleries producing rectified, denatured and neutural spirit functioning in the State during the year 1980-81. The allotment of molasses and production of alcohol are accounted for the alcohol year only i.e. from 1st December to 30th November, of the next year.

Serial number and name of the Distillery.	*Installed capacity in laks B.L.*	*Actual production in lakhs B.L. 1979-80 from 1-12-79 to 30-11-80).*	*Actual production in lakhs B.L. 1980-81 (From 1-12-80 to 31-3-1981).*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Tiruchi Distilleries	135.0	86.20	22.70
2. E.I.D. Parry Limited	75.0	48.83	15.69
3. Sakthi Sugars	135·0	101·72	37·54
4. Arvind Distilleries ..	114.0	27.85	6.15
5. Vorian Chemicals Distilleries	25.0	10.33	4.70
6. SAIL	13.5	7.95	3.46
7. Coimbatore Alchohol and Chemicals	130.0	64.97	19.80
8. Chemical and Plastic Co. Limited	115.0	69.27	18.25
Total	742.5	417.12	127.89

Excise Revenue.—The receipts under the major sources during the year are given below :—

Serial number and details.	*Rupees in lakhs.*
1. Country spirit	5.76
2. Country fermented liquor	0.30
3. Malt Liquor	70.40
4. Foreign Liquors and spirits	823.32
5. Commercial and denatured Spirit and medicated wines	120.27
6. Medicinal and toilet preparations containing Opium, Alcohol, etc.	175.28
7. Opium, hemp and other drugs	0.49
8. Other receipts ...	0.51
9. Fines and confiscations	58.73
10. Service and service fees	1.42
Total	1,256.48

TAMIL NADU POLICE.

Enforcement of Law, maintenance of orders and prevention and detection of crime received adequate attention during 1980–81. Morale of force discipline commendably improved. The rural Vigilance Committee, Boys clubs, Home Guards and Police-Public Sports helped to foster better and closer Police-Public relation.

Medals :

Four Police Officers were awarded President's Police Medal for distinguished service and 17 Police Officers and men were awarded Police medal for meritorious service. One Sub-Inspector was awarded the President's Police Medal for Gallantry. 37 Police Officers and men were awarded Tamil nadu Chief Minister's Police Medal for outstanding service on 15th September 1980. 10 Police Officers and men were awarded Chief Minister's Police Medal for Gallantry of which seven are phosthumous awards.

The Tamil Nadu Police Team participated in the XXIVth All India Police Duty Meet held at Bhopal from 7th to 14th December 1980 and the team won two first prizes and two second prizes in Scientific Aids to Investigation. The South Zone Games meet which is preliminary to the All India Police Games meet was held in Madras from 2nd to 7th December 1980 in which all the four southern States including Tamil Nadu Team participated. The XXXth All India Police Games Meet was held in Madras from 20th to 28th February 1981 after a spell of 23 years (Last games meet in Madras in 1957).

The Tamil Nadu Team won first prize in Triple Jump, second prize in 4×100 relay race and third prize in 100 metres run. It also stood IVth Rank in 400 metres Hurdles, Vth rank in Broad Jump and High Jump and VIth rank in 200 metres run.

Total crime :

Property crime including murder for the year was 32,519 as against 31,435 for the corresponding period of last year marking an increase by 1,084 cases or 3.4 per cent. The increase is seen in Pudukkottai, Chengalpattu East, Chengalpattu West, Madurai North, Ramanathapuram East, Ramanathapuram West, Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari, Coimbatore rural, the Nilgiris, Periyar and North Arcot district. The district wise particulars furnished bellow show the fluctuation.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES INCLUDING MURDER.

District.	*From* 1-4-80 *to* 31-3-81.	*From* 1-4-79 *to* 31-3-80.	*Plus or minus.*	*Percentage.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Railway Police ..	678	692	— 14	— 2.0
Tiruchirappalli ..	3,159	3,321	— 162	— 4.8
Pudukkottai ..	582	546	+36	+ 6.5
Thanjavur East	1,133	1,412	— 279	— 19.8
Thanjavur West	1,853	2,129	— 276	— 12.8
South Arcot ..	2,354	2,403	— 49	— 2.0
Chengalpattu East	2,953	2,545	+ 408	+ 16.00
Chengalpattu West	1,536	1,279	+ 257	+ 20.00
Madurai South	1,574	1,779	— 205	— 11.5
Madurai North ..	1,541	1,389	+ 152	+ 10.9
Ramanathapuram East	704	513	+ 191	+ 37.2
Ramanathapuram West	1,012	803	+ 209	+ 26.0
Tirunelveli ..	2,353	2,142	+ 211	+ 9.8
Kanniyakumari	695	635	+ 60	+ 9.0
Coimbatore Urban	1,830	1,892	— 62	— 3.2
Coimbatore Rural	952	860	+ 92	+ 10.6
Salem ..	1,969	1,997	— 28	— 1.4
Dharmapuri	859	913	— 54	— 5.9
The Nilgiris	535	485	+ 50	+ 10.3
North Arcot	3,192	2,734	+ 458	+ 16.7
Periyar	1,055	966	+ 89	+ 9.2
Total	32,519	31,435	+ 1,084	+ 3.4

Crime increased under all heads except robbery, house-breaking and minor thefts.

Head of Crime. (1)	From 1-4-80 to 31-3-81. (2)	From 1-4-79 to 31-3-80. (3)	Plus or minus. (4)	Percentage. (5)
Murder	1,189	915	+ 274	+ 29.9
Dacoity	58	36	+ 22	+ 61.1
Roberry ..	198	200	— 2	— 1.0
House-breaking	8,376	8,749	— 373	— 4.2
Major theft ..	19,626	18,446	+1,180	+ 6.4
Minor theft ..	1,899	1,941	— 42	— 2.1
Cattle theft	1,173	1,148	+ 25	+ 2.1
Total	32,519	31,436	+1,084	+ 3.4

Murder:

There was an increase of 274 cases or 29.9 per cent in the incidence of crime under this head during the period from 1st April 1980 to 31st March 1981 with 1,189 cases as against 915 for the corresponding period of 1979-80. The incidence was heavy in Tirunelveli, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts. When compared with the corresponding period of 1979-80, the increase in noticeable in all the districts except Railway Police, Ramanathapuram East, Coimbatore Urban, Coimbatore rural and the Nilgiris.

Dacoity:

58 cases were reported during the period as against 36 for the corresponding period of 1979-80 with an increase by 22 cases or 61.1 per cent.

Robbery—

198 cases were reported during the year as against 200 for the corresponding period of last year.

House-Breaking—

8,376 cases were reported during the year as against 8,749 for the corresponding period of last year, with a decrease by 373 cases or 4·2%.

The incidence of crime was high in North Arcot, Chengalpattu East, South Arcot, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur West and Tirunelveli districts%.

Major theft—

The volume of crime under this head during the year recorded an increase by 1,180 cases or 6.4 per cent over the figures (18,446) for the previous year.

Minor theft—

The incidence of crime under this category during the year (1899) recorded a decrease by 42 cases from the figures (1941) in 1979-80.

Cattle theft—

1,173 cases were reported during the year as against 1,148 for the corresponding period of 1979-80.

Percentage of detection—

Of the 32,519 cases reported during the year 10,310 ended in conviction. Detection works out to 31.7 per cent (convicted cases) as against 26.2 per cent for the corresponding period of 1979-80.

Security cases—

20,645 persons were proceeded against under section 109 and 110 Cr.P.C. during the year as against 13,549 for the corresponding period of 1979-80. Of them, 11,900 were bound over during the year as against 8,514 for the corresponding period of 1979-80.

Detective Dog Squad—

There are 4 dog squads functioning at Madras city, Madurai, Coimbatore, and Tiruchy and they have been working satisfactorily. The

Services of the Dogs were utilised in 639 instances during the year and of them in 260 instances they were useful.

Juvenile Delinquency—

1,528 children came to notice in the property offences during the year as against 1,427 of last year. All the 31 boys clubs in the State are functioning satisfactorily.

Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund—

The Care compassionate fund was started in 1871 to help the destitute members of the family of deceased police personnel. In 1944 the Gasson Police Benevolent Fund was started for relieving of the distress among the non-gazetted officers and their families caused by death, deceased or any other contingencies which the Central committee felt, required assistance. The Government of Tamil Nadu have merging the funds, constituted a departmental welfare fund, known as Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent fund as early as in 1957 for the amelioration of the conditions of all non-gazetted personnel of the police department. The source of income to this fund is the annual subscriptions collected from the members who joined the fund voluntarily and donations from the gazetted officers of the department. Besides, this the Government have been augmenting this fund by an annual outright grant of Rs. 1,50,000 Out of an approximate annual income of Rs. 2,50,000 to this fund a sum of Rs. 2,40,000 is spent every year towards the various welfare measures.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

The Madras City Police under the control of the Commissioner of Police, functioned with the following strength of officers and personnel during the year : —

Deputy Commissioner of Police	7
Assistant Commissioners of Police	28
Inspectors of Police	86
Deputy Inspectors of Police	26

Reserve Inspectors of Police	26
Sub-Inspectors of Police	• 281
Reserve Sub-Inspectors of Police	83
Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police	89
Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police	32
Head Constables	837
Police Constables, Grade I	637
Police Constables, Grade II	5,000

Women Police wing—

Woman Sub-Inspector of Police	1
Woman Head Constable	1
Women Police Constables, Grade II	20

Statement of Crime for the year 1980-81

Serial number and nature of offence. (1)	*Reported* (2)	*Detected.* (3)
1. Murder	42	41
2. Murder for gain	3	3
3. Dacoity	1	1
4. Robbery	60	49
5. House-breaking by night	571	393
6. House-brearking by day	165	86
7. Cycle thefts	1,058	729
8. Children jewel theft	63	41
9. Pocket picking	528	427
10. Motor vehicle theft	32	23
11. Miscellaneous theft	4,868	3,048
12. Cattle thefts	50	45
13. Criminal Breach of trust	130	90
14. Cheating	126	76
Total	7,697	5,052

Percentage of detection : 65.5 per cent.

5. (i) During the year under review, 10 cases of house brothel were detected as against 11 in the previous year.

(ii) 350 pimps were rounded up during 1980-81 as against 234 pimps in the previous year.

606 Prostitutes were arrested in brothel houses during the year as against 584 prostitutes in the previous year.

125 street prostitutes were arrested during the year as against 112 prostitutes in the previous year. Most of the victims were from lower and lower middle class strata of the society.

20 lodges were raided during the year.

Most of the victims took to this deviant way of life due to indigent domestic conditions.

Crimes—

The total volume of crime reported under various heads during the year is 7,697 cases as against 8,709 in the previous year. Out of 7,697 cases reported, 5,052 cases were detected during the year as against 4,674 cases detected during last year. The percentage of detection during the year 1980-81 is 65.5 per cent as against 54 per cent in the previous year.

Murder—

45 cases of murder were reported during the year including 3 cases of murder for gain as aginst 40 cases including 4 cases of murder for gain in the previous year.

Photographic section—

The single Digit Finger Print Bureau, Madras city continues to render scientific aid to Police investigation. The importance of scientific investigation and its utility in crime and detection has increased to greater extent. It has become one of the most important branches of city crime branch. The Bureau proved to be of great help to the Investigating Officers by succesful identification of criminals from the finger print clues.

collected at the scenes of crimes. The following is the Statement of work done in the Bureau from 1st April 1980 to 31st March 1981.

1.	Number of scenes of crime visited ..	1,826
2.	Number of cases in which finger prints traced ..	1,038
3.	Number of cases in which prints were identified with those of criminals	209
4.	Total number of criminals whose finger prints are on record ..	21,239
5.	Number of F. P. slips with conviction memos. sent to State F. P. Bureau for record ..	2,950
6.	Number of F. P. slips of daily arrest compared	10,446
7.	Number of F. P. slips forwarded to F. P. Bureau, Madras-4 for manual search and result ..	10,446
8.	Number of occasions F. P. Experts attended Court to give evidence	12

The staff of the Bureau visited scenes of crime on 1,826 occasions and sucessfully developed chance p ints in 10:8 cases and identified with those of criminals in 209 cases.

Police Control Room—

During the year Police Control room staff attended 10,961 emergency calls '100' while the number of calls during the previous year were 8,957. They also attended 262 fire calls during the year as against 542 calls in the previous year. 1055 Broadcast messages for thefts of cars, scooters, man missing and children missing were relayed and prompt action was taken, as against 8,759 broadcast message in the previous year. 2,492 messages were passed and 2,141 me sages were received during the year and prompt action was taken. The response to calls, broadcast and messages was prompt and very useful.

Police Dog Squad—

During the year, 280 calls were attended to by the dogs of which the dogs did useful work in 134 instances,

Juvenile Aid Police Unit---

Juvenile Aid Police Unit deals with destitute children under the age of 16 years. Out of 476 cases dealt with by the Juvenile Aid Police Unit during the year. Under view 7' Juvenile were restored to the parents by the Police. 469' Juveniles were produced before the Court in which 54' Juveniles were sent to various homes and 415' Juveniles were restored to the parents through the Court.

Home Guards—

The p esent strength comprises of 1,731 men home guards and 217 women home guards. The services of home guards were utilised by local law and order traffic stations for night patrol bandobust, traffic duties, etc. Home guards are also deputed for duties on festival occasions and during international sports events like cricket matches. The Home Guards also served at Government Hospitals to guide the patients in finding their way to various units.

Traffic, Accidents.—The total number of accidents for the period from 1-4-80 to 31-3-1981 was 5,768 cases as against 4,530 cases during the corresponding period last year. The total number of fatal accidents was 331 as against 243 cases las. year. Incidentally there has been an increase of 85 per cent of vehicles in the City.

Law and Order was well maintained throughout the year. Crime was kept well under control and the standard of investigation has improved due to use of modern techniques like the computer, Kodak micracode and other scientific aids. Traffic regulation received adequate attention.

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY.

The number of cases received during the year in various divisions are given below :—

Name of Division.	*Number of cases received.*
Biology—	
(*a*) Blood stains	1,055
(*b*) Seminal stains	161
(*c*) Miscellaneous	...

2. *Ballistics*—	
(*a*) Fire arms	88
(*b*) Explosives	68
(*c*) Miscellaneous	...
Chemistry—	202
Documents	432
Physics—	
Physics ...	112
Physics skull	10
Footprints	
Toolmarks ..	
Traffic accidents	
Miscellaneous	..
Serology	1,426
Toxicology—	
Poison cases ..	1,025
(Human & cattle)..	
Research and clinical toxicology	104
Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Madurai—	
Toxicology-Human poison	464
Cattle poison	3
Prohibition	2,781
Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Coimbatore:—	
Toxicology-Human poison	1,022
Cattle poison	11
Prohibition	9,446
Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Thanjavur—	
Toxicology-Human poison	752
Cattle poison	9
Prohibition	10,893

Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Tirunelveli—

Toxicology	364
Biology	480
Prohibition	1,567
Prohibition and Excise, Madras	20,270
Number of crime scenes visited:	188

The photographic section of the Laboratory took photographs of the articles received for examination in the laboratory. There were 51 cases pending at the beginning of the period and 647 cases were received for photography, in the Division. 604 cases were disposed off and 43 cases were pending on 31-3-1981.

M.Sc. Forensic Sciences.—Of the five students admitted in Fourth batch in August, 1979, one discontinued and so only four students appeared for the part I Examination. All of them came out successful. All the five students of third batch appeared for the Final Part II Examination and came out successful.

" PRISONS "

The I.G. of Prisons continued to be the Head of the prisons Department.

Total number of prisons in this State during the year under report is as follows:—

1. Central prisons ..	8
2. State prison for Women, Vellore	1
3. Borstal School ...	1
4. Open-Air prisons	3
5. Special Sub-Jails	3
6. Sub-Jails	119

Number of Prisoners in the Central Prisons and Sub-Jails at the beginning of the year, i.e. 1-4-1980—

(*a*) Convicts		5,367
(*b*) Remand and Undertrials		11,262
(*c*) Civil prisoners		19
(*d*) Detenus		4
	Total	16,652

Number of prisoners admitted during the year—

(*a*) Convicts		28,584
(*b*) Remand and Undertrials		2,00,879
(*c*) Civil prisoners		68
(*d*) Detenus		19
	Total	2,29,550

Total number of Prisoners remained at the end of the year—

(*a*) Convicts ..		5,553
(*b*) Remand and Undertrials		7,817
(*c*) Civil prisoners		12
(*d*) Detenus		10
	Total	13,392

Prohibition Prisoners.—There were 2,146 prisoners under the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act at the beginning of the year, i.e., on 1-4-80. 8,796 were admitted by direct committal, by recommittal after having been released on bail, transfers, etc. and 10,161 prisoners were discharged leaving a balance of 781 prisoners at the end of the year under report.

Prison Offences.—During the year under report 452 offences were committed by prisoners. Out of these, in 311 cases punishments were imposed and in the remaining 141 cases warning was ordered.

Escapes and recaptures.—These were 33 escapes during the year under report of which 15 escapees were recaptured.

Education.—During the year under report 72 prisoners were permitted to study different courses like S.S.L.C., B.A., B.Com., M.A., Fundamental Course, Introductory Courses, Pre-fundamental Course Tailoring, Vidwan, etc. One convict from the Central Prison, Palayamcottai has successfully passed his M.A. I year. Fourteen prisoners of Central Prison, Madurai have appeared for M.A., B.A., B.Com., and Open University Examinations.

Advisory Board Scheme.—Advisory Board constitued to review the sentences of the prisoners in prisons considered the cases of the 162 prisoners during the year under report. The Board recommended the cases of 103 prisoners. Their cases as well as those of 59 cases not recommended by the Board, but required to be sent to Government under the rules were submitted to Government. Government ordered the release of 108 prisoners and ordered the resubmission 35 cases after sometime. Government declined to release in 9 cases.

BORSTAL SCHOOL:

Population.—The daily average population of the Borstal School during the year was 177.

Education.—The inmates of the Borstal School were given literary education for two hours and vocational training for five hours on every working day. They were educated through their mother tongue i.e., Tamil. One of the inmates of this school appeared for the Higher Secondary Examination II year. Inmates of the Borstal School was trained in the following industries or vocations:—

(*a*) Carpentry.
(*b*) Blacksmithy.
(*c*) Book-binding.
(*d*) Tailoring.
(*e*) Agriculture.
(*f*) Masonry.
(*g*) Laundry.
(*h*) Band practice.

I. DOMESTIC WORK SUCH AS COOKING.

Recreations and Cultural Programmes.—Prisoners in Central Prisons were permitted to play Volley Ball, Kabbadi Badminton and the prisoners, in the State Prison for Women, Vellore, were permitted to play tennikoit on Sundays and prison holidays. Variey entertainments by outsiders were arranged under the auspices of the Cultural Committee at the Jail premises of all the prisons for the benefit of the prisoners periodically. Feature films on an average of two per month were also screened to prisoners with help of philanthropists, Social Institutions and local distributors interested in the welfare of prisoniers.

Innovation and Improvements.—Prisoners Canteen was opened in Central Prison, Palayamcottai on 13th April 1980 on the eve of the Tamil New Year's Day. Necessary action is being taken to open canteen in the remaining prisons, viz., Central Prison, Cuddalore, Central Prison, Trichy and State Prison for Women. Vellore.

PROBATION BRANCH.

The probation branch continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The total number of enquiries made, number of visits made by the Probation Officers and the number of persons under supervision during the year were 11,806, 6,147 and 29,361 respectively.

VIGILANCE INSTITUTIONS.

The Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service (known as Department of correctional Administration formerly) consists of mainly two branches-one relating to approved schools established under the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 and the other pertaining to Vigilance Institutions established under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. The Vigilance Institutions are termed as Protective Homes in the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. The Protec ive Homes are classified into the following three types in the State-Vigilance Homes, Stri Sadhana Rescue Home and Vigilance Rescue shelters/Vigilance reception Centre.

Rescue Homes (Protective Homes).—Rescue Homes are intended to receive reform and rehabilitate girls between 14 and 21 years of age rescued from brothels under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 and those who are exposed to moral danger in society and require institutional care and protection. There are two Rescue Homes and two unmarried mother's Homes in the State till January 1981. During February, 1981, the Government have issued orders upgrading the Government Vigilance Rescue Shelters at Salem and Coimbatore into Government Protective Homes. The four Rescue Homes (Protective Homes) are solely maintained by the Government and are in Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore. Among the two unmarried mother's homes, one is managed by Government, housed in the premises of the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadhan at Madras and the other managed by private organisation with Government aid at Adaikalapuram in Tirunelveli district. There were 125 adults and five children at the commencement of the year i.e., on 1st April 1980 in all the four institutions 161 adults and 14 children were admitted and 135 adults and 11 children were discharged during the year. At the end of the year there were 151 adults and 8 children. The daily average strength of the four institutions were 137 adults and 6 children for the year.

Vigilance Homes.—The Vigilance Homes receive girls, and women convicted by courts under the provision of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 and ordered for detention in the vigilance Homes for correctional treatment and training instead of imprisonment in Jails. There are two vigilance Homes in the State-one in Madras and the other in Madurai. There were 91 adults and one child at the commencement of the year (i.e., on 1st April 1980) in the Homes. Tweny-eight adults were admitted, 67 adults and one child were discharge leaving 62 adults only at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Homes was 49 adults and one child for the year 1980-81.

Vigilance Rescue Shelters/ Vigilance Reception Centres.—These are short stay feeder institutions intended for the intermediate custody of girls and women who are undergoing trial or interrogation at the courts under the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women

and Girls Act, 1956. There are five vigilance Rescue Shelters attached to the Government Protective Homes at Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore and one Vigilance Reception Centre is housed in the premises of the Government. After Care-home for Women, Vellore and one private Vigilance Rescue Shelter run with Government aid under the Thanjavur Vigilance Association, Thanjavur. Apart from the above there are two non-statutory institutions functioning under Madras Vigilance Association, Madras and St. Francis Xavier's Rescue Home, Adaikalapuram. The institution named Abhaya Nilayam at Madras is intended for stranded women and girls who are in need of shelter. During the year 2,819 inmates and 54 children were admitted in all the vigilance rescue shelters and vigilance reception centre attached to the long stay institutions as against 2,180 inmates during the previous year.

Education :

Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana Rescue Home and unmarried mother's Home, Madras.—There is a special school namely Stri Sadana Special School attached to the above institution with VIII standards. The inmates of the institution who show aptitude for further studies are sent to the Government Lady Willington Higher Secondary School, Madras, St. Raphal's Higher Secondary School, Madras for high School education in IX, X, XI and XII Standards. During the academic year 3 inmates passed X standard (Public Examination) and two plus two first year (XI Standard). One inmate passed Government Technical Examination in Embroidery and one in Tailoring.

Vocational Training :

Government Stri Sadana Rescue Home, Vigilance Home and Unmarried Mother's Home, Madras.—Besides the general education, vocational training in weaving, tailoring, embroidery and dress-making, needle work, music, mat weaving, spinning (ambarcharka) is imparted to the inmates. Job orders such as inner cylinder for cone, embroidery and ready-made garments (banians, sarees, etc.) are undertaken. A portion of the wages earned from the above orders is given to the inmates engaged

in respective job orders. The Ambar charka unit is functioning satisfactorily. The inmates, working in the unit are given 50 per cent of the wages received and 50 per cent is remitted into the Government account. Thus the inmates are made to earn while they learn. The receipt derived from the various industrial sections during the year works out to Rs. 24,597.34 as against Rs. 29,005.67 of previous year.

Government Protective Home, Tiruchirappalli.—Vocational training is mparted to the inmates in mat-weaving, needle work, embroidery, tailoring and gardening. The total receipt realised from the industrial sections and garden produce during the year works out of Rs. 8,298.67.

Government Vigilance Home, Madurai.—The inmates are given vocational training in embroidery, needle work and tailoring. They are also given training in domestic service and in gardening. A sum of Rs. 1,947.80 has been realised as receipts from the miscellanious items during the year as against Rs. 1,261.45 last year.

Extra Curricular Activities.—The inmates of the Government Vigilance Home, Sri Sadana Rescue Home and Unmarried Mother's Home, Madras were engaged in various extra-curricular activities such as debates, dramas, music and dancing bajans, etc. Film shows with moral and educational value, supplied by the film library are shown to the inamtes with the sound film projector in the institution periodically. The inmates witness Television programmes weekly. The inmates of the other institutions were also engaged in various similar extra-curricular activities. They are taken out on excursions to places of interest and engaged in an effective manner.

Rehabilitation Programme.—During the year 295 inmates were rehabilitated as shown below :—

1.	Restored to parents, husbands, etc	275
2.	Admitted in the after-Care Home for Women, Vellore for training in the garments and holdall making unit attached to the Home.	5
3.	Given on marriage	12

4. Sent for professional training such as Teacher's training Secretariat courses, etc.	2
5. Sent on employment	1
	295

The total expenditure of the institutions during the year was Rupees 10,65,000 as against Rs. 10,90,107.51 of the previous year. The receipt derived from the industrial sections and other miscellaneous receipt amount to Rs. 34,843.81 as against Rs. 29,005·67 of the previous year.

FIRE SERVICES.

As on 31st March 1980 there were 109 Fire Stations functioning in the State. During the year one double unit Fire station and 10 single Unit Fire Stations were opened thus bringing the total to 120 at the end of the year.

Fire and other emergency calls.—During the year the fire stations in the State responded to 10,770 calls of which 158 were false alarm 1,478 were emergency and rescue calls and the remaining 9,134 were actual fires. Of the actual fires 126 were serious fires, 338 were medium fires, and the remaining 8,670 were small fires. The estimated value of property damaged or lost in fire throughout the State was Rs. 5,63,94,555 and the estimated value of property saved from destruction from fire was Rs. 76,21,67,309. The number of human lives lost in fire accidents was 88 and human lives saved was 178.

Ambulance.—The Fire services department is maintaining an ambulance service also to remove persons involved in fires to hospitals. Sick persons and persons involved in accidents are also removed to hospitals. The total number of ambulance calls attended during the year were 5,975. Out of these, 5,596 were paid calls, 379 were free calls, A sum of Rs. 1,53,745 was realised as hire charges for paid calls.

Other special services.—Fire units with their crews were deputed for stand by a public and Private functions. They were also sent for pumping work in special circumstance. The number of such jobs undertaken was 199 and the revenue collected in this regard was Rs. 98,066.

Training.—The Tamil Nadu Fire Service State Training School at Madras imparts training to all officers and men recruited direct. It also undertakes refresher and other courses to the departmental officers and men. During the year, 2 training courses for 33 station fire officers were conducted.

Rewards.—During the year 1 Divisional Fire Officer and 5 other ranks were awarded. The president's Fire Service Medal for Gallantry Besides, 1 Divisional Fire Officer, 3 Station Fire Officers and 8 other ranks were awarded Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service. 2 leading Firemen were awarded the Chief Minister's Medal for Meritorious Service. Apart from the above, 671 Officers and personnel were awarded Cash Rewards amounting to Rs. 6,206.

ACCOMMODATION CONTROL

The Tamil Nadu Building (I & RC) Act, 1960 regulates the letting out of residential and non-residential buildings Control of rents and prevention of unreasonable eviction of tenants thereon. In the City of Madras the Accommodation Controller, now the Collector of Madras is the Authorised officer to receive vacancy reports in respect of the buildings that fall vacant with in the purview of the Act and consider the question of release of such buildings on the grounds of owners occupation or for repair and demolition. The Government are the appellate authority against the orders passed by the Accommodation Controller. The Accommodation Controller's work has been merged with the Collector of Madras with effec. from 1st April 1979 on the abolition of the post of Accommodation Controller.

During the year under report 75 houses were notified and 60 allotted. 60 houses were released and two houses were newly taken over under Government tenancy. 1,364 houses were under Govern-

ment tenancy at the end of the year. 40 cases of non intimation of vacancies were deducted. During the year one case of prosecution was launched and two persons were fined Rs. 100 each for non-intimation of vacancy.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

In Tamil Nadu, Madras City Including its belt areas lying within two miles peripnery has been upgraded as Category I Civil Defence Town requiring the provision of 12 Civil Defence Services. Tuticorin Town has also been declared as category II Civil Defencne Town for which 6 services have to be provided. As part of early warning system, in Madras City, Sirens have been installed at 41 places. In Chengalpattu district the work relating to the installation of a siren at Manali fire service station was completed on 23 April 1981.

Police and Home Guard Officers are being sent every year to the Civil Defence College at Nagpur, to undergo training in various specialised Civil Defence Courses utilisation of their services in an emergency. During the last week of January 1981, Lt. Col. R.M. Rajan, Assistant Director-General, Civil Defence (Communications), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi visited Madras for the setting up of Civil Defence Establishment in this State.

"CINEMATOGRAPH".

The Government of India enacted the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952) to make provision for certification of cinematograph films for exhibition and for regulating exhibition by means of Cinematographs. The Government of Tamil Nadu also enacted the "Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Act IX of 1955). The Act provides for grant of licences to private individuals for exhibition of films in cinema in cinema houses. As per the provisions of the Act, the Collector is the licensing authority in the districts (in mofussil). Ths Commissioner of Police is the licensing authority so far as Madras City is concerned. There are two distinct stages in the licensing of Cinematograph exhibition as indicated below :—

(1) Grant of "No Objection Certificate" and

(2) Grant of 'C' form licence.

No Objection Certificate and 'C' Form Licences :

During the year 414 No Objection Certificates for the location of Permanent, Semi-Permanent and touring cinemas and 295 licence in Form 'C' were granted in this State.

Powers of the Licensing Authority :

The licensing authorities are competent either to revoke or to suspend the licence for violation non-compliance of the provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under and also to transfer the licence from one person to another at the request of the parties.

Powers of the appellate authority :

The Act and the Rules framed thereunder empower the Commissioner for Land Administration to be the appellate authority. Any person aggrieved by the grant or refusal of a 'No Objection Certificate' or 'C' form licence or renewal of licence or transfer of licence or by an order suspending or revoking the licence may prefer an appeal to the Commissioner for Land Administration within 30 days from the date of receipt of the order. The Commissioner for Land Administration can condone the delay of 2 months beyond the stipulated period of 30 days provided sufficient cause is shown for the delay. The Commissioner for Land Administration normally gives a personal hearing to the parties to represent their cases by themselves or through their counsel and disposes the appeals. The Commissioner for Land Administration is empowered to grant interim stay pending disposal of the appeal. The parties aggrieved by the order of the appellate authority may file a revision application to Government.

Powers of the State Government :

Government are the rule making authorities. The power to grant exemption from any of the provisions of the Act or the Rules lies with the Government. The Government are vested with the powers of entertaining a Revision application against the decision of the appellate authority.

Classification of Cinema Theatres :

1. Permanent Cinema.
2. Semi-permanent cinema.
3. Touring Cinema.

"Semi-permanet cinema" is a new category of cinema introduced by the Government in 1970. It is treated as permanent cinema for all other purposes. (It is likely to be converted into a permanent cinema at the end of 5 to 7 years period). The rules applicable to permanent cinemas are also applicable to semi-permanent cinemas. Besides the above three categories of cinema, there are Open Air Cinemas. An Open Air Cinema started functioning in 1976 at somangalam village Sriperumbudur Taluk, Chengalpattu District, No objection certificate for Open Air Cinema is granted by the licensing authorities in the districts after obtaining orders of the Government exempting them from certain provisions of the rules.

As on 31st March 1981 the Statistics of cinema theatres in the State was as follows :—

(1) Permanent.	829
(2) Semi-permanent.	97
(3) Open Air Cinemas.	1
(4) Touring.	783
	1,710

The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Act were strictly enforced during the year.

TAMIL NADU THEATRE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Theatre Corporation which was incorporated on 12-4-1972 is a wholly Government owned private Limited Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, commenced business with an authorised Share capital of Rs. 10·00 lakhs. The Authorised Share Capital of this Corporation was increased to Rs. 50·00 lakhs subsequently. As on 31-3-1981, the paid-up share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 35·00 lakhs consisting of 35,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully subscribed for by the Government of Tamil Nadu and their nominees.

The main objects for which the Corporation was established are:

(1) To promote, eastablish, administer, own and run permanent, semi-permanent, open-air or Touring cinema Theatres in Tamil Nadu.

(2) To aid, council, assist, finance, protect and promote the interest of persons who desire to construct permanent, semi-permanent, open air or touring Cinema theatres.

(3) To provide them with assistance of all kinds including capital credit means resources towards the construction of permanent, semi-permanent, open-air or Touring Cinema theatres.

(4) To enable them to develop and improve their methods of construction and maintenance of the permanent, semi-permanent, Open-air or Touring Cinema theatres and afford them all knowledge of construction of such theatres.

(5) To provide financial, technical and other assistance for the conversion of semi-permanent theatres into permanent theatres and open-air and touring cinema theatres into semi-permanent theatres or permanent theatres.

(6) To take over, run or manage or participate in the management of any theatres, permanent, semi-permanent open-air or Touring including such theatres as may default in repayment of the money due to the Company or by action of the Government or other Authority in any other manner whatsoever or may come under the company's control or management wholly or partially.

Performance of the Corporation.—The response from the Public for the scheme formulated by the Corporation for the grant of loans for the construction of semi-permanent theatres has so far been satisfactory. A total number of 177 loan applications were received up to 31-3-1981. Loans were sanctioned by the Board for 117 applicants of which 35 loan sanction orders were cancelled subsequently up to 31-3-1981 thereby the total of effective loans sanctioned upto 31-3-1981 were 82 spread over to 13 districts of Tamil Nadu amounting to Rs. 94·23 lakhs of which Rs. 85.75 lakhs have been disbursed. There are 26 loanees who have fully settled their loan accounts. The scheme of the Corporation has so far attached private investment of more than Rs. 2·00 crores in the construction of theatres. This is expected to create permanent employment opportunities to more than 1,500 persons besides seasonal employment to many. Despite various constraints like non-availability of cement, 72 semi-permanent theatres have started functioning.

The Corporation has been working on a profitable basis up to 1976-77. During 1977-78 the accounting system of this Corporation was changed from mercantile system to actual realisation basis in respect of interest income of this Corporation and as a result of which there was a loss of Rs. 2·94 lakhs in that year. The same system was continued to be adopted and also during the year 1980-81. However, the Corporation had earned a net profit of Rs. 203, only as against the net profit of Rs. 0·32 lakhs earned during 1979-80. Though the Corporation had declared dividend at 3 per cent for the year 1974-75 and at 5 per cent for the year 1975-76 to the Government, no dividend was declared in the subsequent years for want of sufficient profits.

CHAPTER X-HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL NADU HOUSING BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Housing Board is a statutory body formed under the Tamil Nadu Housing Board Act, 1961. The Chairman and the Members of the Board are appointed by the Government.

Economically weaker section hire purchase housing scheme.—The beneficiaries under this scheme are vendors, petty shop owners, daily wage labourers, small businessmen, artisans, etc. During this year 6,111 units were taken up for execution and 2,210 units were completed including sites and services scheme and Rs. **368-77 lakhs** were spent.

Low income group hire-purchase housing scheme.—This scheme is to benefit those whose monthly income is between Rs. 351 to Rs. 600. During this year 6,471 units were taken up for execution and 2,207 units were completed and Rs. **341·48 lakhs** were spent.

Middle income group housing scheme.—The Middle income group housing scheme covers those whose monthly income is between Rs. 601 and Rs. 1,500. During this year 3,702 units were taken up for execution and 681 units were completed and Rs. **628·93 lakhs** were spent.

High income group hire-purchase housing scheme.—During this year 1,892 units were taken up for execution and 188 units were completed and Rs. 92·50 lakhs were spent. Under Rental Housing Scheme 1,862 units were taken up for execution and 580 units were completed and Rs. 307.53 lakhs were spent during the year.

Land Acquisition and Development scheme.—Housing Board acquires vast tracts of land, develops them and sells to various sections of the society from time to time. Neighbourhoods developed by Tamil Nadu Housing Board contains all amenities like vide roads, street lights, protected water supply, drainage, schools, hospitals, play-fields and Community Centres. Neighbourhoods in city like South Madras, Ashok Nagar, K.K. Nagar, A.A. Nagar, Korattur, Vyasarpadi, A.A. Nagar Western extension.

Thiruvanmiyur are developed by Housing Boards. Similar neigh-bourhoods are developed in cities like Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Erode, Thiruchengode and Vellore. A sum of Rs. 201·65 lakhs has been spent during the year on this work and an extent of 27·56 acres of lands were taken possession.

928 Units were taken up for execution and 360 units were completed and Rs. 50·05 lakhs were spent under slum improvements Scheme and 1,555 units were taken up for execution and 80 units were completed and Rs. 211 23 lakhs were spent under Police Housing Scheme.

Deposit Work.—The Madras Metropolitan Development Authority has launched a development project covering an extent of 500 acres costing Rs. 235 lakhs at Maraimalai Nagar. The Tami Nadu Housing Board is entrusted with development works such as laying of roads, s o m water drains, culverts, e c., which are being completed. The Boa d has also aken up construction of 144 houses for Low income g oup people and comp'eted. Anothe development project pro-posed by the Madras Metropolitan Developmen Authority is at Manali coveri g an ex ent of 419 acres and costing Rs. 365 lakhs. T.e Tamil Nadu Housing Boad is entrusted with the works of developing 212 acres in his a ea. T. e Tamil Nadu Housing Board was also entrusted wi h the construction of 960 units for low-income g· up and out of w.ic 142 houses were completed.

Sites and Service Scheme.—The scheme sponsored by the world Bank is to benefit mostly the economically weaker section residing in Madras Metropolitan area. Under this scheme, 13,467 plots would be made available at Arumbakkam, Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur. 9,760 of these plots will be for economically weaker section, while the test will be for the other categories. The total cost of the scheme would be Rs. 932.88 lakhs to be spent in four years. In addition to developed residential plots, lands have been reserved to small scale industries and commercial uses. The scheme at Arumbakkam has been completed and the schemes at Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur are under progress.

Integrated Urban Development Programme.– Scheme to a value of Rs. 390·54 lakhs at Coimbatore and Rs. 500·00 lakhs at Madurai was sanctioned by the Government of India and taken up by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. The works in both the places are in good progress.

Revenue Collections.- The revenue collection by the Board during 1980-81 is Rs. 1,119·95 lakhs.

Hudco's contribution.—During 1980-81 HUDCO situated at Delhi a major financier have sanctioned 14 schemes costing Rs. 1,513·88 lakhs. The loan assistance to be obtained from Hudco for the implementation of the scheme is Rs. 1,013·20 lakhs. The total number of units to be developed/constructed through the above scheme is 5,479. Out of this 1,798 units will be for EWS/LIG. The total finance obtained from HUDCO during 1980-81 for all the HUDCO scheme is Rs. 924·15 lakhs.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 which was brought into force with effect from 15th September 1973 provided for statutory notification of, Regional Plans, Master Plans, New Town Development Plans and also provided for creation of appropriate planning authorities.

Town and Country Planning Functions.—Provision for spatial planning, development of areas and optimisation of the use of urban and rural land are the main objectives of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. Physical Planning has been organised in a heirarchical manner with a view to achieve the above objective. Thus we have regional plans for viable regions in the State, Master plans for Urban areas within the framework of regional plans. Detailed development plans in and around urban centres within the framework of Master plans, Land Development for smaller communities or for industrial purposes not only in urban areas, but also in rural areas is looked after by the Directorate.

Regional Plans .—Regional Plans-The Directorate have already finalised the draft regional plans for the eight viable planning regions in Tamil Nadu State. Further up dating and refinements in the plans prepared are in progress. The Department has also taken up the preparation of District (Regional) Plans for all districts.

Block Level Plans .—Model plan for block level planning was first prepared for Sriperumbudur Block. All the regional offices were then directed to prepare similar plans for the blocks falling within their jurisdiction. 15 block plans were prepared.

Integrated Urban Development Programme .—Centrally Sponsored the Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India has introduced a centtally sponsored scheme for the integrated development of small and medium towns in the country during the six h plan. The object is to increase the rate of growth of such towns so as to enable them to act as growth and service centres for the rural Hinterland and to reduce the rate of migration to metropolitan cities. So far, 24 towns from the State of Tamil Nadu have been identified by the Committee of Town and Country Planning Board and Project proposals sent to Government of India for their approval. Of these 24 towns, Government of India have accepted the project propesals in respect of 4 towns during 1979-80; 12 towns during 1980-81, and 7 towns during 1981-82. During the year an am unt of Rs. 297·75 lakhs has been transferred to Town and Country Planning Development Fund by the State Government of which Rs. 54·15 lakhs has been released to the local bodies for taking up I.D.P. Projects.

The Integrated Urban Development Programme sponsored by the State of Tamil Nadu.—The Government of Tamil Nadu in the year 1979, has introduced a scheme for formulation and implementation of integrated Urban Development Programmes for Smaller Urban centres in the State of Tamil Nadu. Under this scheme the Director of Town and Country Planning has proposed to take up 15 municipal Towns and 40 local planning areas per year and draw up programme, costing Rs. 4 lakhs for each Municipal Town and Rs. 1 lakh for each Panchayat Town, each year, on a priority basis to cover 75 municipal towns and 200 panchayat towns in five year period.

Development Plans—

Master Plans.—The Master Plan Division of the Directorate of the Town and Country Planning is actively involved in the preparation, publication, sanction and implementation of Master plan for Local Plan Authorities, as per procedures laid down in the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971. While it advices the Government on the notification of planning Areas and constitution of Local Planning Authorties as well as New Town areas and New Town Development Authorities ; It renders assistance to the Local Planning Authorities through its Regional Directorate in the Preparation of Master Plans and new Town Development Plans for Areas so designated. Till date 62 master plans have been prepared from the Local Planning Areas. Out of 118 Local Planning Areas notified, authorities have been constituted for 106 Local Planning Area. In the report year no new L. P. A. have been constituted. The Government have accorded its consent for 7 Master Plans during the year.

Anti-Disaster Programme.—The Directorate has designed the anti-disaster shelter constructed at various points along the coast of Tamil Nadu and has recommanded construction of 100 such shelters at vulnerable points after an intensive survey of affected areas. This work has been taken with the financial assistance of various organisations like International Red Cross, European Economic community, etc.

Aerial Photography.—A special aerial interpretation cell has been working in this Directorate under the advance and assistance of national Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad and Indian Photo Interpretation Institute, New Delhi. 20 persons have been given training so far in the field of photo-interpretation and handling of aerial photo-Instruments and equipments.

Research.—The department has proposed to train officers staff members in subjects like management, computer, Traffic and transportation, Aerial. Photography. During 1980-81 about 50 officers/staff members were trained in above subjects.

MADRAS METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is a body constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 35 of 1972), as amended in Tamil Nadu Act 22 of 1974. The jurisdiction of the authority extends over an area of 1,167 sq. kms.

The main objectives of this authority are to—

(*a*) Prepare plans for orderly development of the metropolitan area conductive for healthful living;

(*b*) Direct public investments to the right place at the right time according to the Development Plan through inter departmental co-ordination and monitoring of development by public agencies;

(*c*) Regulate private development so as to be in consonance with the development Plan, both in order to acheive the plan objectives; and

(*d*) promote develpmental activity at strategic locations as to further the objectives of the adopted and approved strategy.

During the year, the Authority met on 11 occasion and the committees on 21 occasions. The activities of the three functional units in Madras Metropolitan Development Authority can be categorised as follows :—

1. Project formulation and Project monitoring.
2. Area Development and Special Project.
3. Development Regulation.

IDA Assisted Project (MUDP I).--The Rs. 47 crore Madras Urban Development Project I envisaged sizeable investments in Sites and Service Slum improvement, Employment creation, maternal and child health services, road and bus transportation. Madras Metropolitan Development Authority is responsible for co-ordinating the work of implementing agencies and for monitoring the progress. The Sites and services project at Arumbakkam has been completed and

works are in progress in two other sites viz. Villivakkam and Kodungaiyur. Slum improvement works have been completed in 28 slums. Works are nearing completion in 12 more slums and are in different stages of progress in 8 other construction of small industry sheds has been completed in Arumbakkam and Villivakkam. In Kodungaiyur 40 sheds have been completed and 8 more are in progress. The Inner Ring Road is under construction. Several road improvement works like pedestrain sub-ways, minor bridges, footpath and carriageway improvements, signalisation of junctions have been completed. Procurement of 285 new buses for Pallavan Transport Corporation. construction of one depot and 8 terminals and erection of about 400 passenger waiting shelters have also been completed.

The MUDP II has been under implementation, since 1981-82. It envisages a comprehensive programme of assistance to the City of Madras for slum improvement, medicine and pre-school in slums, sites and services schemes, solid waste management by the Madras Corporation road improvement assistance to the urban transporation system, employment generation for the urban poor, etc.

Non-IDA projects (IUDP):

Several schemes in the sector of water supply, sewerage and drainage, roads and Area Development are executed in the Madras Metropolitan Area (MMA) with the assistance of Government of India from 1975-76. Eight Water supply projects, implemented by Madras Metropolitan water supply and Sewerage Board and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board have been completed and 4 more are in progress. One more scheme of water supply to Maraimalai Nagar (an MMDA Project) is in progress.

Out of 10 sewerage schemes 4 have almost been completed, one is nearing completion and 5 more are in progress. The road projects include road improvements, construction of bridges, pedestrian subways one grade separator, etc, Department of Highways and Rural works has completed 5 schemes and Madras corporation has completed 9 schemes. 7 more are in progress and 4 schemes are in tendering stage by department of Highways and Rural works.

Area Development:

Maraimalai Nagar:

This is the first of the three Ring/New Towns being organised in pursuance of the development s .ategy, contemplated in the Master Plan for MMA. Work is in progress. The first of the 11 neighbourhoods and one Industrial area were taken up for execution 197?. Neighbourhood I and one Industrial area are nearing completion. Works are in progress in Neighbourhood II and III. Rega ding Palar Water supply scheme laying of mains along state Highway and National Highway is in progress. 144 LIG Houses were completed and allotted . Construction of 718 LIG and 30 MIG H use is in progress· The cu rent total cost of c mpletion is expected to be in the order of Rs.150 lakhs Tamil Nadu Housing Board is executing the whole project except the Water supply and Drainage Board.

Manali:

Manali is the first of the six urban nodes being o ganised in pursurance of the physical Development strategy envisaged in the Master Plan for Madras Metr politan Area. It is proposed to provide the infrastructure necessa y for residential development to service abo t 1,50,000 population at an estimated cost of Rs. 180 lakhs. The execution work entrusted to Tamil Nadu Housing Board was started the year 1973. Development works are nearing completion. 383 L.I.G. Houses were allotted. 577 L.I.G. Houses are in progress.

Special Projects:

Koyambedu wholesale market complex.—The project envisages relocating the wholesale trade in perishables, grains and textiles from George Town along with a bus and truck terminal at Koyambedu in order to deconjest the Central Business district and to provide better facilities for the expansion of trade. An extent of about 240 acres was identified at Koyambedu at the outskirts of Madras City along Bangalore– Madras Trunk Road for the organisation of the wholesale Market

Bus and Truck Terminals.—In order to reduce traffic congestion it has been proposed to have three Bus/Truck Terminals at the periphery of the city on the three major radical corridors viz., G. N. T. Road, Poonamallee High Road and G. S. T. Road. This proposal was approved by the authority. The total cost of the project was estimated tentatively as Rs. 331 lakhs. The Government have sanctioned three Bus and Truck terminals to be located at Koyambedu, Alandur and Madhavaram. A loan of Rs. 324 lakhs was sanctioned in the same G. O. In all these three projec s the land acquisition work is in progress.

Development Regulation.—Exercising control over development is one of the statutory functions of the authority and it is through this regulation that direction to the future growth of metropolis is sought to be given. Any person intending to develop in the MMA must obtaining a planning permission from this authority. The number of planning permission application received and disposed of in the authority during 1980-81 is as follows:—

Total number dealt with	3,977
Permission granted	1,125
Permission refused ..	737
Proposals forwarded to Government	170

Accounts.- The main sources of funds for the activities of Madras Metropolitan Development Authority are:—

1. Grants from Government of Tamil Nadu.

2. Loans from Government of Tamil Nadu/HUDCO.

3. Receipts from sale of Plots.

4. Receipts from "Development charge" levied under the Town and Country Planning Act.

5. Receipts from Local Bodies.

The funds for the IDA assisted MUDP I Scheme are passed on by Government direct to the concerned implementing agencies. Ths total of receipts expenditures for the year 1980-81 were Rs. 582.58 lakhs and Rs. 601.95 lakhs respectively.

TAMIL NADU SLUM CLEARNCE BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board was constituted in September 1970 and entrusted with the task of Slum Clerance and Improvemen Schemes in Madras City, formerly which was attended to by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Statutory backing was given to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board by the enactment of the Tamil Nadu Slum areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1971.

Object :

(i) to clear all the slums in Madras city within a specified period ;

(ii) to prevent further springing up of slums in Madras city;

(iii) to rehabilitate the slum dwellers in the multistoryed tenaments with the provision of water suppy, electricity and drainage;

(iv) to provide basic amenities such as drinking water supply electricity, storm water drinage, etc., to certain slum areas until they are finally cleared ;

(v) to give protection to the slum people residing in private lands from eviction and to rehouse them in modern tenements. Immediately after the formation of the Board, a Social Economic survey was conducted by the Board with a view to assessing the dimension of the problem. The survey revealed that there were 1,202 slums in the Madras City with a population of 7,37,531 in 1,63,804 families. Thus one third of the population in the City of Madras was found to be living in slums. As a first step, the Board drew up a short-term programme for the clearence of the worst among the slums and commenced work in such slum areas.

Construction of tenements and provision of basic amenities were executed under various schemes. They are as follows :—

(i) Clerance scheme under State Subsidy ;

(ii) Buckingham Canal Scheme ;

(iii) Clerance scheme under HUDCO aid;

(iv) World Bank Scheme ;

(v) Enviornmental Improvement schemes and

(vi) Accelerated slum improvement schemes.

Physical achievements: Multi-storeyed tenements are constructed and each tenement is provided with a multipurpose room, a kitchen, a bathroom and lavatory and is fully independent. At present, the cost of each tenement works out to Rs. 13,000 and 7,191 tenements have been constructed before formation of Slum Clerance Board. After the formation of the Board 27,783 tenements have been constructed under this scheme upto 1979-80 at a cost of Rs. 3,118.61 lakhs. During 1980-81, 3,212 tenements have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 330.06 lakhs.

Enviornmental improvement scheme and Accelerated Slum Improment Scheme: All the slums in Madras City cannot be cleared over night. It has to be done on a phased programme with systematic planning depending upon the allocation of funds from Government Due to financial constraint, Slum Clerance Board, is not able to replace all slum dwellers in multi-storyed building. As an alternative, under this scheme, the slum area is improved by provising basic amenities. They are :-

(1) One P. C. Unit for 20 families ;

(2) One bathroom for every 20 families and

(3) One street light for 40 metres.

Till 1980, 28,700 families were benefitted with the above amenitie by this scheme at a cost of Rs. 563.39 lakhs. During 1980-81, 6,000 families were benefited at a cost of Rs. 50.35 lakhs.

World Bank Scheme:—The World Bank have come forward to render substantial financail aid to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clerance Board for providing infrastructure to benefit 23,000 households and 7,500

extra plots to a value of 606 lakhs under the slum improvement component. Madras Urban Development Authority is the moniter of the projects and Slum Clerance Board is the implementing agency. By way of issue of free hold titles, 1,338 families were benefitted till 1980. During 1980-81, 7,500 families were benefitted.

Hire Purchase Scheme: To satisfy the desire of some slum dwellers with regular income to own house, a hire purchase scheme was launched In this scheme the slum dwellers, who were enumerated in that area itself, are given priority. Government servants and quasi-Government Servants getting a monthly income below Rs. 350 and happen to be slum dwellers are also given allotment under this scheme. Till 1980-81 1939 tenements have been allotted under this scheme with instalment payments.

Social Service in Slums: The Board does not rest conten with the housing of the slum dwellers. It also takes interest in imparting proper education on enviornmental sanitation health and other allied matters. To achieve this object, the co-operation of the various voluntary social service organisation is enlisted. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clerance Board has set up in cooperation with the Madras Christian Council of Social Service and 77 Society, a separate body called "New Resident Welfare Trust" for providing social service and advice to the residents.

By virtue of pec liar socio-economic conditiona of slum dwellers, their problems are varied and highly oomplicated, Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has set up, an example, to other States in India, in studying their problems with humanitarian point of view in providing multi-storyed dwellings and developed plots improved environmental surroundings and in making them own plots to have them buildings of their own. All efforts are being made to stop new slums springing up and to provide basic amenities to slum dwellers particularly from hygenic point of view.

CHAPTER XI—INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

STATE GEOLOGY.

Tvl. Chettinad Cement Corporation have requested the Government to lease out additional areas bearing limestone as the reserves of limestone available in their existing leaseholds in Alambadi, Mallapuram and Karikali areas would not be sufficient to meet the demands of the existing units, and their expansion programme. Government have therefore, directed the Geology Branch to assess the reserves of lime stone available in the leaseholds of the company covering about 275 hectares. Detailed geological mapping of the limestones deposits on 1 : 2000 scale involving about 2 sq. kms. area has been completed and further work is in progress. Investigation for Gypsum in Kokkadia and Karisalpuli villages in Mudukulathur and Kamudi taluks of Ramanathapuram district.

The detailed investigation for gypsum in Kokkadi Muthuramalingapuram and Kurvadi villages was commenced in November, 1980. Initially the Gypsum bearing areas in these villages were demarcated by reconnoitary survey on one inch scale and opening of a few pits for the collection of samples for carrying out chemical analysis and determination of the thickness of the gypsum bearinng strata. As a result of the preliminary work an area of about 15 sq. kms. occuring to the north of the Sayalkudi-Peruvali road has been found to be gypsum bearing. Further work to delineate the gypsum occurences to determine the incidence of the mineral and for collection of samples for carrying out chemical nanalysis is in progress. So far 6 pits have been completed.

Investigation for Mica in Cherangode, Gudalur taluk, Nilgiris district :

The mica field occuring between Gudalur and Cherambadi in the Gudalur taluk was geologically mapped and examined in detail to study the nature of emplacement of the pegmatite veins, and to study their morphological charactors. An area of 40 sq. kms. around Cheranbadi and Cherangode was examined and mapped on a scale of 1 : 4000 on village plans. In addition a study of the existing mines was also made to

determine the nature of occurences of mica lodes and the structural control if any for the formation of mica. It was observed that pegmatite veins continue even upto a depth of 70 metres from the surface. The mica which is generally found is of the ruby variety and green mica is also found to occur in some areas between Amaikulam and Gudalur.

Investigation for Quartz and Feldspar near Karaimadai Coimbatore district.- During the year an area of about 40 sq. kms. around Kattanji-malai, was geologically mapped on 1 : 63360 scale and a number of pegamatite bands containing coarse feldspar crystals were traced. Samples of feldspar both from the veins and from the floats were collected and chemical analysis of these samples have indicated that the $K_2°$ ranges from 7·52 per cent to 8·9 per cent and the Na2° from 3 to 3·9 per cent.

Investigation for shell limestone in Kudankulam village, Nanguneri taluk, Tirunelveli district:—The detailed prospecting for limestone by pitting drilling was continued in Kundankulam area and the work was completed during the first week of January, 1981. During the period under review 4 deep trial pits, two in the eastern and two in the western deposit ranging in depth from 3·60 to 5·20 meters involving 9 cubic metres of excavation was completed. Cement grade limestone was encountered at depths ranging from 0·60 to 1·80 metres and a total of 22 samples of Kankar and lime shell were coll c ed from these pits for carrying out chemical analysis. In addition 26 hand specimen of different type of shell limestone and 2 cubes of 1 foot square were collected from both the eastern and western deposits for specific gravity determinations.

Laboratories :—In the analytical laboratory a total number of 455 samples consisting of limestone, magnesite, feldspar, silicas and Kankar, clay, celestite, gypsum, chromite, syenite, etc. were received and analysis of 427 samples were carried out. A total number of 2,990 estimations were carried out during the year. At the micro Analytical Laboratory a total number of 322 samples consisting of silica sand, silicates, coal ash syenite, feldspar, etc. were received and were

analysed by the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer and the Plane crating spectrograph. The total of 1150 consitituents were determined during the year.

At the Apex level in the Head Quarters at Madras there is a Mine Cell which attends to processing of mining/quarrying lease applications, propecting licence applications and applications for certificate of approval. During the year 104 quarry lease applications (mainly for black granite) mining lease applications including Revision applications, 17 writ petitions (mainly for black granite and minor minerals) and 86 appeal petitions for minor minerals were processed. Besides, 104 fresh and 180 renewed certificates of approval were issued and an amount of Rs. 1 03,000 towards fee for certificate of approval was realised.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

In the development of Cottage and Small Scale Industries in the State, the Directorate of Industries and Commerce continued to play an important role with the aim of creating proper climate for a steady and fast rate of growth and also for creating remunerative employment opportunities, particularly in the under-developed areas.

District Industries Centres.—The Developmental programmes of Industries are implemented through the District Industries centres which function as the field agency of the department. This promotional net work has created an awarness among the entrepreneurs through fruitful exchange of ideas and industrial activities aimed at developing hitherto under developed and less developed areas.

In the last 2½ years of their existence, the District Industries Centres have already demonstrated their capabilities as vigorous extension agencies and they have played a pivotal role not only in hastening the process of growth but also in spreading the benefits to under developed areas. These Centres have issued 4,900 permanent certificates, creating employment opportunities for over 40,000 persons by the end of March, 1981. During the same period 5,240 handicrafts and artisan units have

been activated providing employment for 9,431 persons. The bank finance secured by the centres for small units was of the order of Rs. 5.79 crores for 2,362 small units, while the assistance that had accured to 9,616 small and artisan units from various agencies including directly from Banks, was nearly Rs. 8·82 crores. As a result of the crucial promotion role played by the district industries Centres, a 100 per cent growth in such industrially backward districts in Pudukkottai and South Arcot and East Ramanathapuram was achieved.

Industrial Co-operatives:—The remarkable progress recorded in the production and sales are as follows :—

Year.	*Number of societies.*	*Value of Production.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
1978–79 ..	389	1,813·70	2,035·33
1979–80	559	2,489·33	2,814·25
1980–81 ..	702	3,378·05	3,760·32

Tea factories:—During the year I.C. Tea factories had production sales worth Rs. 607·78 and Rs. 686·57 lakhs respectively. INCOSERVE, a central societiy for all Industrial Co-operatives Tea factories, which co-ordinates the functions of all factories, make bulk purchase of manure required by the small growers, maintains a tea ware house, helps in marketing tea and provides other service facilities. In order to improve the performance of the societies not making profit, steps have been taken to diversify their marketing activities to make the tea apart from traditional marketing through auctions.

Coir Industry.—Tamil Nadu occupies second place in coconut production in the country. With about 1·10 lakhs hectares under coconut cultivation yielding about 104 crores of nuts per annum, nearly 83 crores of nuts are available from fibre extraction to produce 66,400 metric tonnes of fibre. At present there are 10 coir industrial societies working in Tamil Nadu. During 1980–81, 10 coir societies were sanctioned out of which one society was registered.

Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, Guindy.—The laboratory caters to the needs of chemical metallurgical and engineering industrie by offering facilities for testing and analysing raw materials and finished products. The Chemical Engineering section undertake pilot plant investigations on problems relating to chemical and allied industries. During 1980–81, 4,231 samples were tested and a testing fee of Rs. 1·89 lakhs was collected.

Scarce Raw Materials.—During 1980–81 (up to 31st December 1980), 4103 M.T. of paraffin wax, 2695 M.T. of match wax, 573·5 M.T. of mutton Tallow and 19,988 kilo litres of diesal were allotted. The chemical wing also recommends to the appropriate authorities for the release of kerosene denatured spirit and furnace oi' for industrial use.

Data Bank for Chemical Industries, Guindy.—During 1980–81 (31st December 1980) 283 technical advices were furnished besides the preparation of 47 project profiles. The Data Bank is also engaged in identifying chemical and allied industries which offer scope for development in various districts.

Government Scientific Glass Training Centre, Guindy.—This training centre had continued to impart training in the manufacture of scientific glass apparatus on stipendiary basis. Twenty (20) students are trained in each batch for a period of two years on a stipend of Rs. 80 per mensem for each trainee. Twenty-nine batches of trainees have so far been trained. This centre had produced glass apparatus valued at Rs. 2·30 lakhs during the year 1980–81.

Training cum Pr d . tion centre for s ientifi Glass Apparatus, Coimbatore.—In order to cater to the needs of ed cation and other institutions in and around Coimbatore and neighbouring districts, this ce tre was set up at Coimbatore. During the year 1980–81, this centre had produced scientific gla s apparatu o h val e af Rs. 2,76, 59 and sold goods to tune of Rs. 2,69,980.

Institute of Ceramic Technology, Vridhachalam.—This Institute had continued to impart specialised training in ceramic technilogy on stiependiary basis. Twenty-five students are admitted every year. The Institute also undertakes research and development works in the well equipped labaratories attached to it.

Data Bank and Information Centre, Adyar.- The Data Bank and Information Centre serves a cleaning house of information on planning, raw material, manufacture, etc., by maintaining close liason with Electron Commission and various institutions, laboratories, financial institutions to achieve this. So far, 179 project profile on electrical and electronics industries have been prepared and offered them to the interested entrepreneurs.

Technical Information Sections.- As an important infrastructure facility in industrial promotion, the technical information Sections disseminate information to the needy industrialists and prospective entrepreneurs. These Sections function at Guindy, Ambattur, Pettai, Katpadi, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem, and Coimbatore. A well equipped library, a publication with an auditorium for screening films in various facets of industrial development and technologial innovations conducting meetings and a documentation section. An exhibition attached to this section displays the production manufactured by the various small scale industrial units in the Industrial Estates, Guindy. During 1980-81 145 non-technical books were added and over 20,422 industrialist entre_ preneurs and other technical personnel had availaled of the reference facilities.

Blacksmithy and Carpentary Unit Arkonam. This unit renders necessary service and production facilities in and around Arkonam. It has produced and sold furniture items, etc.

Issue of Essentiality Certificates.—During the year, essentiality certificates for the import of raw materials, capital goods and iron and steel were issued to the value of Rs. 3,037 lakhs.

Financial Assistance:—The Directorate of Industries and Commerce continues to provide loans to (*a*) members of industrial co-operative societies for subscribing towards share capital and working capital ; (*b*) to registered small scale units under the Rural Industries Project Scheme ; and (*c*) for the development of Coir Industries including mechanised coconut fibre manufacturing]unit.

TAMILNADU SUGARCANE FARM CORPORATION LIMITED

The Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation, was formed to administer the lands declared surplus consequent on the implementation of the Land Ceiling Act of 1961 as amended by Act 41 of 1971. The Corporation holds an area of 6,528 acres consisting of 3,910 acres of own lands and 2,618 acres of lease lands. The entire extent is spread over in three Taluks of Mannargudi, Tiruvarur and Tiruthuraipundi. The Authorised Capital is Rs. 2 crores divided into two lakh Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each. The Paid-up Capital as on 31-3-1981, is Rs. 27.5 lakhs. In addition, the Government have sanctioned a ways and Means Advance of Rs. 15 lakhs. The Corporation draws funds for its Working Capital expenses from the State Bank of India, Agricultural Develop ment Branch, Vadapathimangalam, on the hypothecation of stocks and crops. During the year, the Corporation cultivated Sugarcane in 217 acres and paddy in 5,775 acres.

The details regarding cultivation and yield obtained and the value are shown below :-

Particulars.	1980-81 (Pre-actuals).
Area in Acres :	
Sugarcane ..	217
Paddy	5,775
Yield in Metric Tonne :	
Sugarcane ..	2,956
Paddy	5,917
Yield Per acre: (*M.T.*)	
Sugarcane ..	17·8
Paddy	1·02
Total expenditure (Rs./Lakhs)	74·13
Total receipts – ..	85·49 } Approximate.
Profit/Loss – ..	(+)11·36 }

TAMILNADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Set up as a private limited Company on 23—3—70 Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, popularly konwn as SIDCO had its commencement of business on 14—10—1970 and was converted into a Public Limited Company on 21—1—1971.

The main sources of funds of the Corporation are GovernmentCommercial Banks and Public Loan as below :

	(RUPEES IN CRORES.)
(i) Equity shares subscribed by the Government of Tamilnadu.	3·55
(ii) Loan from Government	4·86
(iii) Ways and Means advance from Government ..	1·40
(iv) Loans from Commercial Banks and other financial institutions including cash credit arrangements.	3·04
(v) Fixed Deposits and Public loan ..	0·75

It present authorised capital is Rs. 5 crores.

SIDCO has now become one of the important major organisation of the State Government for the growth and Development of small scale industries. Its main functions are:—

(a) Management of Industrial Estates.

(b) Procurement and distribution of raw materials.

(c) Marketing of SSI Products, and

(d) Implementation of several developmental schemes for growth of SSIs.

Agency Industrial Estates.—33 conventional Industrial eatates at the various places belonging to Government are being administered on Agency basis. These estates consists of 783 work sheds giving employ ment for 45,491 persons. The entire 783 sheds have been allotted.

Developed Plots.—Developed Industrial Plots are made available in places like Guindy, Ambattur, Thuvakudi Mettur and Kappalur. Out of 1555·50 acres of total Developed plots, 1336 acres have been allotted.

SIDCO industrial Estates.—854 sheds have been constructed in various districts upto 31—3—1981 Compared to an average of only 80 sheds constructed per annum in earlier years as many as 250 sheds were completed in 1980-81.

Tiny Sector Sheds.—Small Independent sheds of various sizes and specification to suit the need of match, sericulture and other general servicing industry are constructed. 628 sheds upto 31—3—1980 have been constructed. During the year 584 sheds have been taken up for implementation at the various places.

Distribution of Raw materials.- At first SIDCO was the chanalisin agency for Iron and Steel. La ter items like match wax, paraffin wax coke and other scarce raw materials were also taken up for distribution. During the year 1980-81 the turnover of these materials was Rs. 1699·98 lakhs.

Marketing of SSI products :—SIDCO has been designated as the monitoring agency by Government in respect of various Government Departments, public bodies, statutory boards, etc. During the year products worth of Rs. 177.20 lakhs were supplied to Governmen departments.

15 *percent capital investment subsidy* :—The small Scale Industrial Units established in 33 specified backward taluks in the State are eligible to get capital investment subsidy. This subsidy has lessened the burden of investment in backward areas. Under this scheme, new SSIs. as well as SSI units going in for expansion, in the selected taluks will be given an outright grant or subsidy equivalent to 15 per cent of fixed capital investment subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Since April 1974, the work relating to the implementation of the Central Investment Subsidy in 33 backward Taluks of the State has been entrusted to SIDCO. The number of beneficiaries and employed opportunities created for the year 1980-81 are as below :—

Serial number.	*Year.*	*Number of Beneficiaries.*	*Assistance in lakhs.*	*Employment opportuniy.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1980-81	638	219·69	6,000

Profitability :—Though this corporation is essentially a Development oriented one it is expected to work on a small profit it has been making profit for the past years. The corporation has earned a net profit of Rs. 23 lakhs for the year 1980-81. This corporation is fullfiling its functions for the growth of the SSI.

TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO) a wholly owned enterprise of the Government of Tamil Nadu was incorporated in 1965. The main object was to run the Cement plant at Alangulam and the Steel Plant at Arakonam in the Public Sectors The Government of Tamil Nadu entrusted the implementation of the Joint Sector Project to TIDCO. After this TIDCO began setting up joint ventures. In a span of 16 years, it has undertaken activities covering diverse fields and has set up new industries in the Public sector, promoted joint ventures in association with the private entrepreneurs and assisted limited number of sick units whichever facing difficulties On the joint sector front, 14 projects are under production 12 projects under implementation and some more under consideration by the end of the financial year 1980-81. TIDCO's aggregate invest-

ment in the projects in public and joint sector inclusive of bridge loans during the financial year under review is Rs. 4·78 crores, bringing the total cumulative investment since inception to Rs. 47.50 crores.

Tamil Nadu Steels, Arakkonam :—The production and sales in 1980–81 were 27,511 and 27,150 tonnes respectively. The unit has increased production by 4,778 tonnes during the year 1980-81.

Cement Plants :—The two cement plants coming under Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Ltd. (TANCEM), a subsidiary of TIDCO have produced 5,47,881 tonnes of cement during the year against the previous year production of 3,90.319 tonnes. TANCEM has taken up another project to manufacture 36,000 tonnes of Asbestos Cement Sheets per annum. This project costing Rs. 247 lakhs had commenced production during September 1981.

Joint Sector

Project under Production :—Messrs Southern Petro Chemical Industries Corporation (SPIC), the largest fertilizer unit in the South, has bettered its profit figures from Rs. 8.30 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 14.63 crores in 1980 81. Messrs Gangappa Paper Mills Limited, is implemented for the manufacture of printing and writing paper. The company went for a public issue during November 1980. The company has commenced regular production during January 1982. Messrs Pandian Chemical Limited (PCL) established for the manufacture of potassium chlorate at a capital outlay of Rs. 91.95lakhs has achieved a production of 2236 tonnes ending with a net profit of Rs.29.79 lakhs during the year 1980-81. Messrs Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Ltd (TNDPL) was working profitably with a net profit of Rs 29.38 lakhs during 1980-81. Messrs Dynavision Limited, manufacturing TV sets had a turnover of Rs. 564.44 lakhs in the year 1980 Messrs Great Sea Trawler Building Yeard·Mandapam Limited. The company showed considerable improvement and acheieved a turnover of Rs. 20.44 lakhs during 1980–81 wtih a net profit of Rs. 3.96 lakhs Messrs Asia Tobacco Company Limited, set up for the manufacture of cigaretters has acheived a turnover of Rs. 108.54 lakhs during 1980–81 and earned a profit of Rs. 13.07 lakhs as against the loss of Rs. 3.20 lakhs during previous year.

The investment made in 1980-81 are given below :

Particulars. (1)	Actual expenditure for 1980-81. (2) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Contribution to TANCEM?	94.51
2. Tamil Nadu Steels Arakkonam inclusive of Expansion and Re-rolling mill project.	0.72
3. Other Public sector projects	3.88
4. Joint Sector Projects inclusive of bridge loans	376.52
5. Registered Office addition to Fixed Assets	2.53
Total	478.16

The overall working of the TIDCO during 1980-81 has resulted in a profit of Rs. 29.61 lakhs after providing for a depreciation of Rs. 30·12 lakhs against a net loss of Rs. 53·35 lakhs during the previous year.

TAMIL NADU SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

The activities of the TANSI showed a substantial increase during the year as compared with the previous year. This growth in production has been maintained during this year also and the value of production has increased from Rs. 1,835 lakhs in 1979-80 to Rs. 2,070 lakhs in 1980-81. Keeping pace with this progress, the sales also increased from Rs. 1,661 lakhs in 79·80 to Rs. 2,017 lakhs in 1980-81. The Company earned a profit of Rs. 31·60 lakhs. This working result was achieved, after changing to the accounts an interest of Rs. 160·98 lakhs on loans and depreciation of Rs. 23·06 lakhs.

Structural groups :

The structural Group of Units under the Company achieved a production of Rs. 594·71 lakhs during 1980-81 as against a production of Rs. 473·20 lakhs in the previous year 1979-80. During the year, the TANSI structural and Galvanizing works, Mettur Dam, undertook fabrication and galvanisation of structures, over-head equipments and transmission line towers to the value of Rs. 300 lakhs to Postal and Telegraphs department. Railways, Electricity Board, etc.

Tool Rooms and allied units :

The Tool Room, Group stepped up the value of production from Rs. 113·51 lakhs in 1979-80 to Rs. 131·94 lakhs during the year. During the year, the Tool Room, Guindy, executed prestigous orders for components from the Defence Department, involving considerable developmental work before bulk production was taken up. A baby weighing scale required by the Nutrition Project of the Social Welfare Department of Tamil Nadu Government was developed and an initial batch of 100 numbers was produced and supplied by the Unit.

Leather Groups :

The TANSI Leather Works, Perambur exported " MOCASSIN " SHOES to the tune of Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Australia.

Engineering group :

The units under this groups stepped up their production to Rs. 439.74 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 325·75 lakhs during 1979-80.

Furniture groups :

These units continued to manufacture standard wooden furniture required for various offices and also special type of furniture such as sofa sets, cushion sets, functional furnitures, etc., required by Government departments and Public Sector Undertakings. An important order executed was to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs from the Director of Libraries.

Foundries group :

The unit under this group achieved a production of R . 141·17 lakhs during the year as compared to Rs. 116·90 lakhs during the preceeding year.

Special purpose units :

The TANSI Press, Guindy, achieved production of Rs. 20·36 lakhs during the year 1980-81 as against Rs. 18·16lakhs in the preceding year The TANSI Watch Assembly Unit, Uthagamandalam, setpped up its production to Rs. 18'03 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 12'14 lakhs during the preceding year. The TANSI Polish Unit, Ambattur, al o increa ed its production to Rs. 28'69 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 23·52 lakhs of the previous year.

The TANSI continues to take active interest in the welfare of its workers. Good industrial relations are being maintained.

STATE INDUSTRIES PROMOTION CORPORATION OF TAMIL NADU LIMITED.

The State Indu tries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Limited (SIPCOT) wa et up in 1971 as a Public Limited Company wholly owned by the Government of Tamil Nadu (Authorised Capital of Rs. 10 crore), with the objective of promoting and developing medium and major indu tries in the private sector and to hasten the industrial disper al to under-developed area of the State. The Corporation commenced its activities in January 1972 with a comprehensive promotions programme de igned to stimulate entrepreneur hip. Since then SIPCOT has been playing an effective role in the promotion and development of medium and major industries. The total as i tance sanct tioned by the Corporation upto 31 t March 1981, under the various scheme amount to Rs.6,907·07 lakhs and creating direct employment potential for over 49,000 per ons. The most heartening feature of the Corporation' activities is that a very high proportion of the investment

catalysed is in the backward areas of the State. Out of the total assistance so far sanctioned Rs. 5,908 lakhs has been sanctioned to projects in backward areas. This will promote an investment of over Rs. 296 crores in one or the other of the nine backward districts of the State.

Interest-free sales tax loan.—Under the Incentive Scheme of Interest Free Sales Tax Loan, 100 units have been sanctioned and disbursed Rs. 1,044·82 lakhs and Rs. 931·12 lakhs rsepectively as Sales Tax Loan till 31st March 1981 since inception. During the year Rs. 230·44 lakhs has been disbursed as against the annual target of Rs. 250·00 lakhs.

Subsidy on fixed assets.—SIPCOT has so far sanctioned subsidy to the tune of Rs. 1,847·72 lakhs to major and medium industries since the inception of the Scheme. During the year SIPCOT has sanctioned Rs. 493·41 lakhs under this scheme.

Term loan under IDBI Refinance scheme.—Under this Scheme SIPCOT has sanctioned Rs. 3,782·66 lakhs and disbursed Rs. 1,771·45 lakhs as Term Loan upto 31st March 1981 since inception. The sanction and disbursement targets for 1980-81 were Rs. 1,200·00 lakhs and Rs. 700·00 lakhs respectively. As against this sanction of Rs. 1,963·15 lakhs and disbursement of Rs. 786·53 lakhs were made. SIPCOT has already fully utilised the refinance drawal limit of Rs. 10·60 crores fixed by IDBI as on 31st March 1981.

Underwriting/Direct subscription.—As on 31st March 1981 SIPCOT has sanctioned underwriting facility to the extent of Rs. 131·60 lakhs. During the year underwriting sanction for Rs. 24·40 lakhs has been effected as against the budget estimate of Rs. 40·00 lakhs.

IDBI seed capital assistance schemes. Under this scheme, the seed capital assistance to technical/professional entrepreneurs setting up their first medium scale venture is financed upto 10 percent of the cost of the project by IDBI. SIPCOT as against of IDBI, has already sanctioned such assistance to 13 units to the extent of Rs. 52·55 akhs as on 31st March 1981.

Growth Centres Ranipet.—An area of 729·78 acres of land was acquired by the Government and handed over to SIPCOT. The area available for allotment was 561·35 acres consisting of 85 plots, of which 56 plots covering an area of 483·65 acres have already been allotted to entrepreneurs. 35 units among the allotted have completed construction and commenced production and 15 are under various stages of construction.

Hosur.—Against an area of 1,273 acres of land acquired by Government and handed over to SIPCOT, 1,083 acres consisting of 152 plots are available for allotment against which 145 plots covering an area of 1,052 acres have already been allotted to entrepreneurs. 23 units have already commenced production and 42 units are under various stages of construction.

During the financial year the net profit, after providing for all expenses and depreciation was Rs. 21·18 lakhs.

THE TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

1. The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC), the first state Level Financial Institution in the country, was set up in the year 1949, under the Companies Act. The main objective of the Corporation is to promote and accelerate industrial growth and development in Tamil Nadu. The jurisdiction extends to the Union Territory of Pondicherry also.

2. The main functions and objects of the Corporation are :—

(*a*) Granting of long and medium term loans to industrial concerns primarily for the purpose of acquiring fixed assets in the shape of land, building and machinery.

(*b*) Guaranteeing/counter guaranteeing deferred paymentcontracts entered into by industrial concerns for purchase of machinery.

(*c*) Guaranteeing loans raised by industrial coner from the banks/ insurance companies/public borrowings etc.

(*d*) Under writing/subscribing to the issue of shares and/or debentures of industrial concerns.

(*e*) Granting of bridge loans against Central Government subsidy and disbursement of subsidy.

The Corporation has made commendable progress in the operations during 1980–81 compared to 1979–1980. In conformity with the policy of the Government of Tamil Nadu the Corporation has been according special priority for the promotion and development of industrial units in the small scale and tiny sectors, particularly those set up in the rural and semi-urban areas with the main objective to generate larger employment opportunities. A study team from Industrial Development Bank of India which visited the Corporation during July—August 1980 on an evaluation study has commended that TIIC has made good progress in the operations during the Financial year 1980.

Number of Industrial units assisted.—An important feature of the operations of the Corporation during the year 1979–1980 and 1980–1981 is the substantial increase in the number of units that have received financial assistance from TIIC. The brief details of sanctions of financial assistance made by the Corporation during these years are given as under :

(AMOUNT RS. IN LAKHS.)

	1979–1980.		1980–1981 (*Provisional*).	
	Number.	*Amount.*	*Number.*	*Amount.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sanctions	1,500	1,719.13	4,890	3,687·59

Employment opportunities.—Due to substantial increase in the number of industrial units assisted by the Corporations, particularly to the small and tiny sectors, there has been a large increase in the employment opportunities that have been created with the financial

a ance of the Corporation, and most of them have gone to the benefit of the weaker sections of society. The details of employment opportunities created by the Corporation are as under :—

	Nos.
1979–1980	19,626
1980–1981	37,519

Assistance to small scale sector :—The details financial assistance gra d by the Corporation to these sectors are given below :—

(AMOUNT RS. IN LAKHS.)

	1979-1980.		1980–1981 (Provisional).	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sanctions to small scale sector.	1,447	886.36	4,813	2,518.64

Assistance to backward areas.—With a view to promoting industrial growth in the rural and semi-urban areas of the State, the Corporation h s been providing financi l assistance in a large measure to the industrial units in the backward areas. The details of the assistance granted by the Corporation to the industrial units in the backward areas are given as under :—

(AMOUNT RS. IN LAKHS.)

	1979–1980		1980–1981 (Provisional).	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sanctions to backward areas.	971	926.00	2,762	2,044.71

Assistance to Transport operators.—TIIC has designed a special scheme for purchase of transport vehicle like auto-rickshaw, tou 'st taxies, lorries, auto-trailers, trucks, tempos, vans., etc.

The details of assistance are given below : .

(AMOUNT RS. IN LAKHS.)

	1979-1980		1980-1981 (*Provisional*).	
(1)	*Number.* (2)	*Amount.* (3)	*Number.* (4)	*Amount.* (5)
Santions to Transport Operators.	96	39.91	563	201.47

Assistance to Power Generators.—Under the scheme TIIC provides loans for purchase of power generators i.e. generator sets and diesel engines by way of loans to the industrial units to tide over the difficult power cut periods. The details of assistance under the scheme are as under :—

(AMOUNT RS. IN LAKHS.)

	1979-1980		1980-1981 (*Provisional*).	
(1)	*Number.* (2)	*Amount.* (3)	*Number.* (4)	*Amount.* (5)
Sanction to power generator.	28	51.68	105	232.05

The large availment of loan assistance may be attributed to the difficult power position prevalent in the State.

World Bank Line of Credit.—TIIC is the approved agency in the State of Tamil Nadu for providing financial assistance in foreign currency under the World Bank Line of Credit for import of machinery components, technical know-how, etc.

There has been substantial increase in the quantum of assistance sanctioned during the year 1980-1981 under the scheme as shown below:

(AMOUNT RS. IN LAKHS.)

	1979-1980		1980-1981 (*provisional*).	
(1)	*Number.* (2)	*Amount.* (3)	*Number.* (4)	*Amount.* (5)
Sanctions under World Bank Line of Credit.	12	99.87	38	357.17

Mini Loan/Composite Loan Scheme.—The Corporation has introduced a new scheme viz., MINI LOAN SCHEME to benefit largely the economically weaker sections of the society. Under the scheme, loan upto Rs. 25,000 are granted to viable industrial units. The details of assistance granted by the Corporation under the scheme are given below :—

(AMOUNT RS. IN LAKHS.)

	1979-1980		1980-1981 (*provisional*).	
(1)	*Number.* (2)	*Amount.* (3)	*Number.* (4)	*Amount.* (5)
Sanctions under Mini Loan Composite Loan.	615	81.33	3,383	588.43

Recoveries.—The Corporation has maintained a good improvement in the matter of collection of dues from the assisted units, The Collection made by the Corporation during the last 2 years is given below :

(RS. IN LAKHS.)

1979-1980	1,055.01
1980-1981	**1,121.07**

Financial Results.—Though the Corporation has made a substantiay by improvement in the operations of the Corporation there is likely to be a marginal decline in the pretax profits for the year 1980-81, mainly due to decline in the income from investments and deposits. The details of pretax profits of the Corporation during the years are given below.—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
1979-1980	185.16
1980-1981	175.00

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES.

The Department of Handlooms and Textiles is in charge of the development of handloom and re. ulation of power loom Industries in the State. As State Textile authority, the Director of Handloom and Textiles looks after in a general way, the affairs relating to the Textile industry in the State. All the handloom development schemes for the benefit of the handloom weavers, especially for those working in the Co-operative sector,are implemented by the department. The department organise and registers weavers co-operative societies and arranged financial assistance for them. Under the scheme of 67 per cent of Co operative coverage of handloom weavers by the end of the Sixth five year plan it has got a special responsibility to bring more number of handloom weavers from the private sector into the co-operative sector and to ensure the orderly development of these weavers co-operative societies. The Department also controls the Tamil Nadu Handloom weavers co-operative society (popularly known as co-optex) the main functions of which are to supply raw materials to the weavers in the co-operative sector and to market the finished goods produced by its affiliated primary weavers co-operative societies, through its emporia located in all the important cities and towns of the country and by exporting to foreign countries.

Handloom Industries and Plan Schemes.—Co-operative coverage and plan schemes :—There are 5.56 lakhs of handloom functioning in Tamil Nadu which account for about one sixth of the total number of handlooms in the c un ry About 47 per c n. of the total handlooms in the State (2·63 lakhs) have been enlisted into the co-operative sector. As on 31st March 1981 there were 1,187 primary weavers Co- perative societies covering 2.63 lakhs looms. Several schemes are being implemented by the Government for promoting and developing the handloom industry. During the year a total expenditure of Rs. 1,141.89 lakhs was spent by the Government for the implementation of the various handloom development schemes.

Provision of working capital for Weavers Co-operative Societies.—The total production of the primary Weavers Co-operative Societies during 1980–81 amounted to Rs. 72·22 crores. During 1980-81, 135 new primary Weavers Co-operative Societies were set up in Tamil Nadu and 25,000 weavers from the private sector were enrolled as members in the new as well as the existing Weavers Co-operative Societies. This includes 30 industrialWeavers Co-operative Societies set up for loomsless weavers at a total cost of Rs. 116.00 lakhs.

Raw Materials supply—Yarn.—There are 12 Co-operative spinning mills in the State with 3·17 lakhs spindles and they produce about 9,000 bales of cotton yarn per month. All these co-operative spinning mills are producing different counts of yarn ranging from 10s to 100s required for the handloom weavers in the co-operative Sector. The co-optex is running 22 yarn depots at important handloom centres in Tamil Nadu and they distribute the yarn produced in the co-operative spinning mills to the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies, with reference to their entitlement and at prices fixed by the State level yarn price committee constituted by the Government with the Director of Handlooms and Textiles as Chairman. The prices fixed by the Committee are always lower than the market prices. The total quantity of hank yarn required for all the handlooms in the State is 20,000 bales per month. Besides Power looms and hosiery factories consume about 20,000

bales per month. Against these requirement the production of cotton yarn by anout 210 textile mills in the State is about 17 million Kgs. per month in normal times. The State is, therefore, surplus with regard to the requirements of cotton yarn.

Tamil Nadu Handloom weavers co-operative Societies Limited :—The main object of the co-optex is to procure and supply the raw-materials required by the primary weavers co-operative societies and also to provide marketing support to its affiliated primaries. As already stated. It is running 22 yarn depots through which the yarn produced by the co-operative spinning mills, is distributed to the primaries. The co-optex is running 444 selling units in almost all the important cities and towns within and outside the State. The paid up share capital of co-optex amounts to Rs. 1,071·00 lakhs including Government contribution of Rs. 976·50 lakhs. It has been sanctioned a total cash cerdit limit of Rs. 1,500 lakhs during 1980–81 by the Reserve Bank of India. During the year, the Co-optex procured handloom goods from the primary weavers co-operative societies, to the extent of Rs. 31·12 crores. Its sales performance during 1979—80 was to the extent of Rs. 36·43 crores. When the Co-operative coverage of handloom weavers is increased to 67 per cent the producation inthe co-operative sector will increase substantially. It is necessary for the co-operative to streamline its procurement and sales activities steadily with a view to effective marketing support primaries. To enable it to do business of such a magnitude the co-optex is strengthening its marketing arrangements adequately.

Co-operative Spinning Mills—All the 12 co-operative Spinning mills in this State continued to function during the year and produced 174·20 lakhs kgs. of yarn in terms of 40s. The total paid up share capital of 12 cooperative spinning mills, amounted to Rs. 1,000·68 lakhs including Rs. 842·06 lakhs invested by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The per-s performance of the co-operative spinning mills during the year is given below :—

	1980.	*Up to* 31*st* *March* 1981.
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
1. Production (Value)	4,007·89	1,070·64
2. Sales (Value)	3,995·61	1,074·95

3. Gross profit	709·36	115·51
4. Interest ..	126·73	43·97
5. Depreciation	133·37	35·23
6. Net profit	+449·26	+36·31
7. Number of workers employed	9,791	9,825

Expansion Scheme—Of the 12 co-operative spinning mills excepting South Arcot district co-operative Spinning mills, the other 11 co-operative spinning mills had already completed schemes of substantial expansion of their installed capacity upto 25,000 spindles each. The South Arcot district co-operative spinning mills is now expanding its present capacity of 13,760 spindles to 25,000 spindles involving a project cost of Rs. 150 lakhs. The State Government have sanctioned a share capital invest ment of Rs. 51·45 lakhs to the mills during the year towards imple mentation of expansion scheme. The State Government have also sanctioned assistance of Rs. 15 lakhs for absorption of 100 repatriates financial

Controlled cloth/Janatha cloth scheme—The production of Janatha varieties (sarees and dhoties) was commenced in the year 1976 on about 1,000 looms to begin with. Subsequently the number of looms was gradually stepped up and by the end of the year about 10,000 looms were engaged in the production of Janatha Dhoties, Lungies and sarees. During 1980–81 about 15 million square metres of Janatha Handloom dhoties, lungies and sarees were produced. These janatha handloom varieties are marketed through the emporia of the co-optex.

Export of Handloom goods.—During the year the "Co-optex" exported handloom cloth worth Rs. 100 lakhs. The export is being stepped up so as to reach an annual export turnover of Rs. 6 crores with in two years.

TAMIL NADU TEXTILE CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited was formed with the following objectives ;—

(a) to take over closed textile mills owned by private mangements and to provide re-employment to the workers.

(b) to arrange for the production of good quality yarn for distribution at fair prices to the handloom and decentralised powerloom weavers ;

(c) to establish new textile mills as model undertakings ;

(d) to establish new processing units ; and

(e) to provide financial technical and labour welfare assistance to the textile mills.

Working Results of the Corporation :

	(RUPEES IN LAKH)
Income	
Interest	8.77
Other income	8.74
Expenses :—	
Interest	0.90
Other expenses	14.46
Net profit before Income tax	2.15

Management of Textile mills:—During the year 1980–81 the Corporation continued the management of CauverySpinning and Weaving Mills

Limited and Somasundaram Super Spinning Mills taken over under the industries (Development and Regulation) Act :

	Cauvery Mills.	*Soma-sundarams Super Spinning Mills.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
Gross profit	14.42	9.70
Bonus	5.40	1.42
Depreciation	0.72	1.27
Interest on loans	20.77	2.37
Net profit/loss	(—)12.47	4.64

Employment of Repatriates from Sri Lanka :—The Government of Tamil Nadu have released a sum of Rs. 14.50 lakhs as share capital to the Corporation for providing employment to 97 repatriates from Sri Lanka in the powerloom complexes to be set up. In order to provide the necessary training for them in weaving, the Corporation has taken over on lease 49 looms of the Krishnapuram Weavers Co-operative Production and Sale Society at Madurai and the repatriates are being trained in the Factory from June 1980.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to implement Khadi and Village Industries programme satisfactorily besides implementing the following special schmes.

(i) Integrated Tribal Development Programme.

(ii) Hill Area Development Programme.

(iii Drought Prone Area Programme.

The Board opened 34 rural Textile centres and thus the Rural Textile Centres functioning under the Board increased to 362. It also opened 2 silk centres.

The Board provided additional employment to 35,412 persons on a permanent basis and in all 4,25,561 persons were provided with employment under Khadi and Village Industries Sector. The silk production rose from Rs. 109.78 lakhs to Rs. 183.66 lakhs. The Khadi sales was increased from Rs. 615,13 lakhs to Rs. 692.22 lakhs. The non-Edible Oil Soap production increased from Rs. 108.07 lakhs to Rs. 148.85 lakhs. The Board exported palm goods worth of Rs. 27 lakhs to foreign countries during this year. Employment provided under palmgur industry rose from 2.86 lakhs to 2.99 lakhs.

Trysem programme :—The Government have sanctioned funds for imparting training to 3820 artisans enabling them to embark on career of self employment during this year.

The details of the units functioning under the Board and their production and sales are as follows :—

I. Khadi Units :	
No. of Units	603
No. of Societies	4
Yarn Production (in Metric Hanks)	
Traditional	4.53 lakhs
Ambar	0.86 lakhs
Rural Textile Centre	—266.42 lakhs
Khadi Production	
Metres	139.04 :
Value Rs.	513.94 lakhs
Silk Production	
Value Rs.	183.66 lakhs
Khadi Sales	
Value Rs.	... 692.62 lakhs

Employment and Wages paid :

(1)	*Number.* (2)	*Rupees in lakhs.* (3)
Spinners	26,289	107.48
Weavers	6,777	154.28
Others ..	343	10.48
Rural Arts Crafts and Industries :— R.A.C. and I Units	206	22.00

Village Industries—

Village Industries Units	161
Village Industries Co-operatives	.. 3.308
Production	Rs. 4,123.81 lakhs
Sales	Rs. 4,571.16 lakhs
Employment No.	392152
Wages paid	Rs. 1,419.71 lakhs.

TAMIL NADU CERAMICS LIMITED (TACEL).

To provide unified control over the various ceramic units functioning in Tamil Nadu and also to place the activities under one administration, the Government have formed the "Tamil Nadu Ceramics Limited. The Company has taken over 8 Units from the Director of Industries and Commerce and TANSI and commenced operation from 15th July 1974. Out of these, 3 Units are commercial and others are development oriented units. Notwithstanding several economic handicaps, the Company could contribute to an aggregate output of the order of Rs. 146·40 lakhs for the year 1980-81.

The performance details of the Units during the year are as follows :—

(Quantity in tonnes and value in lakhs).

Unit.	Production.	Output.		Sales.	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Ceramic Factory Vridhachalam.	Sanitarywares Crockeries, Insulators etc	787·90	48·78	837·50	52·51
Stoneware Pipe, Vridhachalam.	Salt Glazed stoneware Pipes	5,430·98	36·59	5,950·08	40·10
Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai	Wire cut stand and bricks	52·39 lakhs numbers.	13·23	54·55 lakhs numbers.	14·22
Service Centré, Vridhachalam.	Rendering Service facilities to back processed materials.	1,070·09 MT of body. 2,093 MT of firing.	13·99	1,106·67 MT of body. 2,095 MT of firing.	14·26
Tunnel Kiln break down from 13th July 1980 to 17th October 1980 and resultant cut back in production).					
Tunnel Kiln ..	Firinfg of white wares	1,088·57	20·96	1,088·57	20·96
Art Pottery, Vridhachalam ..	Artwares ..	17·19	3·54	16·47	3·32
Art Pottery, Perambur	Do.	14·83	3·39	8·21	1·79
Ceramic Centre, Omalur ..	Stoneware Jars	165·36	5·92	176·68	5·75
			146·40		152·91

TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED.

TAMIN was established as fully owned Government Company on 6th April 1978 with the following objectives :—

(1) Exploring various mineral deposits on Commercial basis.

(2) Provision of technical consultancy to various agencies engaged in mineral exploitation.

(3) Establishment of Research and Development Wing with modern techniques to explore possibilities of utilising low grade ores in the State.

(4) Collaborative projects with other State and Central owned Corporations.

(5) Creation of job opportunities in Rural areas through implementation of various projects.

Till 31st March 1980 TAMIN produced about 947 M3 of Black Granite and 128 M3 of Grey Granite. The Major Minerals produced was in the order of 22,309 tonnes. During the year this trend has been stepped up further and the following is the production :

Black Granite	1940 M3
Grey Granite ...	900 M3
Major Mineral	17,421 M.T.

The Cumulative production was as follows:

Black Granite	2887 M3
Grey Granite	1028 M3
Major Minierals	39,730 M.T.

Till the end of 1979-80 an export of Rs. 20·71 lakhs alone was made for 574 M3 of Granites while the sales of Major minerals was about Rs. 3·74 lakhs for a quantity of 9,029 tonnes. During the year this has gone up earning a foreign exchange of about Rs. 58·62 lakhs (1611M3) and inland sales of Rs. 9·38 lakhs (12,400 M.T.) of major minerals. By the end of the year 1980-81 the total turnover was in the order of Rs.93·85 lakhs. The percentage of achievement of sales in respect of Black Granite was 42 per cent compared to target.

Till the end of 1979-80 the Corporation was having a cumulative loss of Rs. 1·47 lakhs. During the year 1980-81 this was completely wiped out and the net profit after the provisions made was about Rs. 4·00 lakhs.

By the end of 1979-80 employment was given to about 1,280 persons. During the year about 1,365 persons were employed.

Government's participation.—Against the authorised share capital of Rs. 100 lakhs Government of Tamil Nadu have contributed Rs. 47·50 lakhs. The Govt. have also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs for working capital to TAMIN Ltd.

Social service done by Tamin.—TAMIN has also contributed to the social welfare schemes through the Government Organisation, TARRA' (Tamil Nadu Rural Reconstruction Association) a sum of Rs. 1·53 lakhs. A sum of Rupees one lakhs has also been contributed to the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund.

Future programme.—As a first stage of the implementation of Sivaganga Graphite Scheme, in May, 1981 Government have permitted Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited, to enter upon the Graphite bearing lands in Sivaganga taluk, Ramanathapuram district and to mine the Graphite ore, and also to incur an expenditure of Rs. 56·50 lakhs towards implementation of this scheme.

TAMIL NADU SALT CORPORATION LIMITED.

The Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation Limited was incorporated on 22nd July 1974 with an authorised capital Rs. 50 lakhs. The Corporation commenced business on 22nd February 1975. The main consideration which prompted the Government to take up the implementation of Mariyur-Valinokkam Salt Complex was to develop a most backward area in Ramanathapuram district where no other industry could be, set up and to provide employment opportunities to the local people.

Mariyur-Valinokkam Salt Comblex.—The total cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 145 lakhs. The project covers an area of 5,617 acres. When fully developed the project will have 500 crystallisers with the supporting reservoir and condenser areas and these crystallisers are being developed over a period of years. During the year 1980 the Corporation had provided seasonal employment to about 600 persons in the project when the project is completed, it will provide full time employment to 100 persons and seasonal employment to about 1,500 persons for about 10 months in a year.

Development.—The Corporation has so far developed an area of 2,266 acres out of the effective area of 4,400 acres. Based on the area so far developed it is estimated that the salt complex could achieve a production of 65,000 tonnes in 1981 besides recovering by-products.

The production and sale of salt is indicated below :

	Production. (TONNES).	*Sales.*
1979	22,660	2,236
1980	29,047	10,645

The Government have assigned 25 acres of land for the construction of staff quarters at Mariyur-village. Provision for drinking water amenities to labourers at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh was approved by the Board and the work is nearing completion. The Corporation has spent a sum of Rs. 122·00 lakhs as on 31st December 1980 towards the project.

Maravakkadu-Vadakkadu salt project.—The Government entrusted to the Corporation the implementation of the scheme for the development of 5,400 acres in Maravakkadu and Vadakkadu villages of Pattukkottai taluk in Thanjavur district for salt production. The detailed project report of the project was placed before the Board and approved The total project cost is Rs. 120 lakhs. Preliminary development works like construction of bunds, approach roads, etc., are under progress Production of salt is expected to commence in the year 1982. An expenditure of Rs. 4·66 lakhs has been incurred up to December 1980 on this project.

TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.

During the year, the Corporation continued to maintain progress in its sales and production activities. The decision taken by the Board in 1978 to progressively eliminate the sale of non-handicraft was fully implemented during this year and the Corporation was given an exclusive handicrafts orientation during this year. During the year total turn-over recorded by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 142.52 lakhs. The production units of the Corporation achieved the anunal production of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. The overall performance of the corporation showed a profit of Rs. 4.67 lakhs (tentative).

Opening of new sales outlets :—During the year the Corporation opened a new sales outlet at Pudukkottai by locating a mini showroom in the existing production-*cum*-training centre, Pudukkottai. During the year, the purchase committees of the Corporation visited crafts centres both within and outside Tamil Nadu and procured articles directly from the artisans at prices remunerative both to the artisans as well as to the Corporation.

Opening of new Training Centres : The Training Centre for Sandal wood Carving opened at Kallakurichi and Inlay craft opened at Madurai continued their activities. With the assistance of the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Corporation opened a training centre for Tanjore Picture Painting Craft at Tanjore. This is one of the traditional crafts of Tamil Nadu but which unfortunately is on the verge of decay. The opening of the training centre is expected to arrest this tendency and revive this craft. The Corporation also opened a training centre in Art Plate at Tanjore with financial assistance received from Government of Tamil Nadu.

Exports :—The growth visible in other fileds also extended to the exports activities of the Corporation. During the year the overall export of the Corporation was Rs. 9.10 lakhs.

Financial position :– The State Government continued to assist the Corporation by giving financial and other assistance during the year. The Corporation received Rs. 2.99 lakhs as share capital and Rs. 4.40 lakhs as subsidy. The Corporation was also sanctioned a share capital assistance of Rs. 15 lakhs by the All India Handicrafts Board during the year for purchase of articles directly from the artisans.

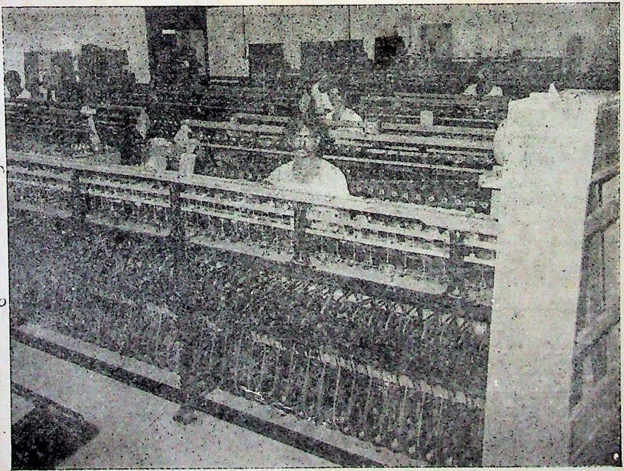
THE TAMIL NADU ZARI LIMITED, KANCHEEPURAM.

With a view to cater to the needs of about 30,000 Silk Handlooms in Tamil Nadu requiring about 15,000 marcs of Zari per month, valued at Rs. 65.00 lakhs, the Government of Tamil Nadu have constituted a Public Limited Company called as "THE TAMIL NADU ZARI LIMITED, KANCHEEPURAM", and the same was registered in 1971.

The authorised share capital of the Company is Rs. 20.00 lakhs divided into 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. Of this, Government, have orginally invested Rs. 7·00 lakhs in the share capital of the Company Besides the share capital of Rs. 7.00 lakhs the State Government also sanctioned a short term loan of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to this Company. With the total finance of Rs. 9.00 lakhs the unit with 20 spinning looms was set up. Apart from the above, the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation (TIIC), Madras has given a loan of Rs. 9.00 lakhs for the setting up of Silver Wire Drawing Unit.

Production and Sales :—The unit was producing on an average of 150 Marcs per month previously. Now the idle spinning machines have been activised and the production has increased recently to 500 Mars per month on an average. Co-optex has been appointed as the outright purchaser of zari with a nominal margin, for distribution to the primary silk societies. There is practically no stagnation as the zari produced is supplied to Societies through Co-optex.

FLATTENING DEPARTMENT—THE TAMIL NADU ZARI LIMITED, KANCHEEPURAM.



SPINNING DEPARTMENT—THE TAMIL NADU ZARI—LIMITED, KANCHEEPURAM.

Working of the unit :—The essential raw material required for manufacture of gold zari is silver wire (Apart from gold and silk). This unit is getting its requirements of Silver Wire only from private merchants at Surat. With a view tn enabling the unit to manufacture this essential raw materials here itself, the unit has taken up a scheme for setting up a Silver Wire Drawing Unit. The Textool Company, Coimbatore has fabricated the Silver Wire Drawing Machines and supplied the same to the Tamil Nadu Zari Limited. The capital cost of setting up the Silver Wire Drawing Unit has been met out of a term loan of Rs. 9.00 lakhs provided by theTamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation. The unit purchased 10 flattening machines and 20 spinning machines. One flattening machine will feed two spinning machines. All the Spinning machines are working in the unit.

BOILERS.

As in the past, the administration of the Indian boilers Act, 1923, in the state of Tamil Nadu during the year, has been carried out by chief inspector of steam boilers assisted by one deputy Chief Inspector of boilers and 9 Inspectors of boilers.

Number of boilers and economisers in the active list in the state during the close of the year 1980-81 was 1638 out of these 1532 boiler inclusive of economisers were permitted for use taking into the consideration of the condition of the boilers and economisers. The performance of welders engaged in repairing the boilers and manufacture of boilers and erection of steam pipelines and manufacture of valves were theoretically and practically tested to ensure quality and standard in the performance of welding.

Accident :—There was no accident during the year.

Welders Test :—As usual the Inspectorate had conducted both theoretical and practical tests for welders this year also and certificates were

awarded to 426 welders. Boiler operation Engineers Examination was conducted in June, 1980. 22 candidates came out successfully out of the 47 candidates who attended this examination. Certificates in prescriped form were issued for all the successful candidates.

Total receipt of the Inspectorate is Rs. 16,32,000 which came through the following sources :

1. Annual inspection fee of boilers (2) fee for registration of boilers (3) Fee for stage inspection of boilers during manufacture of valves drums, headers mechanical tests (4) fee for welders test (5) fee for boiler Attendant Examination and Boiler Operation Examination (6) Fee for prescrutiny of documents and pipeline Engineer's Drawings.

The total expenditure incurred by the Inspecterate for the year 1980–81 was Rs. 6,65,000.

DIRECTORATE OF SUGAR.

In order to devote continued attention to the proper development and functioning of the Sugar Industry in general and co-operative Sugar Mills in particular, Government of Tamil Nadu created a separate Direcorate in October, 1969 to deal with all the matters connected with this Industry, The directorate functions as a co-ordinating and superviosry authority especially for the Co-operative Sugar Mills. For this purpose the Director of Sugar has been conferred with the powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies concerning all the Coperative Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu.

During the year there were 21 sugar Mills in the State of which eight are joint stock Mills, ten cooperative Sugar mills and two State Public Sector sugar Mills and one centrally managed joint sector sugar Mills.

Sugar Cane Cultivation :—Tamil Nadu is making steady progress in the field of sugar industry, when compared with major sugar producing States in the Country.

Cane cultivation :—The total production of sugar cane in the State in the Sugar year 1978-79 and 1979-80 were in the order of 154 and 169 lakhs tonnes respectively.

During the sugar season 1980-81 the total quentily of cane crushed, sugar produced and the sugar recovery obtained in our state as on 31st March 1981 are given below :

Cane crushed.	*Sugar produced.*	*Pre cent of sugar recovery.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
(in tonnes)		
35,99,286	3,17,443	8.82

Cess Collections :—Rs. 66.30 lakhs and Rs. 35.54 lakhs were collected during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 towards cane cess respectively from the sugar Mills in Tamilnadu. During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 263·70 lakhs was collected as Cane cess.

Sugar Cane Road Development Scheme :—During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 180 lakhs has been spent towards the sugar cane road development scheme.

Commission of sugar mills :—The Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation was formed by the Government of Tamilnadu during 1974 to set up sugar mills in Public sector. The corporation had sucessfully completed the sugar milis in Thanjavur and Perambalur taluks under Public Sector during 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively. The sugar mills in Periasevalai village in Ulundurpet taluk in South Arcot district under Co-operative sector was also constructed by the Sugar Corporation.

Employment) Potential : There has generally been an increase in the employment created in the sugar Industry in TamilNadu during 1967 1976, 1977 and 1980 as per the details given hereunder :—

	In 1967 *Nos. employed.*	*In* 1976 *Nos. employed.*	*In* 1977 *Nos. employed.*	*In* 1980 *Nos. employe d*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Co-op. Sugar Mills	4,023	5,475	6,357	7,548
Public Sector Sugar Mills		..		1,274
Private sector sugar Mills	5,371	7,526	7,550	8,741
Total	9,394	13,001	13,907	17,563

TAMIL NADU SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED.

Tamilnadu Sugar Corporation Limited, which was registered during the year 1974, ha s constructed the following sugar Mills of 1250 TCD capacity each within a short period under Public Sector,

1. Arignar Anna Sugar Mills, Kurungulam, Thanjavur District.
2. Jawaharlal Neharu Sugar Mills, Eraiyur Trichirappalli District.

Arignar Anna sugar mills Karungulam :—This mill has commenced its trial crushing on 20th February 1977 and the following are the detail of its performance during the year ;

Details.	1980–81
(1)	(2)
Cane Crushed (MT)	2,02,790
Sugar Produced (Qtls)	1,77,637
Profit (+)/Loss (—) (Rs. inlakhs)	(+) 136·74 estimated.
Cumulative Loss (—)	(—) 204·19

The Mill has earned a profit of Rs. 8·77 lakhs during 1979-80. Consequent on the increase in the selling price of sugar in the open market and the availability of incentives from the Government of India and good performance of the Mills during this year, it is estimated that this mills will earn a profit of Rs. 136.74 lakhs during the year 1980-81.

2. *Jawaharlal Nehuru Sugar Mills, Eraiyur* :—This mill has commenced its trial crushing during February, 1978 and the following is the achievement during the year.

Details. (1)	1980–81 (2)
1. Cane Crushed (tonnes)	1,40,210
2. Sugar Produced (Qtl.)	1,25,420
3. Profit (+) / Loss (—) (Rs. in lakhs) ..	(+) 93.63 estimated
4. Cumulative Loss (—) ..	(—) 127.13

The mill has earned a profit of Rs. 45'70 lakhs during the year 1979-80. Fulther it is estimated that this Mill may get a profit of Rs. 93'63 lakhs due to the higher price of sugar in the open market and availability of Government of India incomentives during 1980-81.

New Sugar Mills :—Tamil nadu Sugar Corporation had constructed a 1250 TCD Capacity sugar mills in Periasevelai Village, Ulunderpet Taluk South Arcot District under Co-operative Sector with the loan assistance of the Government of Tamil Nadu within a very short period. The total project cost is arrived at Rs. 720 lakhs. This mill has commenced its trial crushing during October, 1980.

SERICULTURE.

A separate Directorate for sericulture was formed with headquarters at Salem and the Department has been functioning from April 1979.

Area under Mulberry:—Due to intensive cultivation Programme undertaken and an account of the sustained efforts an exten. of 9401 acres have been additionally brought under cultivation during 1980-81 bringing the total extent under Mulberry to 40,871 acres at the end of the year. Nearly 40,000 families are engaged in this industry in Tamil Nadu.

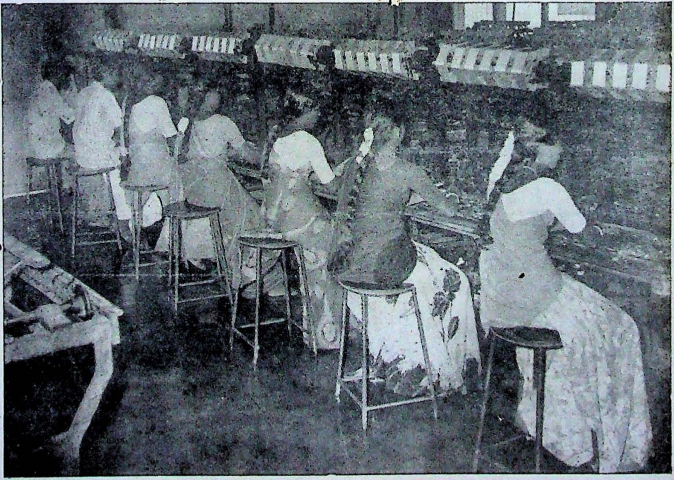
Layings silk form eggs) production: --With the increased acreage under mulberry production of layings had to be stepped up in order to ca er to the needs of sericulturists and Government farms. A quantity of 64.14 lakhs Dfls. had been prepared and distributed against 60.12 l·khs prepared during last year.

Cocoon production.—A quantity of 56.00 lakhs. Kgs. of cocoons (estimated quantity) has been produced during the year as against a production of 46'55 lakhs Kgs.during last year.

Raw silk production.--Against the estimated quantity of 5·52 lakhs Kgs. of raw silk production, a quantity of 1.49 lakhs Kgs. of raw silk was produced within the State. The actual production of raw silk during 1979-80 was 1·06 lakhs Kgs.

During the year 7684 acres have been brought afresh under mulberry.

Intagrated Tribal Development programme.- Government have sanctioned the schemes for tribal welfare at a cost of Rs. 11,12,500 in Salem, North Arcot and South Arcot districts. An extent of 240 acres have been brought under mulberry cultivation during 1980-81 by the tribal families in North Arcot, Salem and South Arcot districts. 240 hill tribe families were benefited by the implementation of the scheme by way of sanctioning subsidies for purchaes ofreeling appliances, construction of rearing sheds, besides taking them on a study tour to



3 SILK REELING—SERICULTURE DEPARTMENT,

different sariculture tracts in Tamil Nadu. Against an allocation of Rs.4·99 lakhs under Final modified Appropriation, Rs. 4·65 lakhs was spent for the benefit of tribal welfare in the State.

Cocoon Production.—The estimated quantity of Cocoon production in the state during 1980-81 was 56·00 lakhs Kgs. as against 46·55 lakhs Kgs. of estimated production during last year. A quantity of 18·40 lakhs Kgs. were utilised reeling against 14·75 lakhs Kgs. utlised for reeling during last year.

Employment Opportunities.—There are nearly 40,000 families consisting of about 2,04,355 people engaged in sericulture in 15 districts.

CHAPTER XII—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

LABOUR.

Industrial Disputes Act.- During the year, 18:0 Industrial disputes were settled by the conciliation officers of the Labour Department under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Five Industrial disputes were referred to by the Commissioner of Labour to other Officers of the Department for arbitration. 1114 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, Labour Courts at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. During the year 715 awards of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Labour Courts including awards in respect of disputes referred to them by the workers under section 33A of the Industrial disputes Act, 1947 were published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette. The conciliation Officers of the Labour Department also investigated 8264 complaints relating to demands for increasing wages, bonus, reinstatement of discharged/dismissed workers, etc., by informal discussion and these figures include cases in which the conciliation Officers submitted failure reports.

Strikes and Lockouts.- There were 298 work stoppages involvin 3,21,236 workers which had resulted in a loss of 46,71,350 mandays. The strikes were generally due to demands for bonus increases in wages D.A. non-employment of workers, etc.

Trade Unions Act **1926**.—There were 3094 trade unions in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 1st April, 1980. 618 trade unions were registered during the period. One trade union was amalgamated. One Trade Union was dissolved and the registration of 147 unions were cancelled. The total number of trade unions functioning in the State at the end of the period was 3,563. 3,034 Trade Unions, 326 managements and 24 local bodies have so far signified their acceptance of the code of discilpline in writting as on 31st December, 1980.

Factories Act.—There were 9,186 factories at the beginning of he year 982 factories were added and 448 factories were removed during the year brin ing the total number of factories to 9,720 at the end of the period 31st March 1981. The break up details are furnished below.—

. Section 2m (i) —9193:

Section 2m (ii) -- 527:

Number of workers employed —6,75,222

A sum of Rs.52,75,124 was collected towards licence fees during the period. 2,213 prosecutions were pending as on 1st April 1980. During the year 6,465 prosecutions were launched for the contraven i n of the vario s pr visions of the Factories Act and allied enac ments. 6,081 ca es were disposed of realising a fine amount of Rs. 2,35,565·00 and 2 97 cases were pending at the end of the period.

Plantation Labour Act. 1951.- There were 418 plantations at the beg'nning of the year (i.e. as on 1st April 1980) employing 76,441 workers. One new plantation was registered and one plantation was removed during the perio . The number of plantations and the number of workers employed therein at the end of the period were 418 and 79,596 respec ively.

The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.— There were 328 trade mark owners having 1,397 Beedi Industrial premises in the State of Tamil Nadu. About 12,935 employees were employed in the Ind strial premises during the year. About two lakhs of home workers were employed in the beedi Industry.

Out of 1,397 Industrial premises, 1,209 Industrial premises have applied for renewal of licence and 188 Industrial premises are yet to apply for lice ce to apply for licences. Penal action is being taken against the defa l er. A sum of Rs. 21,718·00 was collected towards licence for during the year.

Motor Transport Workers Act 1981.- A sum of Rs. 3,998·29 was realised as registration fee and Rs. 76,452·34 as renewal of registrat i n fees during the year. 55 duplicate registration certificates also were ssued during the period. There were 1,541 motor transport undertakings

at the beginning of the year. 148 motor Transport undertakings were nearly registered during the year. 107 Motor Transport undertakings were removed during the year. The total number of registered Motor Transport undertakings as on 31st March, 1981 was 1,582.

Tamil Nadu Catering Establishments Act, 1958.- The provision of the Tamil Nadu catering Establishments Act,1958 continued to be enforced in the corporations of Madras and Madurai all the Municipalties and town panchayats in the State by the Assistant Inspector of labour. The provisions of the Act were also extended to sathamangalam village panchayat in Madurai District. There were 25,329 Establishments as on of 31st March, 1981 of which 12,179 were with employees. The number of workers employed in these establishments was 78,356.

1. Number of cases pending as on 1st April 1980. 874.
2. Number of cases sanctioned during the period . 2,758.
3. Number of cases ended in conviction . 2,224.
4. Amount of fine realised. Rs.1,15,693 00

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—Four hundred and Ninty-four cases of prosecutions were pending as on 1st April, 1980. 1066 cases were received during the year. Out of 1,560 cases, 1,033 cases were disposed of during the year and 527 cases were pending disposal. A sum of Rs. 34,891·00 was realised as fine. The Inspectors appointed under the Act have made 43.537 inspections during the year.

Weights and Measures.—The enforcement of standard of weights and measures Act in the State of Tamil Nadu under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 is being done by the Inspectors of Labour, Deputy Inspectors of Labour and Assistant Inspectors of Labour under the administrative control of the Controller of Weights and Measures who is a Deputy Commissioner of Labour of the Labour department. The need for effective enforcement of the weights and Measures Act has been keenly felt and the departments has taken effective steps to eradicate malpractices in the use of weights and measures through periodical inspections, surprise inspections and joint raids. The weights and measures wing of the department earned a revenue of Rs. 51,61,672·67.

Labour Legal Advisory Cells.—Three legal advisory Cells were functioning at Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai, and they were being managed by retired Judicial Officers and retired Labour Officers. These cells have been set up by the Government on the recommendation made by the one man committee appointed to examine the general question of framing a scheme for legal aid to people of insufficient means. These cells heard the representations of workers with understanding and sympathy and suggested to them the procedure to be followed for redressal of their grievances and the forum to be approached for securing relief under various labour enactment and connected matter. These cells have heard 350 representations during the year 1980 as compared to 274 repersentations during the year 1979.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.—During the year 1980 Government have revised/fixed, minimum rates of wages for the following employments.—

(*a*) Employment in laundries and washing cloths (including Woollen and silk).

(b) Employment in any oil mills.

(c) Employment in rice flour and dhall mills.

(d) Employment in coir manufactory.

(e) Employment in shopes and Commercial establishments,

(f) Employment in bought leaf tea factories.

Minimum wages Advisory Committee have been constituted for the following employments during the year.

(a) Employment in coffee curing works.

(b) Employment in Gold Ornaments Manufactory.

(c) Employment in Timber Industry.

(d) Employment in Bleaching and Dyeing Industry and

(e) Employment in Motion picture Industry.

The following employments have been added to the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(a) Employment in soap Manufactory.

(b) Employment in Forestry.

The Inspectors notified under this Act have made 62,977 Inspections during the year. The details of prosecutions for contravention of this Act and rules are as follows:—

1. Cases pending before the court at the beginning of the year ..	443
2. Cases filed during the year	1,364
3. Cases ended in conviction	1,268
4. Fine amount realised	Rs. 1,67,564

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

During the year, 35 Employment Exchanges continued to function in Tamil Nadu including three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, one each at Madras, Madurai and Annamalai Nagar, a Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped, a Professional and Executive Employment Office both at Madras, and Eleven Sub-Employment Officers, one each at Ambattur, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Mandapam, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Sankarapuram, Alangayam, Karur, Paramakudi and Hosur. Besides, all the other schemes such as collection of Employment Marketing Information / Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling, Occupational Research and analysis which had been impelmented during earlier plan period continued to function.

During the year, 4,87,563 applicants got their names registered for employment assistance at various Employment Exchanges functioning in Tamil Nadu and a total Number of 51,350 applicants were placed in employment while 11,43,049 applicants remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchange at the end of March 1981. 75,713 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges. 23,307 employers utilised the services of Employment Exchanges during the period.

Professional and Executive Employment Office.—During the period under review this office registered 9,599 Professional and Executive Standard applicants and placed 2,455 applicants in Employment. A total number of 17,231 applicants remained on the Live Register of this office at the end of March 1981.

Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped.— The Special Employment Office for Physically Handicapped at Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchy continued to function to cater to the needs of all Physically Handicapped applicants in thier districts and to provide Rehabilitation assistance for them. The statistics in respect of these Special Employment Officers for Physically Handicapped are given below :—

Office.	*Number Registered.*	*Number Placed.*	*Number on L.R. as on 31st March 1981.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. S.E.O. P. H. Madras	2,119	738	5,372
2. Madurai	240	39	1,142
3. Coimabtroe	345	76	1,167
4. Salem	198	40	764
5. Tiruchy	158	11	1,127

University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.—The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Madras, Madurai and Annamalainagar continued to provide employment information and guidance facility for the University Alumini/students besides registering those with professional/post graduates degree of employment assistance. The following statistics reveal the work done by the Bureaux during the period.

Serial number and name of the U.E.I.G.B.	*Number Registered.*	*Number placed.*	*Number on L.R. as on 31st March 1980.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Madras	110	10	233
2 Madurai ..	1,694	239	2,968
3 Annamalai Nagar	273	85	465

Sub-Employment Officers.—The following s atis ics reveal the work done by the Sub-employment offices during the year 1980-1981.

Serial number and Office.	*Registration.*	*Placement.*	*Live Register as on 31st March 1981.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Alangayam	5,609	613	14,110
2 Ambattur	10,853	444	31,762
3 Dingidul	7,643	466	13,946
4 Hosur	4,665	414	6,358
5 Kanchcepuram	7,814	622	21,179
6 Nagapattinam	8,834	1,004	23,689
7 Paramakudi	9,491	886	14,538
8 Sankarapuram	10,407	722	27,273
9 Tuticorin	10,640	1,292	21,914
10 Karur	8,398	398	16,1[illegible]7

Staff Training Unit.—The Staff Training Unit continued to function to impart training for Non-Gazetted Staff of National Employment Service in the State on Policy and proedure concerning National Employment Service. During the year four Staff training courses for Ministerial staff of National Employment Service were conducted by this Unit. 40 Ministerial Staff were trained in the training Course.

During the year 4,709 Sri Lanka repatriates and 844 Burma repatriates were registered for Employment Assistance. 488 Repatriates from Sri Lanka and 229 Repatriates from Burma were placed in Employment. 10,593 Sri Lanka Repatriates and 2,228 Burma Repatriates remained on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in Tamil Nadu awaiting Employment Assistance as on 31st March 1981.

Apprenticeship Training Scheme.—The Section Co-ordinates the placement activities in respect of apprentices training scheme. Training Wing of this Department is intimating all apprenticeship locations. On receipt of these references, instructions are being sent to the concerned Employment Officers to sponsor candidates to the employers. As at the end of February 1981, 10,941 apprenticeship positions have been located and 10,094 of the positions filled.

Activities of Special Cell for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes.—Special Cell for Scheudled Caste/Scheduled Tribe at the State Directorate continued its activity of collection of information on shortage occupations in respect of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, for improving the positions with regard to filling up of reserved vacancies by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Communities and for promoting employment for them. Besides, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Cell at the Directorate has circulated reserved vacancies for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in Railway Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, Directorate General of Inspection, etc., and Employment Officers have been taken action to forward applications in respect of 18 Scheduled Caste applicants to Director General of Inspection, New Delhi, 4 scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants to Railway Service Commission and persuaded 22 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants to apply for the same Particulars of 19 Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe applicant were sent to Staff Selection Commission for consideration against Stenographer vacancies in Central Government Establihsment.

Activities in Regard to un-employment Relief Scheme.—The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned a scheme for Un-Employment Relief in the form of cash at the rate of Rs. 50 per month to the eligible registrants

During 1980-81 Rs. 20,20,000 has been disbursed by the Tahsildars as relief amount to the beneficiaries.

Craftsman Training Scheme.—At present 32 Industrial Training Institutes are functioning in the State with a total seating capacity of 13,176 seats. Training is imparted in 29 Engineering and 8 non-engineering trades. The duration of training is one year for 19 trades and two years for 20 trades. The training session commences from first of August every year. For the session August 1980, about 92,607 applications were received for 8,085 (7,350 plus 735 supernumararies) seats. Out of the 7,891 candidates admitted, the following are the break up figures.

Serial number and Category.	*Number actually admitted.*
(1)	(2)
1 Backward Classes	4,626
2 Scheduled Caste	1,363
3 Scheduled Tribe	50
4 Repatriates	104
5 Physically Handicapped	90
6 Ex-Servicemen ..	130
7 Army Personnel (pre-*cum*-post release)	54
8 Others	1,594
	7,891

Private Aided Industrial Schools.—There are 76 private aided industrial schools recognised by this Department. Out of these 51 industrial schools are receiving grants-in-aid and a sum of Rs. 3,97,520 was sanctioned, towards maintenance grant during the year 1980–81 to the private industrial schools recognised by this Department. There are about, 4,300 students undergoing training in these schools in 29 different trades both these trades ranges from 1 to 5 years. On completion of training the trainees appear for the common examination conducted by this Department every year. Passed out candidates are awarded Industrial School Certificates by this Department. There are about 400 teaching and non-teaching staff employed in these schools.

A total sum of Rs. 28,679 was sanctioned towards industrial scholarship to the students of industrial schools. A Total sum of Rs. 9,740 was sanctioned towards equipment grant and a sum of Rs. 16,825 was paid during the year 1980-81 towards capitation grant to certain industrial schools for running Teachers' Training Certificates Course conducted by this Department.

PRICES STATISTICS.

Index numbers of wholesale Prices in Tamil Nadu are being complied every week with 1970-71, as the base year. The index basket covers 177 commodities with 509 price quotations, classified under the following three major groups.

1. Primary Articles ;
2. Fuel, power and light ; and
3. Manufactured products.

Monthly indices are also complied on the basis of weekly indices. Monthly index number of wholesale prices in Tamil Nadu for the year 1980-81 are given below :

BASE YEAR 1970-71=100.

Serial number and Month.	*Primary Articles.*	*Fuel power and Light.*	*Manufactured products.*	*All commodities.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 April 1980	219.09	245.35	211.35	216.54
2. May, 1980	218.88	245.35	217.66	219.21
3. June, 1980	220.81	273.21	220.12	222.22
4. July, 1980	224.68	283.31	226.63	227.45
5. August, 1980 ..	223.62	285.53	227.77	227.47
6. September, 1980	225.82	286.31	230.09	229.67
7. October, 1980	234.06	286.31	232.55	235.10

8. November, 1980	241.72	286.31	232.40	239.07
9. December, 1980	243.50	286.31	231.89	239.78
10. January, 1981	250.86	283.36	234.83	244.86
11. February, 1981	259.96	292.30	240.20	252.31
12. March, 1981	260.25	297.95	241.49	253.22

Consumer Price Index Numbers :

Consumer price index Numbers applicable to employee in employments under the Minimum wages Act, 1948 are being complied and, declared by the Commissioner of Statistics under Section 2(*d*) of that Act in respect of Madras City, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli and Nagercoil Centres with 1960 as base or 100, while the index number for Madurai Coimbatore and Coonoor centres are being obtained from the Director of Labour Bureau, Simla and released by the Commissioner of Statistics, The trend in the Consumer price index Numbers in different centres of TamilNadu during 1980–81 is shown below :—

(Base 1960=100)

	Month.	*Madras City.*	*Cuddalore.*	*Tiruchirappalli*	*Madurai.*	*Coimbatore.*	*Nagercoil.*	*Coonoor.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1980	April	361	387	398	388	390	454	386
	May	367	395	407	393	393	452	384
	June	371	388	405	403	397	465	391
	July	383	400	414	412	406	478	404
	August	384	410	417	409	411	484	403
	September	381	405	419	410	413	482	405
	October	388	409	431	413	420	485	408
	November	398	428	445	429	429	500	411
	December	404	437	454	435	435	500	422
1981	January ..	403	436	452	439	431	498	420
	February ..	409	445	455	452	445	524	433

Rainfall :

During the year 1980–81, the State had deficient rainfall, i.e., 28.4 per cent less than the normal rainfall Madras district alone recorded excess rainfall. The rainfall was normal in Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris districts while it was deficient in the remaining districts.

South-West Monsoon period (June 1980 to September 1980) :

The rainfall in Tamil Nadu during this period was deficient due to failure of monsoon. It was 35.7 per cent less than normal. But in Madras, Chengalpattu, Ramanathapuram and the Nilgiris districts, the rainfall was normal. It was either deficient or scanty in the rest of the districts.

North-East Monsoon Period (October to December 1980) :

Due to the continued unfavourable Monsoon conditions, during this period also, the rainfall was deficient for the State i.e. 24.8 per cent less than the normal. Madras district alone had excessive rainfall of 37·6 per cent over the normal. The districts of Chengalpattu, Salem, Dharmapuri, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari received normal rainfall but Parts of those districts except Coimbatore were affected by drought during the year. In other districts the rainfall was deficient.

Conditions of Crops and Agriculture production :

The condition of the crops had been adversely affected due to widespread drought in several parts of the State. In large parts of the area, standing crops had withered or become shavi. There has been a drastic decline in area sown. Consequently, agriculture production suffered serious set back in the State.

The area under paddy, the most important crop, showed a steep fall of about 7.951 lakhs hectares or by 27.3 per cent as compared to the level of the previous year. The drop in production of rice is estimated to be of the order of 18 lakh tonnes accounting for 31.5 per cent, as compared to the previous year. The loss in production of millets is estimated to be in the region of about 4 lakh tonnes. According to the present indications the production of major commercial crops like groundnut and

cotton during the year 1980–81 is likely to be substantially lower than the normal production. On the whole, the agricultural year 1980–81 is one of the worst drought affected and highly unfavourable year from the agricultural production point of view for Tamil Nadu.

Foreign Trade :

T..e total value of Commodities exported to various countries was 740·3 Crores.

The total value of commodities imported from foreign countries during the year 1979–80 was Rs. 1,119'13 crores.

The crop-wise details of registered plantations are furnished below.

Crop-wise distribution of Registered Plantations as at end of Decembe 1979 nd December 1980.

Serial number and name of the crop	As on the 31st December 1979.	As on 31st December 1980.	Percentage increase / decrease.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Tea	141	137	(—) 2·84
2 Coffee	143	148	(+) 3·50
3 Rubber	31	28	(—) 9·68
4 Cinchona	6	4	(—) 33·33
Total	321	317	(—) 1·25

The total number of workers employed in the reported plantations was 75,335 as at the end of December 1980 as compared to 70,915 as at the end of the December 1979.

Review on State Income :

According to quick estimate for 1979–80 the Net State Domestic Product for Tamil Nadu in real terms, i.e. at 1970–71 prices, stood at Rs. 3,306.51 crores as aginst Rs. 3,130.26 crores in the previous year registering a growth of 5.6 per cent. The estimates for the years 1970–71 to 1978–79 were revised with reference to latest data available. The per capita Income in realterms during the year stood at Rs.711registering ing 4'3 per cent increase over the previous year. The primary sector generally commands the trend in State Income accounting for 37.4 per

cent of total net State Domestic Product during the year 1979-80 with a growth of 7.32 per cent over the previous year. This is mainly attributed to better performance in the Agricultural front. A fairly good harvest of food grains with 10.5 per cent increasing during the year supplemented by an increase of 8'3 per cent in sugarcane and 12 per cent increase in Gingelly have been mainly responsible for increase in the primary sector. The secondary sector also performed impressively during the year with an increase of 4'5 per cent over the previous year. Of these, the registered sector which is the major one among the secondary sector moved ahead with an increase of 4.7 per cent during 1979-80. The income from Electricity, gas and Water Supply also continued to register and marked increase of 8.5 per cent during 1979-80. The tertiary sector continued to maintain sizable increase during 1979-80.

CHAPTER XIII—LAW DEPARTMENT
COURSES OF LEGISLATION.

During the period from 1 April 1980 to the 31st March 1981, 54 Acts were published of which 15 are substantial enactments and the rest are amending measures. 14 Ordinance were also promulgated during that period.

1. *Th. Indian Fisheries Tamil Nadu (Amendment) Act,* 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 12 *of* 1980).—This Act was enacted to amend the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (Central Act IV of 1897) in its application to the State of Tamil Nadu so as to monopolise chanks and chank fisheries and to prohibit any person from possessing, selling, moving, storing or transporting chanks or carrying on any business, industry or other activity in respect of chanks and chank fisheries in the State except under permits and licences tobe granted by an officer authorised inthat behalf with a view to improving socio-economic conditions of fishermen divers to prevent the exploitation by middlemen and for the better utilisation of chank resources.

2. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act,* 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 13 *of* 1980). This measure was enacted to provide relief to the people in rural and urban areas who suffer from a heavy debt burden on account of the usurious practices of pawn brokers, money-lenders and other non-institutional sources of credit. Accordingly the debts due to such pawn-brokers money-lenders and other non-institutional sources of credit incurred by those who are living in rural and urban areas and whose annual house-hold income is not more than rupees 4,800 whould be deemed to be discharged.

3. *The Tamil Nadu Hill Stations (Presevration of Trees) Amendment Act,* 1979 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 14 *of* 1980)—This measure was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Hill Stations (Preservaton of Trees) Aet 1955 (TamilnaduAct XVII of 1955 to constitute a Committee consisting of the Collector as the Chairman and Officials of the forest, agriculture

and revenue deparutmets as members to enforce the provisions of the Act more effectively and to scrutinise the applications for permission for cutting trees and to enhance the amount of the security deposits to rupees one hundred upto per every tree permitted to be cut and to make suitable provision to publish a person who fails to pay the fine amount under section 7 of the Act.

4. *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating tenants arrears of rent (Relief) Act,* 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 15 *of* 1980).—This measure was enacted to give relief to cultivating tenants from the burden of the discharging the arrears of rent subject to the condition that the cultivating tenant has paid arrears of rent accrued due to the land lord or public trust as the case may be, before the 30th June 1973 and outstanding on the date of publication of the Act and one third of the rent for each fasli year during the period commencing on the 1st July 1973 and ending with the 30th June 1976 within the time limit specified in the Act.

5. *The Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood affected areas cultivating tenants arrears of Rent (Relief) Act* 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 16 *of* 1980).—This measure was enacted to give relief to the cultivating tenants in the areas affected by cyclone and flood of 1977, from the burden of discharging arrears of rent subject to the condition that the cultivating tenant has paid arrears of rent accrued due to the land-lord or public trust, as the case may be, before the 30th June 1973 and outstanding on the date of publication of the Act and one fifth of the rent for each fasli year during thee period commencing on the 1st July 1973 and ending with the 30th June 1978 within the time limit specified in the Act.

6. *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Amendment Act,* 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 17 *of* 1980).—This measure amended the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIV of 1956) to reduce the fair rent payable by the cultivating tenant under the said Act to 25 per cent of the normal gross produce with the liability to pay the land revenue and other dues on land continuing to be the responsibility of the land owner and to omit the provision providing for the one-fifth of the straw or stalk of all crops being given to the land owner and to apply the provisions of the Act in respect of land used for raising sugar cane.

7. *The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administrqtion of Agricultural Lands) Amendment Act,* 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 18 *of* 1980).— This Act amended the Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1961) to reduce the fair rent payable by the cultivating tenant under the said Act to 25 per cent of the normal gross produce with liability to pay the land revenue and other dues on the land continuing to be the responsibility of the public trust and omit the provison providing for the one fifth of the straw or stalk of all crops being given to the public trust and to apply the provisons of the Act in respect of land used for raising sugar cane.

8. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act,* 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 1980). This Act amended the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) to extend the period within which the Special Officer should make arrangements for the conduct of elections to the council of the Corporation of Madras, for a further period of one year from the 31st May 1980.

9. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No.* 2) *Act,* 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 20/80) This was enacted to provide for the appropriation out of the consolidated fund of the State of the moneys required to meet the grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year1980–81 and the expenditure charged on the said fund for that financial year.

10. *The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on land) Amendment Act,* 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 21/80). This Act amended the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Act, 1961 Tamil Nadu Act 58 of 1961) so as to extend the period of lease in respect of lease lands held by the Tamil Nadu Sugarcane Farm Corporation Limited for a further period of two tyears from the date of the expiry of such lease as extended by the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 11 of 1975).

11. *The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment and Special provision) Amendment Act,* 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 22/80).—This Act was enacted to amend section 12 of the Tamil

Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment and Spacial Provision) Act, 1976 (President's Act 24 of 1976) to extend the time limit for a further period of one year beyond the 31st May 1980 for the purpose of constituion of Board of Trustees to all religious institutions

12. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 23/80) This act was enacted to appoint Managing Committeeds to manage the affairs of every societies mentioned in the sehedule to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Sopecial Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 25 of 1976) in the place of special officers appointed under the said Act.

13. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets. (Amendment and Special Provision)Amendment Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 24/80) This act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment and Special Provision) Act, 1978 (Tamil Nadu Act 33 of 1978 to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of the market commoittees for the further period of 2 years with effect ftom the 6th June 1980.

14. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Offi:ess Amendment Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 25-80).—This measure was enacted to extend the term of Special Officers of all Municipalities for a further period of 6 months from the 30th September 1980 with a provision to reduce the extende. period to 3 months if it is possible to conduct ordinary elections to the municipal councils earlier.

15. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 26/80).—This act was enacted to extend the term of the Special Officers of 359 Panchayat Union Councils for a further period of 6 months beyond the 30th September 1980 with a provision to reduce the extended period by 3 months if it is possible to conduct the ordinary elections to the Panchayat Union Councils earlier.

16. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 27/80).—Thsi act was enacted to amend section 155(1)(b) of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958)

so as to empower the Government to postponed the date of reconstitution of the 15 Panchayat Union Councils by a total period of not exceeding three years and eight months from the 1st October 1980.

17. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 28 *of* 1980).—This act was enacted to amend the First Sechedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tami Nadu Act 1 of 1959) so as to

(i) to bring blended cotton yarn under 3 per cent single point tax;

(ii) to bring P.V.C. (Vinyl) floor tiles and the like commodities under 15 per cent single poin tax ;

(iii) to bring plasitic jari under 4 per cent single point tax ;

(iv) to bring sanitary fittings from 4 per cent multipoint to 8 per cent single point tax ;

(v) to bring slotted angles and gussets, plates etc. from 4 per cent multipoint to 10 per cent single point tax ;

(vi) to bring locks, combs stationery articles note books etc. under 8 per cent single point tax.

18. *The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act* 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 29 *of* 1980).—This Act was enacted to amend section 3 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Act I of 1959) so as to provide concessional rate of tax at 4 per cent on raw materials through a scheme to be notified by the Government to increase the rate of tax levied under section 3(3) of the said Act to 4 per cent in respect of component parts to be on par with the general rate of tax levied under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (Central Act 74 of 1956) on inter-state sale, to permit the dealer to exercise upto the stage of final assessment the option to pay tax either at the full rate under section 3 or at the compound rate under section 7 of the Act or *vice versa* ; to declare transfers of property to defraud the revenue on void, to provide for recovery of arrears of sales tax over all other dues except land revenue and the claims of the Land Development

Bank ; to examine the goods and to inspect the records relating to their transport when the goods are kept in the custody of a carrier or bailee prior to its delivery and to upgrade certain posts of Commercial Tax Officer as Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.

19. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 30 *of* 1980).—This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979) so as to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of all panchayats for a further period of six months beyond the 11th September 1980 with a provision to reduce the period not exceeding three months if it is possible to conduct ordinary elections to the panchayats earlier.

20. *The Coimbatore Municipal Council (Appointment of Special Officer) Amendment Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 31 *of* 1980).—This Act amended the Coimbatore Municipal Council (Appointment of Special Officer) Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 1975) to extend the term of office of the Special Officer of the Coimbatore Minicipality for a further period of six months beyond the 30th September 1980 with a provision to reduce the extended period by three months in case the Coimbatore Municipality is upgraded into a Corporation and the oridnary elections to the Corporation are held earlier.

21. *The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities, Laws (Amendment) Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 32 *of* 1980).—This measure amended the Madras City Municipal Corporatipn Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act IV of 1919) the Tamil Nadu District Municipalties Act, 1920 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1920) and the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) so as to reduce the voting age from twenty one to eighteen years for the election to thr local bodies, to fix the minimum age as twenty one for contesting candidates in elections to the local bodies and to provide that only persons who are able to read and write in Tamil to be qualified to stand for election as Chairman of Panchayat Union Council.

22. *The Tamil Nadu References to Magistrates in Laws (Special Provisions) Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 33 *of* 1980).—This Act was enacted to provide for the construction of the reference to Magistrates without any qualifying words or to Judicial Magistrates of the various Clauses in the various enactments in force in the State as reference to the re-designated posts of District Munsiff-*cum*- Judicial Magistrates exercising their first class power or the second class power, as the case may be.

23. *The Tamil Nadu Civil Courts and the Madras City Civil Court (Amendment) Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 34 *of* 1980).—This Act amended the Tamil Nadu Civil Courts Act, 1873 (Central Act III of 1873) and the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892 (Central Act VII of 1892) so as to enhance the pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Munsif from five thousand rupees to fifteen thousand rupees ; to raise the appellate jurisdiction of District Judges and the Principal Judge, City Civil Court, Madras from rupees ten thousand to thirty thousand rupees and to enhance the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court by raising the value of suits and other proceedings of a civil nature from fifty thousand rupees to one lakh of rupees.

24. *The Tamil Nadu Pawn-brokers and Debt Relief Laws (Amendment) Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 35 *of* 1980).—This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1976 (President's Act 31 of 1976) as amended by the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Amendment) Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 5 of 1980) to extend by six months beyond 12th June 1980 and to provide in the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 40 of 1979) for repayment of the scaled down debts in instalments and to impose ban on the sale by creditors of the articles pledged by debtors until the benefits under the respective enactments were availed of by the debtors.

25. *The Tamil Nadu Board of Revenue Abolition Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 36 *of* 1980).—This measure was enacted to abolish the Board of Revenue of Tamil Nadu and to entrust the powers hitherto exercised by the Board of Revenue and the members of the Board of Revenue under the various enactments to the Government and Appropriate authorities and to appoint separate wholetime Commissioners.

26. *The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Amendment Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 37 *of* 1980).—This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief Act, 1980) (Tamil Nadu Act 15 of 1980) so as to extend the time limit on the relief granted to the cultivating tenants from the burden of discharging arrears of rent and also to extend time limit for the benefits conferred by the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1972) and also to provide that is the cultivating tenant has paid or pays the entire rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1972. In the three equal instalments namely, the first, second third instalments on or before the 31st December 1980, the 30th June 1981 and the 30th June 1982 respectively all arrears of rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1972 and for any previous fasli year should be deemed to be discharged and that if the cultivating tenant has paid or pays the entire rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1973 in three equal instalments and 1/3 of the rent for each fasli year ending the period commencing on the 1st July 1973 and ending with the 30th June 1976 in three instalments, namely, the first, second and third instalments on or before the 31st December 1980, the 30th June 1981 and the 30th June 1982 respectively all arrears of rent for the period commencing on the 1st July1972 and ending with the 30th June 1976 should be deemed to be discharged and that the rent paid on or after the 12th February 1973 should be adjusted towards the instalments of the rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1972 the rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1973 and the reduced rent.

27. *The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Second Amendment Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 38 *of* 1980).—This Act was enacted to amend section 14-A of the Tamil Nadu) Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Land) Act, 1961 (Tamil Nadu Act 57 of 1961) so as to enable the authorised officer to direct a person in possession of the lands of the public trusts o restore the same in favour of the public trust, in benami cases.

28. *The Indian Electricity (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 39 *of* 1980).—This Act seeks to amend the Indian Electricity Act,

1910 (Central Act IX of 1910) in its application to the State of Tamil Nadu so as to provide for deterrent punishments for theft of energy and unauthorised re-connection of disconnected services.

29. *The Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Amendment Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act 40 of* 1980).—This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected areas Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1980 (Tamil Nadu Act 16 of 1980) so as to extend the time limit on the relief granted to the cultivating tenants in the cyclone and flood affected areas from the burden of discharging the arrears of rent and also to extend the time limit for the benefits conferred by the Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief) Act, 1972 (Tamil Nadu Act 21 of 1972) and also to provide that if the cultivating tenant has paid or pays the entire rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1972 in three equal instalments, namely, the first, second and third instalments on or before the 31st December 1980, the 30th June 1981 and the 30th June 1982 respectively, all arrears of rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1972 and for any previous fasli year should be deemed to be discharged and that if the cultivating tenant has paid or pays the entire rent for the fasli year ending with 30th June 1973 in three equal instalments and 1/5 of the rent for each fasli year during the period commencing on the 1st July 1973 and ending with the 30th June 1978 in three instalments, namely, the first, second and third instalments on or before the 31st December 1980, the 30th June 1981 and the 30th June 1982 respectively. All arrears of rent for the period commencing on the 1st July 1972 and ending with the 30th June 1978 should be deemed to be discharged and that the rent paid on or after the 12th February 1973 should be adjusted towards the instalments of the rent for the fasli year ending with the 30th June 1972 the rent for the fasli year ending with 30th June 1973 and the reduced rent.

30. *The Land Acquisition* (*Tamil Nadu Amendment*) *Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 41 *of* 1980).—This Act was enacted to amend the first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894) so as to exclude the period covered by any stay or injunction granted by the Co rt in computing the three years period referred to in the First proviso to section 6 (1) of the said Act.

31. *The Code of Criminal Procedure (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 42 *of* 1980).—This Act was amended by section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974) which was substituted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment Act, 1978 (Central Act 45 of 1978) so as to appoint Public Prosecutors and Additional Public Prosecutors for the districts from the experienced criminal lawyers and directly from the Bar.

32. *The Tamil Nadu Public Works Engineering Corporation Limited (Acquisition and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act*, 1980 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 43 *of* 1980).—By this enactment the Government took over the Tamil Nadu Public Works Engineering Corporation constituted in 1975 with its assets and liabilities and made the organisation a part of the Public Works Department.

33. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Act*, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 1 *of* 1981).—This Act was enacted to provide for the appropriation of the moneys required to meet the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislature Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1980 and the supplementary expenditure charged on the consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

34. *The Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Amendment Act*, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act 2 of* 1981.)—This measure amends section 30 of the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Act, 1976 (President's Act 19 of 1976) in order that claims arising out of past liabilities of erstwhile managements after taking over of the private colleges should not devolve on the Government and to give effect to the amendment with effect from 21st November 1975 and also to provide that the period of take over could be extended in exceptional circumstances for five more years but should not in any case, exceed more than ten years in the aggregate.

35. *The Tamil Nadu Abolition of Posts of Part-Time Village Officers Act*, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 3 *of* 1981).—As the system of Part-time Village Officers in the State is out moded and did not fit in with the modern needs of village administration, this Act was enacted to abolish all the

posts of Part-time Village Officers and to appoint whole time Village Administrative Officers for quick implementation of development scheme at the village level.

36. *The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Act,*1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 4 *of* 1981).—This measure was enacted to extend the term of office of the SpecialOfficers for scheduled Co-operative Societies for a further period of six months by amending section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 25 of 1976).—

37. *The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment Act,* 1981*)* (*Tamil Nadu Act* 5 *of* 1981).—The Act w s enacted to extend the term of office of the members of the Pudukkottai Market Committee for a further period of two years on and from the 6th December, 1980 by suitably amending the Tamil Nadu Agricultrual Produce Markets Act, 1959 (Tamil Nadu Agricultural 23 of 1959).

38. *The Tamil Nadu Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Horses Act,* 1981 (*TNA*6/81) .--This Act was enacted to levy a tax on luxuries provided in Hotels and lodging houses,where rate of charges for accommodation for residence (including charges for air conditioning, television, radio, music, extra beds and the like but excluding charges for food drink and telephone calls) is twenty rupees per person per day and to collect the tax from the person residing in a hotel for whom luxury was provided in hotel.

39. *The Tamil Nadu Sales tax Laws (Amdt.and Repeal) Act,*1981(*TNA* 7/81) This Act was enacted to change over from the system of taxation on volumetric basis to adavalorem basis by repea ing the Tamil Nadu Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (T.N.A. VI of 1939) and to bring the motor spirits as taxed under the said Act within the purview of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (T.N.A. I of 1959) and to make consequential amendment to the Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax Act, 1970 (Tamil Nadu Act 14 of 1970 and the Tamil Nadu Sales Tax (surcharge) Act, 1971 (Tamil Nadu Act 24 of 1971) and to amend the First Schedule to the Tamil Nadu Act I of 1959 to make specific mention

about are carbon or cinema carbon under item 6, to omit item 87 so as to bring ready made garments at 3 percent multi point tax; to bring rivets at 8 per cent single point tax ; to bring rubber tax compound under 9 per cent single point tax ; to bring fuel gas as item 159 ; and to levy tax on sale of articles of Food and Drink in Star hotels.

40. *The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Tamil Nadu Amdt. Act*, 1981 (*TNA* 8/81). --The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959 (Central Act 29 of 1959), as subsequently amended, extended the period of limitation in certain cases for suits to recover possession of immovable property forming part of Public Wakfs up to the 31st December 1980. As there are still more cases yet to be filed the said time limit was extended upto the 31st December, 1983.

41. *The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Incitement to Refuse or Defer Payment of Tax Act*, 1981 (*TNA* 9/81).- This measure was enacted to take penal action against persons who incite the agriculturist not to pay tax, cess, rate and other dues to the Government, local bodies, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Co-operative Societies (including State and Primary land development banks).

42. *The Tamil Nadu Debt Relief (Amdt.) Act* 1981 (*TNA* 10/81).—This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act, 1980 (TNA 13/80) so as to define the word "debtor" suitably and to extend the time limit upto 31st December 1980 to avail the benefit under the Act.

43. *The Pachaiyappa's Trust (Taking over the Management) Act*, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act II of* 1981).—The Board of Trustees of the Pachaiyappa's Trust which runs Colleges, Schools, etc. have commited irregularities in the management of the Charities and institutions (including educational institutions) and the properties under its control. This Act was enacted to take over the management of the Pachaiyappa's Trust by the Government for a limited period in the Public interest and in order to secure proper management of the said trust.

44. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Amdt. Act*, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 12/81)—This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Appointment of Special Officers) Act,

1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 60 of 1979) so as to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of the Panchayats for a further period of six months beyond the 11th March 1981.

45. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amdt. Act.* 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 13/81).--This Act. was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Panchayat Union Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1977 (President's Act 5 of 1977) to extend the term of office of Special Officers of certain Panchayat Union Councils for a further period of six months beyond the 31st March 1981.

46. *The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amdt.) Act,* 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 14/81).--This Act was enacted to amend the provisio to clause (b) of sub-section (1) of S. 155 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 (Tamil Nadu Act XXXV of 1958) empowering the Government to postpone the date of reconstitution of certain Panchayat Union Councils by a total period not exceeding four years and two months.

47. *The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Amdt. Act,* 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 15/81). This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act 28 of 1976) so as to extend the term of office of the Special Officers of all Municipal Councils, except Coimbatore Municipal Council for a further period of one year beyond the 31st March 1981.

48. *The Coimbatore Municipal Council (Appointment of Special Officer) Amdt. Act,* 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 16/81).- This Act was enacted to amend to the Coimbatore Muncipal Council (Appointment of Special Officer) Act, 1975 (Tamil Nadu Act 39 of 1975) so as to extend the term of office of the Special Officer of the Coimbatore Municipal Councils for a further period of three months beyond the 31st March 1981.

49. *The Madras City Municipal Corporation (Amdt.) Act,* 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 17/81) This measure seeks to amend section 55-B of the Madras City Municipal Corporation Act, 1919 (Tamil Nadu Act iv of 1919) so as to extend the period within which arrangements should be

made for the conduct of elections to the Municipal Corporation of Madras by the Special Officer of the said Corporation, for a further period of one year beyond the 30th May 1981.

50. *The Tamil Nadu Cattle Disease (Amdt.) Act*, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 18/81).- This Act was enacted to amend the Tamil Nadu Cattle Disease Act, 1866 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1866) so as to empower the Collectors of the districts to bring the said Act into force in their respective districts or parts thereof and to amend section 18 of the said Act to increase the quantum of penalty for breach of any rule made under the Act and also for making rules to carry out the purposes of the Act, and also to provide for the publication of rules and notifications and placing it before the State Legislature.

51. *The Tamil Nadu Revenue Recovery (Amdt.) Act*, 1981 (*Tamil Nadu Act* 19/81).- -This Act amended the Tamil Nadu Revenue Recovery Act, 1864 (Tamil Nadu Act II of 1864). Based on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, orders were issued to the effect that with effect from the fasli years commencing on the 1st July 1974, interest should not be charged on arrears of land revenue and that if any land holder fails to pay land revenue in the falsi year in which it falls due and also in the fasli year that follows,then in the third fasli year (i.e. after the first fasli year in which the amount became due and the second fasli year), he should be charged a penalty at the rate of 5 per cent, per fasli year of default, for the period subsequent to the two years period of grace time and accordingly this Act amended the Actwith retrospective effect. Section 38 of the said Act was also amended to provide that in cases were the Collector sets aside a sale under sub-section (2) & (3) of the said section 38, he should give a reasonable opportunity to the purchaser to make his representation before setting aside the sale.

52. *The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amdt.) Act*, 1981 (*T.N.A.* 20/81).—This measure amended section 16-A of the Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (T.N.A. X of 1939) so as to replace certain notifications which amended the Schedules to the said Act consequent to the charges in the status of certain areas.

53. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Act*, 1981 (*T. N. A.* 21/81).—This Act was enacted to provide for the appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated Fund of the State to meet the supplementary grants made by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1980 and the supplementary expenditure charged on the consolidated Fund of the State for that period.

54. *The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act*, 1981 (*T.N.A.* 22/81).—This Act was enacted to provide for the withdrawal from the consolidated fund of the State, certain sum required to meet the grants made in advance by the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the financial year 1981-82 and the expenditure charged on the said Fund for the same part of that financial year.

CHAPTER XIV—PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE• REFORMS DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

During the year the Commission made direct requirement to fill in 1,715 vacancies in 11 classes of posts classified as "Technical" in the State Services. The Commission selected, 1,685 candidates againt 1,715 vacancies advertised. Direct recruitment was also made to fil in 508 vacancies in 14 classes of posts classed as "Technical" in subordinate Services. 464 candidates were selected by the Commission.

The Commission selected 10 candidates for appointment in three classes of posts classified as "Non-Technical" and included in Group I services. The Commission also conducted a written competitive examination for posts included in Group I Services during December, 1980—January, 1981. The number of candidates applied, number admitted to the written test and the number appeared for it were 1,485 1,200 and 693 respectively.

The Commission conducted the written competitive Examination for recruitment to the posts included in Group II services during November—December, 1980. The number of candidates applied, number admitted for written test and appeared for it were 7,714, 6.046 and 3,208 respectively. It also conducted competitive Examination for posts included in Group III Services in the month of December, 1980. The number of candidates applied and number appeared for the written tests were 34,993 and 24,000 respectively.

During the year, the Commission conducted examination for the purpose of short listing the number candidates who had applied for appointment to the following posts for admission to the prescribed Oral Test to make recruitment to them.

(i) Commercial Accountants in the Institute of Film Technology Madras in Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service.

(ii) Diotition in Government Hospitals in Tamil Nadu Medical Service.

(iii) District Educational Officer in the Tamil Nadu [School Educational Service.

The Special Tests and Departmental Tests were conducted by the Commission in May and November, 1980. The number of candidates who applied for the tests are as follows:—

	Number of candidates applied for.
MAY 1980.	
Special Tests	18,617
Departmental Tests ..	12,127
NOVEMBER 1980.	
Special Tests	14,848
Departmental Tests ..	12,665

The Half-yearly Examinations and Language Tests for Assistant Collectors, Police Officers and Forest Officers were held in September, 1980 and March, 1981. The number of candidates for those examinations were 51 and 36. In August, 1980 and February, 1981 the Commission held the qualifying Examination for selection of candidates for admission to Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. The number of candidates who appeared for these two examinations were 10 and 16 respectively. Besides those tests, proficiency test in Tamil for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. Officers was also conducted in the month of July 1980. Two candidates appeared for that examinations and both of them passed in it.

In December 1980 the Commission issued a notification inviting applications for appointment to the post of Village Administrative Officers included in the Tamil Nadu Ministerial Service. The number of vacancies advertised is about 12,000. 1,71,323 candidates applied to that recruitment. A screening written test was conducted on the 15th February 1981 in 41 centres in the State. On the results of that

screening Test, the Commission is conducting the Oral Test from 16th March 1981 onwards in every district headquarters separately in batches. This recruitment of nearly 16,000 candidates will be the biggest single recruitment ever made by the Commission in its history.

The Commission dealt with 45 proposals relating to recruitment by transfer to State Services and by promotion to State Services within the same services and drew up lists of qualified and suitable candidates. The Commission ratified the continuance in 1,206 cases beyond three months of the temporary appointments relating to subordinate services made by appointing authorities in the various Departments of the Government. The Commission also ratified the continuance of temporary appointments in 305 cases beyond a total period of one year with reference to Regulation 17 (2) of Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954. The Commission ratified the continuance of temporary appointment beyond eighteen months in 97 cases; beyond 24 months in 19 cases, and beyond 30 months in 10 cases. The Commission also accorded its concurrences for the continuance of tmporary appointments beyond three months in 390 cases, beyond one year in 250 cases; for 18 months in 200 cases and beyond 18 months in 355 cases in the State Services.

The Commission advised the Government on 216 cases of appeal petitions or review petitions or revision petitions, proposal for disciplinary action and reference relating to grant of permanent injury pension and extraordinary pension to Government Servants. The Commission was consulted by the Government and other appointing authorities in 37 cases ragarding alterations of date of birth of Government Servants.

TAMIL NADU CIVIL SERVICES JOINT COUNCIL.

The object of the Council is to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the State in its capacity as employer and the General Body of Civil Servants in matters affecting their services with a view to increasing efficiency in public services, combined with the well-being

of those employed to provide machinery for dealing with grievances and generally to bring together the experience and different points of view of representatives of the Subordinate Services. The scope of the council comprises of all matters which affect the conditions of service of the staff. The recommendations of the Council are communicated to the Government for suitable action and final decisions of the Government on the recommendations are communicated to the Council.

During the year the Tamil Nadu Civil Services Joint Council met thrice. As many as 68 subjects were discussed in these meetings.

VIGILANCE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION.

Number of petitions received during the year	2,179
Received from Govt./Vigilance Commission	96
Received from the Heads of Departments and Administrative Officers of Public Undertakings, etc.	138
Direct from General Public	1945
Total	2,179

Preliminary Enquiries :

Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year, i.e., as on 1st April 1980.	49
Number of new enquiries registered during the year...	302
Total number of enquiries handled during the year	351
Number of enquiries finalised during the year	210
Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year	141

Detailed Enquiries:

Number of enquiries pending at the beginning of the year, i.e., as on 1 st April 1980.	152
Number of new enquiries registered during the year..	154
Total number of enquiries handled during the year	306
Number of enquiries finalised during the year	135
Number of enquiries pending at the end of the year ..	171

Registered cases (other than traps)—

Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, i.e., as on 1st April 1980.	22
Number of new cases registered during the year ...	16
Total number of cases handled during the year	38
Number of cases finalised during the year	19
Number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year	19

Trap cases—

Number of trap cases pending at the beginning of the year, i.e., as on 1st April 1980.	34
Number of new cases registerred during the year	19
Total number of cases handled during the year	53
Number of cases finalised during the year	49
Number of cases pending investigatiins at the end of the year	4

Court Trials—

Number of cases pending trial at the beginning of the year, i.e., as on 1st April 1980.	114
Number of cases charged during the year	34
Total number of cases dealt with in Courts during the year	148
Total number of cases disposed of in Courts ...	67
Number of cases pending at the end of the year	81

Tribunal—

Number of enquiries / cases pending before the Tribunal at the beginning of the year / final orders awaited at the beginning of the year.	175
Number of cases remitted to the Tribuna' duribg the year	57
Total number of cases dealt with by the Tribunal during the year.	232
Total number of cases/enquiries finalised during the year ..	32
Total number of cases/enquiries pending before the tribubal at the end of the year.	200

Departmental action—

Number of enquiries/cases pending before departmental authorities at the beginning of the year.	404
Number of cases remitted to departmental authorities during the year.	118
Total number of cases dealt with by departmental authorities during the year.	522
Total number of cases finalised during the year	116
Total number of enquiries/cases pending before the departmental authorities at the end of the year.	406

Convictions.	*Persons.*
Imprisonment ..	15
Imprisonment and fine	26

Punishment awarded in departmental Disciplinary Proceedings :

Dismissed from service ..	20
Removed from service ..	10
Compulsorily retired	5
Reduction in rank	2
Reduction in pay	9
Increment postponed ..	51
Censure and other lesser punishment ..	49
Cut in pension	3

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING.

A separate Training Wing was established in 1973 for guiding, supervising and controlling all training programmes in the State. The Training Wing is headed by the Commissioner of Training and Secretary to Government, Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department.

In July 1979, the Government of Tamil Nadu had set up an "Institute of Management" viz., "Madras Institute Management". A Special Officer (in the Senior time scale of Indian Administrative Service) was appointed to undertake the preparatory work. 12 Officers of the Tamil Nadu Government were given two years Special Training Programme on Management in the Sectors of Agriculture, Power, Irrigation and Transport conducted by the Institute of Management, Bangalore. Out of the above 12 Officers, 7 of them have been drafted to the Institutes as Faculty Members.

The Madras Institute of Management renamed as The Anna Institute of Management has conducted 13 short term programmes for Government Officers on various subjects during November 1979 to December 1980. Four Government of India funded Courses were also conducted by the Institute during 1980.

The Civil Service Training Institute set up at Bhavanisagar in Periyar District, offers the following training courses:—

(i) Two months Foundational Training for directly recruited Junior Assistants and Assistants of Tamil Nadu Ministerial sericve/ Tamil Nadu Judicial Ministerial Service.

(ii) Two months Foundational Training Course-A for State Service Group B Officers who discharged executive and administrative functions and are in constant touch with the public.

(iii) 3 Weeks Foundational Training Course-B for State Service Group B Officers who though not discharging executive and administrative functions, run small offices, incur expenditure, faced audit, management personnel, etc.

(iv) Three weeks Inservice Training for Deputy Tahsildars.

(v) Two weeks Refresher Course for Officers of Commercial Taxes Department.

The Civil Service Training Institute, Bhavanisagar has so far, trained 6915 Junior Assistant 278 Officers in Foundational Course A, 533 Officers in Foundational Course B; 464 Officers in Refresher Courses for Officers of C.T. Department and 70 Deputy Tahsildars.

The P and A.R. (Training) Department Sponsors, officers for various Training Courses, Programmes, Seminars Workshops, etc. conducted by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India, a various Training Institutions under Plan Schemes and for Courses offered by Standard Training Institutions.

Section Officers of the Secretariat are deputed for Accounts Training for six months by the Department. Government have decided to impart legal training to one Under Secretary and two Section Officers of the Secretariat for a period of two months. Four Section Officers of Secretariat were deputed for legal Training in Chengalpattu and North Arcot District. The Department is also conducting 2 months Foundational Training for Junior Assistants and directly recruited Assistants and a condensed Foundational Training for Typists and Steno-Typists of Secretariat, at the Secretariat Training Institute.

1. The Scheme of Field Training for I. A.S. Probationers and Pro Deputy Collectors in Districts is being conducted by this department. Apart from this, this department co-ordinates with the District training programmes being conducted for IFS/IES/CSS Officers.

2. Deputation of officers for training programmes abroad and also for foreign assignments are also attended to by this department.

3. Further part-time training courses for Basic Servants and Secretariat Staff Car Drivers were also conducted.

TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, on a reference by the Government hold enquiry under the Tamil Nadu Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules in respect of a member of a service or a person holding a civil post under the State. They also function as Enquiry authority for enquiries under Rule 17 (A) of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (C.C.A.) Rules.

Cases that are dealt with by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.

(i) All Corruption cases relating to Officers of A and B groups investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-coruption, Madras and recommended by the Vigilance Commission.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to Officers of A and B groups initiated by the Departments with prior approval of the Government.

(iii) All cases relating to Officers of C and D groups (NGGOS) where they are jointly involved with the Officers of A and B groups (Gazetted Officers) as under Items (i) and (ii) above.

Cases that are dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras.

(i) All corruption cases relating to Officers of C and D groups Investigated by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption, Madras and recommended by the Vigilance Commission and referred to by the Government.

(ii) Serious disciplinary cases relating to the Officers and C and D Groups (NGGOs) initiated by the Departments with prior approval of the Government.

(iii) According to Rule 17 A of the Tamil Nadu Civil Services (CCA) Rules introduced in G.O. Ms. No. 1171, Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel N) Department, dated 23rd September 1977 the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings on a reference by the disciplinary Authority concerned would hold enquiry under Rule 17(b)(i) in respect of a member of a service or a person holding a civil post under the State.

The details of the cases pending at the beginning of the year under report, received and disposed of by the Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings and the Deputy Commissioner for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras are furnished below :—

	CDP Madras.	*DCDP Madras.*
1. Number of cases pending as on 1—4—80	114	186
2. Number of cases received during the year 1980-81 (1—4—80 to 31—3—81)	62	47
3. Total for disposal	176	233
4. Number of cases disposed of during the year 1980-81.	27	27
5. Number of cases pending as on 1—4—81	149	206

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF MINISTER'S SPECIAL CELL.

The Chief Minister's Special Cell was formed in 1974 for the sole purpose of redressing the grievances of the Public. This Office is headed by a Special Officer with two Sections. The petitions containing grievances are being forwarded to the Officers concerned with the redressal of those grievances. For this purpose, the Special Officer has been authorised to correspond direct with any Officer under the State Government dispensing with the usual channel of communications.

The total number of petitions received by the Chief Minister's Special Cell during the year was 1,82,089. The above figure includes the petitions received by the Chief Minister during his tour, in the districts. Petitions with some specific grievances which are to be redressed are registered separately and the Officers concerned reminded periodically till the receipt of a final reply. The total number of such specific grievances redressed through the cell during the period from April 1980 to March, 1981 was about 500.

COMPLAINTS CELL.

The Departmental Secretaries have been made responsible for redressal of the grievances of the Government Servants. The complaints addressed to the Chief Secretary, Union Ministers, Prime Minister, and President are continued to be dealt with by the Complaint Cell.

In general grievance petitions regarding arrears of pay, T.A., increments, settlement of retirement benefits and petitions regarding promotion, reinstatement into services, fixation of pay and seniority, etc. were received from Government Servants. In addition to the above, grievance petitions, petitions for issue of pattas to poramboke lands

House sites to Harijans and other backward classes, Protection for life, Flood and Cyclone relief issue of licences to rice mills and industries, Loans to establish small scale business, Request for emplyment opportunities, etc. were also received from the general public.

The number of grievance petitions received and disposed of during the year are as follows :-

Number of cases received	*Number of cases disposed.*
18,427	18,427

DIRECTORATE OF EX-SERVICEMEN'S WELFARE.

The Directorate of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare locks after the Welfaro of ex-servicemen and their families, the famalies of serving men and also the resettlement of disabled and the war widows.

Amalgamated Fund for Ex-servicemen.—

The assistance rendered out of the fund during the year is set out below:—

Serial number and nature of assistance. (1)	*Number of benefi-ciaries.* (2)	*Amount.* (3)
		RS.
1. Interest subsidy released under Bliss Scheme.	80	11,834.57
2. Scholarships/stipends ..	826	2,70,571.78
3. Housing Grant to War Widows ..	5	21,000.00
4. School uniform/book allowance to children of skilled/disabled in action during Indo-pak conflict of 1971.	34	10,450.00
5. Annual Maintenance grant	137	1,20,500.00
6. Annual Maintenance allowance ..	84	49,800.00
7. Marriage Grant to the daughters of war widows/disabled men.	6	9,000.00

Serial number and nature of assistance rendered. (1)	*Number of beneficiaries* (2)	*Amount* (3)
		RS.
8 Special grant towards medical treatment/ fixing of artificial limb.	1	2,427.52
9. Marriage grant to the daughters of war widows.	127	63,500.00

Tamil Nadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund—

The following is a brief account of the assistance rendered out of the Tamil Nadu Ex-services Personnel Benevolent Fund during the year:—

Serial number and nature of assistance rendered. (1)	*Number of cases.* (2)	*Amount sanctioned.* (3)
		RS.
1. Monthly grant for maintenance to poor ex-servicemen, widows who have no other source of income.	699	2,66,417.00
2. Lumpsum grants for starting petty shops for or other business/traders, etc., to disabled exservicemen/ widows.	51	22,754.70
3. Pocket money to TB/Leprosy patients undergoing treatment in the Sanatoria/Leprosoria.	245	9,220.40
4. Immediate relief grants sanctioned to ex-servicemen/their dependents who are found in extremely stranded condition by the Directorate/District Officer.	2,074	50,052.00
5. Marriage grants for the daughters of ex-servicemen.	345	1,20,750.00
6. Funeral expenses on the death of ex-servicemen.	336	41,900.00
7. Fire/flood relief to the affected ex-servicemen/widows.	10	2,300.00

Serial number and nature of assistance rendered.	Number of cases.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
8. Scholarship to the Children of ex-servicemen.	1,765	1,49,459.00
9. Training to widows and women depen. dents in Tailoring Units run in the District Officers.		1,25,566.80
10. Typewriting and Shorthand Institutes.		5,911.00
11. Stalls to ex-servicemen/widows ..	55	17,401.38
12. Stipend/maintenance allowance to the trainees at QMTS, Pune.	16	2,400.00
	5,546	8,14,132·28

Widows Pension Scheme—

A new scheme for granting financial assistance from Amalgamated funds to widows of such defence personnel who retired with service pension prior to 1st January 1964 and have died subsequently with their widows being not eligible for family pension has been sanctioned and is being implemented. Under this scheme each eligible widow will receive Rs. 50 per mensem for life and upto a maximum of 2 children will receive Rs. 10 per mensem upto the age of 18. In 1980, 111 widows have been sanctioned financial assistance under this scheme to the tune of Rs. 5,550.

Training for youngmen for absorption into armed forces—

The department of Ex-servicemen's Welfare conducted 7 training camps with 100 boys each for absorption into the armed forces during 1980-81 and out of the 700 boys trained 531 boys were absorbed into the armed forces.

Special Employment cell for ex-servicemen—

During 1980-81, 3,912 Ex-servicemen were sponsored to the various private employers and public sector undertakings. 264 ex-servicemens have been placed in suitable jobs.

ELECTIONS·

PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS;

Summary revision of electoral rolls in 194. *Tirupattur Assembly Constituency.*—Consequent on the death of Thiru V. Valmiki on 28th December 1980 who represented 194. Tiruppattur Assembly Constituency, the Election Commission of India ordered a s mmary revision of electorel rolls of the constituency. The final publication of the electoral rolls was made on 25th February 1981.

Conduct of General Election to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

General Election to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, 1980:—*Poll Programme.*—Normally the seventh General Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly ought to have been held in 1982. However, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 17th Feburary 1980 and an announcement was made later that the General Election to the State Assembly will be held early. The Governor's notification calling upon the constituencies to elect members to the TamilNadu Legislative Assembly and the Election Commission's notification containing the polling programme was published in an Extraordinary issue of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated 25th April, 1980. The following was the poll programme.—

(i) Opening of nominations	25th April 1980.
(ii) Last date of filing of nominations	2nd May 1980.
(iii) Date for the scrutiny of nomination ..	3rd May, 1980.
(iv) Last date for the withdrawal of candidature.	5th May 1980.
(v) Dates of poll	28th and 31st May, 1980.
(vi) The date before which the election shall be completed.	6th June, 1980.

Nominations.—On the last day of filing of nominations, totally 2,105 candidates filed their nominations and among them 30 nominations were rejected on the date of scrutiny., The validity nominated candidates

were allowed two days time to withdraw their codidatures. On the last date for withdrawal of candidature(i.e.) 5th May 1980. 1,046 candidates withdraw their candidature leaving 1,029 candidates in the field. Party-wise figures of candidates who contested the elections are—

Name of the party.	*Number of candidates sponsored.*
(1)	(2)
1. A.I.A.D.M.K.	177
2. D.M.K. ..	114
3. I.N.C. (I)	112
4. INC (U) ..	3
5. Janata (JP)	94
6. CPI	16
7. CPM	16
8. Bharathiya Janata	10
9. Janata (S) Raj Narain	4
10. Gandhi Kamaraj National Congress	10
11. Republican Party of India	4
12. Forward Bloc	2
13. Independens	467
	1,029

There were two days of poll similar to that of lok Sabha Election held in January, 1980 and also the General Elections held in 1977. 114 Assembly Constituencies went to poll on 28th May 1980 and the remaining 120 Assembly constituencies went to poll on 31—5—1980. The polling in this State was conducted smoothly.

The total electorate for the General election to Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was 29,199,969. Out of the above electorate 19,101,113 exercised their franchise and voted. The percentage of poll worked to 65·41. The counting of votes of all the Assembly constituencies was commenced at 10 a.m. on 1st June, 1980 and the results for all the Assembly constituencies were declared before early morning of 2nd June, 1980. The seats secured by the various political parties are indicated below :—

Name of the party.	*Number of seats won.*
1. A.I.A.D.M.K. ..	129
2. D.M.K. ..	38
3. I.N.C. (I)	30
4. C.P.I. (M)	11
5. C.P.I.	10
6. Janata (JP)	2
7. Gandhi Kamaraj National Congress	6
8. Farward Bloc	1
9. Independents	7
	234

The notification constituting the new Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly 1980 was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* dated 9—6—1980. To represent the Anglo-Indian Community in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, the Governor nominated Tmt. Margret Elizebeth Felix to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and this was published in the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 18th June 1980.

A vacancy was caused in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly on the death of Thiru V. Valmigi representing 194. Thiruppattur Assembly constituency on 28th December 1980. Bye-election is to be held to fill the above vacancy.

Biennial and Bye-elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Council :—As the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly stood dissolved the seven vacancies which arose on 21st April 1980 to be filled by the members of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly could not be filled up on the date of expiration of their term of Office. Immediately after the constitution of the new Assembly the Election Commission of India fixed the programme to hold the Biennial election to fill up the seven vacancies and also for the bye-elections to fill up two vacancies, caused by the resignation of Thiru K. Narayanaswamy Mudaliar and the election of Thiru S. D. Somasundaram to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The Election Commission's Notifications for the Biennial and Bye-elections to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council were published in the *Tamil Nadu Government* Gazette on 17th June 1980. The Biennial and bye-elections to the, Tamil Nadu Legislative Council were uncontested and on the expiry of the time fixed for the withdrawal of candidatures i.e., 27th June 1980 the following were declared elected :—

Biennial Election.	*Bye-election.*
1. Thiru V. V. V. Anandham ..	1. Thiru Jeppiar (in the place of Thiru S. D. Somasundaram).
2. Thiru S. R. Eradha ..	2. Thiru O. S. Doraiswamy (in the place of Thiru K. Narayanaswamy Mudaliar.)
3. Thiru Kaduvetti Kannappan	
4. Thiru R. D. Seethapathy	
5. Thiru A. J. Doss	
6. Thiru S. Muthu	
7. Thiru E. V. A. Vallimuthu	

The declaration of the election of the above members were published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette on 27th June 1980.

The Election Commission of India notified the following programme for the Bye-election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Thiru K. A. Krishnaswamy to

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The Commission's notifications were published in an extraordinary issue of the State Gazette on 13th January 1981.

1. Issue of Election Commission's notification' 13th January 1981.

2. Last date for making nominations, 20th January 1981.

3. Date for the scrutiny of nominations' 21st January 1981.

4. Last date for the withdrawal of candidatures, 23th January 1981

5. Date on which a poll, shall if necessary be taken, 30th January1981.

6. Date before which the election shall be completed, 2nd February 1981.

Thiru P. U. Shanmugham was the only candidate who filed the nominations. Hence there was no contest. On the last day of withdrawal of candidature i.e. 23rd January 1981 Thiru P. U. Shanmugam was declared elected.

The Governor has nominated Raja Sri M. A. Muthiah Chettiar to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council on 28th April 1980 in the vacancy caused by the death of Thiru Rathina Balaguruswamy.

Biennial and Bye-elections to Council of States :—Six members re_presenting Tamil Nadu in the council of States retired on 2nd April 1980 on the expiration of their term of office. Since the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly stood dissolved, the Biennial elections could not be held then, as in the case of Biennial Elections to Tamil Nadu Legislative Council. After the constitution of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Presidential Notifications in regard to the Biennial ejections to Council of States was republished in an extra ordinary issue of the *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 17th June 1980. The Biennial elections to the council of states was also uncontested and the following members were declared elected on 27th June 1980 to the council of states :—

1. Thiru L. Ganesan.
2. Thiru R. Mohanarangam.
3. Thiru M. Kalayanasundaram
4. Thiru R. Ramakrishnan.
5. Thiru M. S. Ramachandran.
6. Thiru D. Heerachand.

Thiru V. V. Swaminathan, a sitting member of the Council of State has resigned his seat consequent on his election to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly. The Election Commission of India fixed the following programme to hold the Bye-election to the Council of States to fill up the above vacancy :—

1. Issue of Election Commission's notification, 14th July 1980.

2. Last date of making nominations, 21st July 1980.

3. Date for the scrutiny of nominations, 22nd July 1980.

4. Last date for withdrawal of candidature, 24th July 1980.

5. Date of poll if necessary be taken, 31st July 1980.

6. Last date before which the election shall be completed, 5th August 1980.

The Commission's above notification was republished in an extraordinary issue of *Tamil Nadu Government Gazette* on 14th July 1980.

Thiru P. Anbalagan was the only candidate filed the nominations on the last date of withdrawal of candidature i.e., 24th July 1980. Thiru P. Anbalagan was declared elected to the Council of States.

CARNATIC STIPENDS

The Collector of Madras is the Paymaster Carnatic Stipends, Madras The stipends are paid to the descendants of the Nawab of Arcot. There are 123 perpetual and 7 Non-perpetual stipendaries. During the year a sum of Rs, 1,46,436.87 was paid under this head. The entire expenditure is met by the Central Government.

CENSUS ORGANISATION.

The Decennial Census was conducted in Tamil Nadu during 1980-81- as in other parts of the Country. House-listing, an important preliminary operation was done in July-August 1980 and the actual census enumeration took place in February-March 1981.

On the basis of the Houselist, the entire State was divided into convenient enumerator blocks of about 150 households each. Nearly 90,000 enumerators and supervisors were appointed on a part-time basis and

they were imparted intensive training during December 80 and January 81. The Census enumeration was conducted duringFebruary 9to March 5th 1981 and this was done under the overall supervision of the District Collectors and the Commissioner of Corporation, Madras. In 20 per cent of the selected blocks, a few additional questions on migration and fertility were canvassed in 1981 census, in addition to the usual questions on age, sex, mother tongue, religion, scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe literay, economic status, etc.

The provisional population figures were compiled very quickly and data on population and literates were released in the third week of March 81. According to the provisional results, the population of Tamil Nadu is 48·3 million. The outstanding feature of the count is that Tamil Nadu recorded the lowest growth rate, viz., 17,23 per cent during 1971-81 while the All-India rate was 24·75 per cent.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

110 *Infantry battalion (Coimbatore)*.—The major event during the training year 1980-81 was training the Territorials is one batch at the annual training camp held from 1 Dec. 1980 to 31st January 1981. High standards have been achieved during the year.

Recruitment and Recruit Training.—137 recruits were enrolleed and imparted recruit training during the year followed by 2 months annual training. 20 recruits enrolled during March, 1980 were also given 30 days recruit training during the current year. The standard achieved was good.

Annual Training Camp.—The annual training was held under canvas from 1st December, 1980 to 31st January 1981 at Rajeswari Nagar at Madukkarai in Coimbatore district. A total of 545 personnel attended the training.

During the last nine days of the camp operational oriented training was conducted.

Territorial Army Day.—The 31st Anniversary of the Territorial Army Day was celebrated on 14,15 and 17th November, 1980. The highlight of the day was an impressive and colourful ceremonial parade, the

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran took the salute and presented the Command Banner to the unit adjudged as the best Territorial Army unit in Southern command. He also presented Territorial Army Decoration to TA-40955 Major RL Bali of this Unit

Sports Activities.—Numerous inter company competitions were organised covering various aspects of training, education, recreation and interior economy. The Battalion team stood first in the inter battalion skill-at-arms shooting competition again this year and stood second in Drill and endurance competitions. The Battalion shooting team took part in the Indian Navy Rifle Association open event shooting competition and one of those Battalions participants won a bronze medal. Cash awards were made to winners of various individual team events out of the Government of Tamil Nadu Special grant of Rs. 2,000.

117 *Infantry Battalion (TA), Tiruchirappalli.*—The year 1980-81 commenced with high morale among the officers, JCOs and OR. The emphasis during the year was on further improving the standard of individual and collective training. The aim of training was to improve the professional skills to ensure combat worthiness of sub-units to carryout their assigned task at short notice.

Recruitment and Recruit training.—Nineteen recruits were recruited for this unit by BRO Tiruchirappalli on 10 June, 1980 and 1 November 1980. They were given 30 days recruit training from 1 November 1980 to 30th November 1980. This was followed by two months annual training thus giving them a total of three months training in to to

Annual Training.—Annual training came for thr year 1980-81 was carried out in one batch at Khajamalai Ranges Tiruchirappalli from 1 December, 1980 to 31st January 1981.

The training imparted was progressive and systematic.

Endurance test and skill at Arms Competition.—Endurance competition and skill at arms competition were carried out and inspected by Commander TA Group HQ.

TA Day celebrations.—Territorial Army Day Celebrations included (a) Pooja in Unit Mandir (b) Sainik Sammelan (c) Ceremonial parade (d) Flag March (e) TA Day Exhibition (f) Entertainment Programme (g) Barakhana and (h) Variety entertainment.

Sports Activities.—The unit basket ball team stood third in the TA Group HQ. Southern Command Championship. The basket ball team also participated in the Tiruchirappalli District and the ST.Joseph College Centenary Celebration Tournaments.

Presentation of Cinema Projector.—On 2nd October, 1980 the Hon'ble Chief Minister of TamilNadu, Thiru M.G. Ramachandran visited the Battalion and addressed the Jawans in a Ceremonal 'Sainik Sammelan' He presented a Devi 'Cine Super 35 mm projector'.

TRANSLATIONS

The Translations department continued to receive important Secretarial notes at the departments level and also note for circulation files for rendering into Tamil. Public Accounts Committee's Report and departmental notes thereon and public Undertaking Committees Report Notes for Cabinet meetings formed the bulk of the Department's work Translation of Bills into Tamil for being introduced in Assembly simultaneously along with English copies continued to be the mainstay of work done by the Department during the Assembly sessions.

During the period Bills, Acts Ordinances, H.R. & CEO Orders, Rules and Regulations etc, were continued to be translated Enquiry Commission Reports, matters sent by the Vigilance Commission, Public (SC) Department, Home (S.C.) Department, public (Law and Order) Department etc. which were confidential in nature were disposed of in record time,

The W. S. Krishnaswamy Naidu Commission's (IV, V and VI parts Interim Reports, the Paul Commission Report, the Venkataraman's Commission Report, the Murugesan's CommissionReport, the Commission of Enquiry Report regarding the death of Pichandi Thevar in Tenkasi Police Station, the one Man Committee's Report on District Administration, the T. N. E. B. Annual Budget, Notes regarding the National Development Council's Meeting, the Pasupathi Report on Administration of Forests Notes for Southern Zonal Council meetings were translated during the year under report.

CHAPTER XVI—INFORMATION' TOURISM AND (TAMIL) CULTURE DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

The information and public Relation Department is designed to project the image of the Government in the proper perspective. The Department during the period under report, continued to function as a liaison agency between the Government and the public. At the Directorate in the Secretariat, work relating to press relations, release of Government advertisements, scrutiny of periodicals and newspapers, publication of booklets and pamphlets, registration of books, under the "Press and Registration Act, 1867," conduct of Government functions and celebrations, holding of exhibitions and photo coverage of functions were attended to.

Periodical Press Conferences of Chief Minister, Ministers, Speaker Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Legislative Council and Senior Officials are arranged by this department. 96 Press Conferences were arranged during the financial year. This Department arranges for Film and photo coverage of developmental programmes and functions of the Government and the Government undertakings and visits of V. I. Ps. To provide wide publicity for the developmental activities of the Government, Pressmen including T.V. crew and A.I.R. correspondents are taken on tour to visit several parts of Tamil Nadu. During 1980-81, 8 Press Tours were conducted. The Press clipping service is being continued. A special Press clipping service is being organised twice a day to Chief Minister. About 25,600 Press clippings were sent to the Office of the Chief Minister, other Ministers, Secretaries of various Departments in the Secretariat. Special collections containing important features from Indian and Foreign Newspapers were also sent to Chief Minister and other Ministers and Secretaries. The Department released approximately 42,827 advertisements at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,54,81,000 to newspapers, periodicals souvenirs, etc., during the year.

The Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras is one of the Two Institutions in the country dedicated for imparting training to students in film making and conducts the following diploma courses:

Serial number and Course.	*Duration.*	*Number of seats.*
1 Direction and Screen play writing	3 years	10
2 Cinematography ..	3	15
3 Sound recording and sound Engineering.	3	10
4 Film Processing	3 „	10
5 Editing	2 „	10
6 Acting (Certificate course)	1 year	10 Boys. 10 Girls.

The final year Diploma Examinations are conducted by the Chairman Board of Examination, Directorate of Technical Education, Madras. Scholarships, stipends and prizes from certain Memorial Endowments are awarded to eligible students.

During the year Television Equipments at a cost of Rs. 2,68,000 were purchased.

The Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu, Madras has two shooting floors. One is used by the students of Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu Films Division and the other is rented out to private producers at the rates approved by the Government. A total sum of Rs. 18,58,000 was spent on Film and Television Institute of Tamil Nadu and a sum of Rs. 1,00,076.72 was realised as revenue.

There are three Information Centres functioning at Madras, Madurai and Thanjavur under the control of this department. They afford reading facilities to the non-affluent section of the public. The State Information Centre at Madras also arranges film shows in the slums at Madras with a view to educating the residents on family welfare, public hygiene, cottage industries, etc.

The Kalaivanar Arangam at Madras and the Anna Kalai Arangam at Vellore provide the children and the general public good entertainments at a very nominal cost. They also provide facilities to cultural organisations at a reasonable rent for staging, conducting cultural programmes. The maintenance of Valluvar Kottam at Madras has been transferred from the Highways and Rural Works Department's to Public Works Department. The Anna Memorial House at Kancheepuram has been declared open on 16th September 1980. Various articles used by Pearingnar Anna and books, photographs, etc., have been displayed in the Memorial. The Valliammai Memorial at Thillaiyadi in Thanjavur District has been taken over by this Department, w.e.f. 19th February 1981.

Rajaji Hall is reserved for various functions, Conferences and meetings. Rental charges are collected from Private Organisations.

The Seerani Arangam is usually reserved for Government and Public organisations for holding open air meetings on the Marina Beach.

During the year under report this department organised 24 State functions mainly connected with the birthdays of National leaders and eminent people of Tamil Nadu in various fields.

As a follow up programme of Thanthai Periyar Centenary Celebrations, Sound and Light Programmes, explaining his life and message were conducted in Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vellore, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Erode. A publication entitled "Peeriyar Puratchi Mozhigal" containing the sayings of Periyar was published at a subsidised price.

"*Tamil Arasu*" *Journal and Tamil Arasu Press* :—During 1980-81 the average circulation of "Tamil Arasu" (Tamil Fortnightly) was 48,000 and of the English edition (monthly) was 3,000 The journal as Government organ is being sold through agents, subscribers and through the District Offices of the Department. There are subscribers for the journal not only in Tamil Nadu but in different states like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, New Delhi, etc. Apart from these, there are individual subscribers for the journals from foreign countries like United States of America, West Germany, United Kingdom, Fiji Islands, etc.

During the year Tamil Arasu Press has printed and publish Tamil Arasu Journal (Tamil and English) editions, "Thittam", a Government of India publication, "Thirukkoil", a monthly journal of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, "Uzhaippavar Ulagam" a monthly Labour Journal of the Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, monthly Journals of "Taeerpu Thirattu", Kutra Vazhakku Theerputhirattu" of the High Court, Tamil Nadu Education, a quarterly Journal of Directorate of School Education and "Min Kudumbam", a quarterly journal of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board were printed by Tamil Arasu Press. The printing of urgent and quality items of work entrusted by the Government and the other Heads of Departments were also undertaken in Tamil Arasu Press during the year.

Exhibition :—Government have been conducting exhibitions at various places in the State. The exhibitions are conducted for the purpose of highlighting the Government policies, achievements and educating the public. These exhibitions are found to be economically viable and these exhibitions have been visited by lakhs of people. This Exhibition wing of this Department is also participating in important exhibitions/fairs organised by the Government of India and other State Governments. This wing is also incharge of "pageantry arrangements" connected with Republic Day Celebrations at New Delhi.

TOURISM.

Realising the importance of Tourism in the economy of our State, due emphasis was given for the development of Tourism during 1980-81. The strategy for the development of Tourism in the State has been so designed as to promote Tamil Nadu as one of the important Touris-regions, both from the point of view of domestic and international Markets. The Department of Tourism continued to make impressive strides for the overall development and provision of facilities for the tourists. A major break through was achieved during the year under review in inplementing plan schemes. The budget allocation which was only Rs. 22.5 lakhs 1975-76 has increased to 63·22 lakhs. During the year

under review a new Tourist Information Counter was opened at the Madras Airport in March, 1980 and a Tourist Information Centre was opened at New Delhi by the Union Finance Minister. A long felt need for a Tourist Office at Madras was accomplished by the opening of a Tourist Office during January 1981.

Master plans : An other important aspect is the preparation of Tourism Plan 1980-85 in the basis of Travel Circuits for the development of Tourism in Tamil Nadu. Master Plans have been prepared for the integrated development of indentified Tourist spots utilising the service of Tourism Export.

(1) Mamallapuram Master Plan at a total cost of Rs. 6 Crores ;

(2) Ramaswaram Master Plan at a total cost of Rs. 28 crores ;

(3) Kanniyakumari Master Plan at a total cost of Rs. 16 crores.

Funds provided under the Hill Area Development Programme and Western Ghat Development Programme were utilised in providing Tourist facilities at the Nilgiris, Kodaikanal and Courtalam. Similarly Tourist facilities were provided at Elagiri Hills and Hogenakall.

Publicity and Promotion :—The Department produced tourist litera ture for foreign publicity and a booklet and a folder in multi colour in Tamil on the occasion of the Fifth world Tamil Conference held at Madurai in january 1981 and were produced and distributed to the delegates who attended the Conference. A miniature Tamil Nadu Pavilion with all Geogrephical and topographical feature along with sound and light spectacle was organised at Madurai in January, 1981 for the world Tamil Conference which was big dr. w and won second prize from the Conference authorities. Apart from this, Sound and Light spectacle nigh lighting tourism potential of the State were also put up . at the exhibitions held at Coimbatore, Salem and Madras. The Pongal Tourist Festival was celebrated at all district Head-quarters in January 1981. Summer festivals were celebrated in Udhagamandalam. Kodaikanal and Yercaud in May, 1980.

Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation Limited.—The Commercial aspects of Tourism Promotion continued to be handled by the T.T.D.C. Impressive Progress has been made by the T.T.D.C. in the matter of providing accommodation and Surface Transport to the Tourists. The year is an eventful year for the T.T.D.C. During this year T.T.D.C. crossed Rs. 1 Crore turnover and became a Public Limited Company. The 13 Hotels and 2 Hotels of the T.T.D.C. reported good occupancy. The 3 Star Hotel Tamil Nadu at Madurai was commissioned to accommodate the delegates who attended the Fifth World Tamil Conference. The work on Coimbatore Star Hotel is under advanced stage of completion. The high lights of the Transport Division of the T.T.D.C. for the year under review is the re-organisation of their Coach Tours on the pattern of Cosmos Tours of London, the commissioning of the first A.C. Coach, and the appointment of Overseas selling Agent for coach Tours in Malaysia and Singapore.

CHAPTER XVII.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

The opening and closing dates of the various reservoirs in the State for Irrigation during the year 1980–81 are given below:-

Serial number.	*Name of the system/ Reservoir.*	*Actual date of opening.*	*Date of closing.*
(1)	(2)	(3	(4)
1	Mettur Reservoir	12—6—1980	28—1—1981
2	Mettur Canal Scheme	15—7—1980	30—12—1980
3	Pullambadi Canal	15—7—1980	21—1—1981
4	N.K.H.L. Canal	15—7—1980	21—1—1981
5	Bhavanisagar Main Canal 1st turn..	1—8—1980	20—12—1980
	2nd turn	25—12—1980	15—5—1981
6	Amaravathy Canal	1—8—1980	3—3—1981
7	Krishnagiri Reservoir 1st crop ..	15—11—1980	7—4—1981
8	(a) Sathanur Reservoir left bank Canal	1—1—1981	15—5—1981 For partial area of 6,000 acs.
	(b) Sathanur right bank canal	Not opened	
9	Vidur Reservoir	Not opened	
10	Gomukhi Reservoir ..	24—11—1980	15—2—1981
11	Manimukthanadhi Reservoir	24 11--1980	23 4 1981
12	(a) Periyar system single crop area ..	1 -9—1980	15 2—1981
	(b) Periyar system double crop area	1 6 1980	28 2—1981
13.	Vaigai Reservoir		
	(a) Thirumangalam Canal ..	1—11—1980	28 · 2 1981

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Serial number. (1)	Name of the system/ Reservoir. (2)	Actual date of opening. (3)	Date of closing. (4)
	(b) Vaigai Reservoir periyar new extension area ..	16—11—1980	28—2—1981
14	Manjalar Reservoir	15—11—1980	15—4—1981
15	Manimuthar Reservoir 1st crop	1—2—1981	16—2—1981 for two reaches only.
16	Kodayar system	1—6—1980	28—2—1981
17	Pattanamkal	8—1—1981	23—1—1981 for standing crops
18	Radhapuram Canal	Not opened.	
19	Kanniyakumari Branch Canal of Neyyar Project.	1—6—1980	15—2—1981
20	Ponnaiyar Canal	25—9—1980	31—1—1981
21	Chinnar Reservoir	1—8—1980	31—12—1980

Marudhanadhi Reservoir scheme.—This scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir 174 mcft. capacity across Marudhanadhi in Ayyampalayam village in Dindigul Taluk of Madurai district and excavation of canals to a length of 10 KM. each on either side at an estimated costs of Rs. 320.00 lakhs. The scheme will benefit a new extent of 3,700 acres besides stabilising the existing ayacut of 2,283 acres and bridging a gap in cultivation of 73 acres. Works have been completed and the maintenance work is under Madurai circle.

P.T. Rajan Channel scheme.—This schemes contemplates excavation of a supply channel from Karukatankulam for a length of 13.5 KM to supply Periyar water to Venkatachalapuram area in Cumbam valley of periakulam taluk of Madurai district and remodelling the existing causes and standardising bunds in Velasamudhram and other tanks. The Scheme aims at stabilishing 414.65 acres in addition to bridging a

gap of 53·67 acres and bringing 1,625 acres of new ayacut unde irrigated dry. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 79.40 lakhs. Works have been completed and the maintenance work is under Madurai circle.

Parambikulam Aliyar Project:—The Parambikulam Aliyar Project of a major multi valley project which contemplates utilisation of the water and power resources of the inter-State river in Anaimalai ranges of the western ghates of India for the benefits of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The estimated cost of this project including power portion is Rs. 8,575.50 lakhs. All the components like dams, tunnels and canals system except lower Nirar Dam and Tunnel have been completed and they are functioning. A sum of Rs. 69.37 lakhs has been incrurred during the year on this scheme.

Excavation of a right side canal above the Sathanur Pickup Anicut—The scheme envisages the excavation of new canal (28.6 km. long) on the right side from the Sathanur pickup Anicut in North Arcot district and South Arcot district. The scheme will beneft a new extent of 16,443 acres irrigated dry crops (1673 acres in North Arcot district and 14,770 acres in South Arcot district) besides stabilising of 3,557 acres (202 acres in North Arcot district and 3355 acres in South Arcot district) The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 465 lakhs. About 24 tanks will be fed by the proposed channel. An amount of Rs 54·53 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Gunda Reservoir Scheme.—This scheme contemplates formation of a reservoir of 25 MC. ft. capacity across the river Gundar near Kannipullimedu in Shenkottai taluk, Tirunelveli district. The scheme will benefit 34 tanks in bridging the gap in cultivation over an extent of 98 acres besides stabilising 1122 acres in Ist crop and 1,024 acres in II crop. The Government have sanctioned the revised estimate and the cost of the scheme as revised is Rs.82 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs.32·99 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Kelavarapalli reservoir scheme.—The scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir of 481 mcft. capacity across the river ponniar near Kelavarapalli Village in Hosur taluk of Dharmapuri district and excavation of left side canal of 32.5 km. length and right side canal of 22.60 km.

length. The scheme will benefit anew area of 8,000 acres dry and stabilises an extent of 1083 acres and provide water supply to SIPCOT Complex at Hosur. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 606·65 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs.57·23 lakhs was incurred during the year 1980 81.

Pambar Reservoir Project under D. P. A.P.—The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir of 288 mcft. capacity across the river Pambar, a tributary of Ponniar in Marampatti Village in Uthanagari taluk of Dharmapuri district at an estimated cost of Rs. 248 lakhs. The scheme on implementation will provide assured supply to a new area of 4,000 acres of irrigated dry in the backward areas of Dharmapuri district, which lacks irrigation facilities. This scheme has been sanctioned and taken up under D.P. A.P. An amount of Rs.56·00 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Improvements to Periyar system.—This scheme aims at improving the Periyar system to increase the efficiency. It provides for the construction of a pickup anicut below the Vaigai dam, a linned link canal of 32 km length from the pickup anicut to the Peranai regulator, linking the existing Periyar main canal and four of its branches, improvement to masonry works and alined extension canal beyond the Pulipatti regulator for 22 km. length. About 39,·400 acres of new and 17,000 acres of existing ayacut will be benefited by this sheme. The revised estimate cost of the scheme is 4,104 lakhs. An amount of Rs.501·68 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Modernising Thanjavur Channels.—This project aims at modernisamtion of the existing irrigation system of Thanjavur delta to achieve better Water Management and control, to stabilise existing ayacut and secure higher productivity. During the year a provision of Rs. 2·38 crores for Modernisation of Thanjavur channal and Drainage scheme in the Cauvery delta has been utilised.

Parambikulam Aliyar Project Ayacut Extension Scheme.—There had been lot of representation for extension of irrigation facilities under the Parambikulam Aliyar Project to the adjacent dry area in all the four taluks viz. Pollachi, Udmalpet and Palladam in Coimbatore district and Dharapuram taluk in Periyar district catared by it. The

main aim of the proposed scheme is to give the benefit of irrigation to as large an extent as possible in the chronically drought affected areas in the above four taluks. During the year, earth work excavation for branch channals and distributories was completed for a length of 135·10 km. out of the total length of 434·9km. An amount of Rs.125·66 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Vaniar Reservoir Project.—This scheme contemplates bringing a new extent of 8,550 acres (3,460 ha) under new irrigation (irrigated dry) besides stabilising an extent of 1,852 acres (749·50 ha) of wet lands now Irrigated by tanks in Harur taluk. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 616 lakhs. During the year and amount of Rs. 83·38 lakhs was incurred.

Vembakottai Reservoir Scheme.—This scheme envisages construction of a reservoir across the river vaippar in Ramnad district. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 467·00 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 75·31 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Special minor irrigation programme.—24 works have been completed during the year. An amount of Rs. 151·07 lakhs has been spent during the year on this programme.

Accelerated minor irrigation programme.—Accelerated minor irrigation programme has been launched in the State duing 1974–75 by the Government of Tamil Nadu for standardisation and improvements to minor irrigation sources in the State.

The works carried out during the year under these three categories are as follcws :—

1. *Public Works Department sources.*—250 works have been completed during the year and an amount of Rs. 63·62 lakhs has been spent.

2. *Panchayat Union Sources.*—238 works have been completed during the year and an amount of Rs. 32·35 lakhs has been spent.

3. *Examin sources.*—49 works have been completed during the year and an amount of Rs. 8·88 lakhs has been spent.

GROUND WATER DIRECTORATE.

In order to assess the Groundwater potential a detailed and scientific ydrogeological study was carried out in the following four selected sedimentary areas during 1966–72 with the UNDP aid.

1. Arni and Kortallaiyar Basin.
2. Palar Basin.
3. Neyveli area.
4. Cauvery Delta.

The Groundwater study made during the UNDP period threw much light on the identification of suitable places for groundwater Development and quantification of Ground water potential. Hence, to undertake similar hydrogeological studies in the rest of Tamil Nadu the Ground water department was formed during November 1970.

The departments is giving technical clearance for Minor Irrigation scheme under IDA, ARDC, REC, SFDA and AFDA implemented by co-operation and Agriculture department and LCS schemes of the Directorate of Rehabilitation, Drought Prone area Programme, etc., in addition to the regular systematic and scientific hydrogeological study.

Important works carried out during investigation of Groundwater Potential in Tamil Nadu.– 2. Water shed study 2, Photogeological study 3, Geological mapping, 4. Geophydiscal survey, 5. Collection of village wise data and groundwater extration, 6. Drilling of boreholes, 7. Pump-test, 8. Water level data, 9. Water quality study.

Targets and achievements.—

Serial number and name of work.	1980–81 Target.	1980–81 Achievement.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Water shed study	13	13
2. Photogeological study (sq. km.) ..	24,000	26,300
3. Geological mapping (No. of villages)	2.400	2,102
4. Geophysic 1 survey (no. of villages)	2,400	1,850
5. Collection of village wise data (No. of villages.)	3,600	3,414

Serial number and name of work.	1980-81. *Target.*	*Achievement.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
6. Groundwater extraction (No. of villages).	3,600	3,440
7. Drilling of bore oles (Nos).	102	245
8. Pump test in bore holes	45	125
9. Water level data	1,803	1,927
10. Water quality study	4,309	4,992

Aerial photo interpretation.—28 (twenty eight) land classification maps (hydrologically significant land use and vegetation maps) have been prepared for the taluks using Aerial photographs and sent to the divisions for study.

Satellite Imagery Analysis.—The synoptic view provided by the satellite imageries are very useful for delineating lineaments, faults and other features which greately influence the accurence and movements of ground water, especially in the hard rock areas. These satellite pictures are studied analised and geomorpholocal maps of the districts prepared using them. Such maps have been completed for 9 districts of Chengalpattu, Dharmapuri, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tirunelveli Salem, Madurai, Ramnad and Tiruchy and furnished to the Groundwater Divisions for field studies and further investigations.

Equipments-Operation and Maintenance.—Groundwater department has a fleet of 33 drilling rigs consisting of 11 straight rotary, rigs, 12 DTH rigs and 10 percussion rigs, engaged on exploratory drilling works Operation and Maintenance cost of these rigs during the year was Rs. 38 lakhs Equipments, spares, casing pipes, etc. have been procurred for Rs. 20 lakhs during the year. Sufficient care has been taken to ensure efficient functioning of all the major heavy equipments like rigs compressors etc. by proper maintenance. During the year, major repairs were carried out to 16 rigs. 210 bore holes have been drilled during the year for a total depth of 8,600 metres. Drought relief works have also been aken up with the drills in areas of vellore, South Arcot, Ramnad, Tiruchy and Dharmapuri districts.

Water supply to Industries.—The three well fields namely Minjur Panjetty and Tamaraipakkam with all their assets and liabilities have

beentransferred to the Madras Metropolitan Water Supplyand Sewerage Board. Groundwater is continued to be supplied to the Madras Atomic Power Plant in Kalpakkam from Palar Basin by the department.

Conveying 11 MGD of Water to Manali from Tamaraipakkam. – An amount of Rs. 212·00 lakhs was sanctioned and this scheme envisaged the conveyance and supply of 11 MGD of water to vario s industries at Manali Industrial Complex from Tamaraipakkam aquifer. All the works have been completed and the scheme transferred to the Madras Metropolitan Water supply and Sewerage Board.

Maintenance of Aquifers supplying Groundwater.—Annual maintenance of the Palar well field for supply of water to Madras Atomic Power Project is being looked after by the department.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is a Statutory body constituted on 1st July 1957 under the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 as successor to the Electricity Department of the Government of Madras.

Installed Capacity.—With the 2nd 210 MW unit commissioned at the Tuticorin Thermal power station during the year in December, 1980 the total installed capacity of the Tamil Nadu Grid rose to 2929 MW viz. 1369 MW of Hydro, 960 MW of Thermal excluding the 600 MW of Neyveli Thermal Station under Central Sector. The effective capacity of the hydro station in summer is however only 600 MW.

Power Demand.—The sustained peak demand of the Tamil Nadu Grid during the year was 1673 MW recorded on 13th September 1980. The demand was met partly by generation from the hydel and thermal power houses in the Board and partly by power purchased from the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and from neighbouring states. The maximum instantaneous demand during the year was 1745 MW recorded n 17th September 1980.

Generation and Purchase of Power.—The total power generated and purchased during 1980-81 was 10,797 MU units.

Line loss.—The power actually sold to ultimate consumer, including licensees, other state and Pondicherry was 8585 MU. The line loss works out to 18·9 per cent.

Sale of Energy.—During the year, energy sold to the ultimate consumers was 8,585 million units of which 4,416 MU was consumed by High Tension loads and 4,169 MU by Low Tension Loads. The category wise consumption was 4,099 MU by Industrial, 2,286 MU by Agriculture, 215 MU by Loicensees, 297 MU by other states including 147 MU for Pondicherry, 769 MU by domestic consumers, 619 MU by commercial consumers and 300 MU by departmental works, buildings, water works, public lighting, etc.

Per Capita Consumption.—The per capita consumption was 185 units for the year 1980-81 as against 183 units during 1979-80.

Consumers.—About 4.18 lakhs of new consumers were given supply during the year, taking the total number of consumer at the end of 1980-81 to 43·34 lakhs which includes 3·06 lakhs of hut services. The total connected load by the Board as on 31st March 1981 was abou 7,956 MW.

Lines Energised.—662 Km. of Extra High Tension lines 2,021 Km of High Tension lines and 8,007 Km. of Low Tension lines were energised in 1980-81, taking the Total to 79,809 Km. of EHT & HT lines and 2,57,273 Km· of L.T. lines at the end of the year.

Sub-station Energised.—20 new sub-stations were commissioned during the year. There were 376 Extra High Tension and High Tension sub-stations in the State as on 31st March 1981.

Distribution Transformers Energised.—5,038 Distribution Transformers with a capacity of 569 MVA were energised during the year, taking the total as on 31st March 1981 to 52,224 Nos. with capacity of 5,162 MVA.

Rural Electrification.—Electric supply was extended to 36 villages and 9 hamlets in 1980-81 by extending street lights and other facilities. There were 63,473 Towns, villages and hamlets having the benefits

of electricity at the end of the year. 61 Harijan colonies were electrified during the year, taking the total to 25,714 as on 31st March 1981. All the harijan colonies (i.e.) 25,653 that existed as on 31st March 1981 have been electrified. 31,935 Agricultural pumpsets were connected during the year and the progressive total pumpsets was 9,19,162 as on 31st March 1981.

Finance.—The financial particulars viz. Gross Revenue, Revenue Expenses and capital Expenditure for year 1980-81 are furnished below:

	(Rupees in Lakhs.)
Gross Revenue : (excluding Government subsidy)	261·79
Revenue Expenses (before providing for Rese; ve and interest charges).	288·24
Capital Expenditure	141·81
Total Capital outlay of the Board as on 31st March 1981	1,184·71

Hut Electrification programme.—By the end of March 1981, about 2·95 lakhs huts were given power supply against 5·94 lakhs of application received.

Power Position.—Eventhough the installed capacity in the Grid was 2,929 MW a demand of more than 1,650 MW could not be met in January 1981 as the effective Hydro capability during this period was only 500 MW to 700 MW as against the installed hydro capacity of 1,369 MW. The shortfall of 600 to 800 MW in Hydro capacity in summer is due to the fact that a number of them like Mettur, Parambikulam-Aliyar etc. are tied to irrigation and the irrigation discharges are progressively closed from January onwards.

As the North East Monsoon of that year was poor compared to previous year, the hydro generation for the year was only 4,9.5 MU and is less than last year figure of 5,532 MU. However, Mettur reservoir alone received 26 per cent inflows this year compared to last year. Due to inadequate generating capacity to meet the peak demand, power cut was imposed from 1st December 1980.

Generation Projects.—The demand for power for Agricultural industrial, Domestic and other purposes was on the increase and to meet this ever increasing demand, an ambitious programme has been drawn up under the Five Year Plan.

The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) con emplates the addition of generating capacity from the following schemes :—

Serial numer and Scheme.			*Capacity. MW.*
(1)			(2)
1 Kadamparai pumped storage			4X100
2 Lower Mettur Hydro Electric Project (Total 120)			90
3 Tuticorin Thermal Power Project II Stage			420
(2nd Unit commissioned in 12/80 3rd Unit 1981-82).			
4 Kundah V additional unit ..			20
5 Mettur Thermal (420)			210
6 Servalar			20
Excluding MAPP	470 MW	In Central Sector	
N.L.C. 2nd mine	630 MW		
		Total ..	1,160M.W.

General.—The Tamil Nadu Electricty Board ranks first in India in the number of Agricultural consumers, connected and served and so also in extending power supply to huts in village panchayats.

The installed capacity in the Tamil Nadu Grid viz., 2,929 MW is the highest in the Southern Region and Third in India, next to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE.

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is statutorily appointed Electrical Inspector for the entire State excluding the electrical works of the Central Government and those in mines and oil fields.

cThe following are the important activities of the Electrial Inspectorate:

Revenue

	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(*a*) *Revenue under the Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act*, 1962 :	
(i) On energy sold by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	128.90
(ii) On Energy sold by the Licensees ..	4.78
(iii) On energy generated and consumed	58.03
	191.71
(*b*) Under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956	83.53
(*c*) Under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939 ..	44.80
	128.33

Expenditure—

Under 245 A. Chief Electrical Inspector	27.50
Under 245 AB	1·96
Under the head collection charges	
(i) Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	
(ii) Licensees	0.64
	30·10

Number of inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1962.

Revenue Units in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board .. } Circle Offices in the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.. .. }	21
Licensees Undertaking. ..	2
Number of inspections conducted under the Tamil Nadu Electricity Duty Act, 1939 ..	3

Tamil Nadu Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

1. *Total Number of Cinemas as on 31st March 1981*	
(*a*) Permanent A.C. Theatres	39
(*b*) Permanent non-A.C. Theatres. .	875
Semi-Permanent Theatres	128
Touring Talkies	1,167
	2,209
Number of Electricals Certificates.—	
Issued . .	359
Renewed	684
Cinema Operators Licence—	
Fersh Issue	604
Renewal	375
Duplicate issue	14
Total number of H.V. Consumers as on 31st March 1981	1,703
Number of H.V. Routes approved	26
Number of method of constructions approved	654
Number of permits issued and revalidated . .	106
Number of Safety Certificates issued	313
Number of sanctions under Section 27 of Indian Electricity Act in respect of Municipal Electrical Undertaking considered . .	19
Number of Test Certificates issued	200
Number of Generators permitted for commissioning	20
Number of Technical sanctions accorded	118

Tests conducted at Government Electrical Standards Laboratory :—

1. Number of R.S.S. meters tested	726
2. Number of Fire Extinguishers tested	1,122
3. Number of H.V./D.C. Tests	1,767

Electricals Accidents.

Year. (1)	*Fatal.* (2)	*Non-fatal.* (3)	*Total.* (4)
1980-81	268	115	383

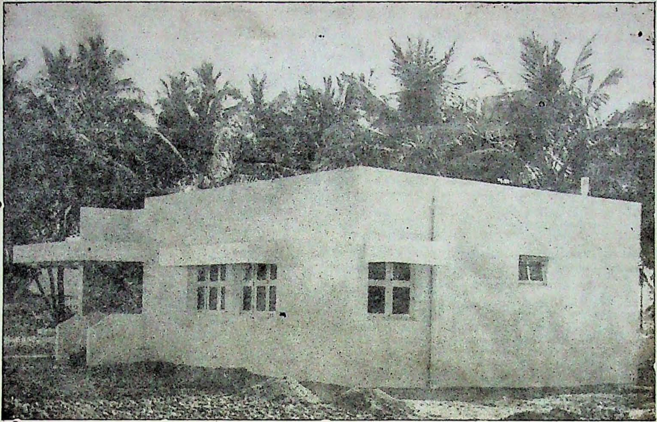
Electrical Licensing Board :

Details of Licences/Competency Certificates issued/renewed during the year.

(1)	*Issued.* (2)	*Renewed.* (3)	*Total.* (4)
Electrical Contractors Licence Grade "A"	20	120	140
Electrical Contractors Licence Grade "B".	421	1,440	1,861
Supervisors competency Certificates ..	372	1,005	1,377
Wiremen Competency Certificates	1,393	2,955	4,348

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (BUILDINGS).

The Building Branch is incharge of Planning, execution and maintenance of Buildings for all Government Department of Tamil Nadu viz., medical, education, family planning, commercial taxes department, Revenue Department, Police, etc. Social welfare Agriculture department, Animal Husbandry, etc., Construction of Projects for Municipalities, Market Committees, Ex-servicemen Organisations, Khadi Board Poultry Development, Corporation and other Statutory Boards formed by Government are also being executed by the Branch. The building Branch is also incharges of anti-sea Erosion works. The total final outlay on building works during the year on Departmental heads of account was Rs. 18·97 crores in addition, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 crores has been spent on Deposit and remittance works.



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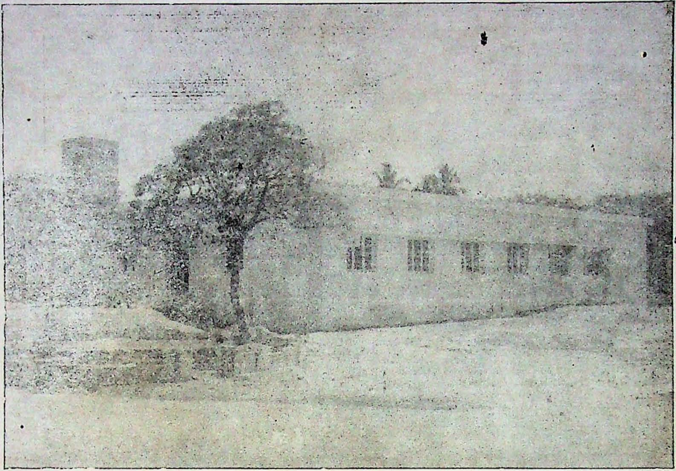
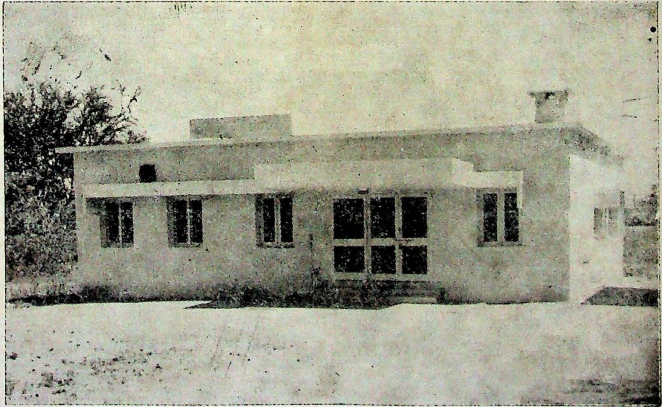
PRINCIPAL QUARTERS IN L. R. G. NAIDU, GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AT TIRUPPUR.



O.P. BLOCK IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, VANIYAMBADI—
GENERAL VIEW.



CONSTRUCTION OF 6 BEDED LABOUR-*CUM*-OPERATION THEATRE FOR GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY AT PALLIKONDA.

Medical.—Number of major schemes have been taken up for medical Department during the year. The outlay on Medical Scheme including Minor works was Rs. 3·96 crores.

Education.—To provide educational facilities in more number of places in the State, Government have sanctioned various schemes for the construction of Colleges and Schools and providing improved facilities to the existing Educational Institutions. Nearly an amount of Rs. 44·4 lakhs for various colleges and Rs. 130·00 lakhs for various schools including care-godown have been sanctioned and the buildings under various stages of progress. Consequent on the implementations of the 10+2+3 pattern of education, Government have sanctioned in 3 phases construction of buildings with one class room, one laboratory for 477 Higher Secondary Schools at a cost of Rs. 701 lakhs. So for 414 Schools have been completed and handed over.

Agriculture.—A final outlay of Rs. 19.13 lakhs on Agricultural buildings works has been sanctioned by Government during 1980-81. Different works totalling to a value of Rs. 31.92 lakhs have been completed during this year and handed over to the Agricultural Department. Various works costing about Rs. 62·5 lakhs are sanctioned for the year 1981–82 and taken up for execution.

Animal Husbandry.—The intention of the Government is to increase the cattle wealth of the State by Establishment Exotic cattle Farms in providing Dairy Development Opening dispensaries all over the State to provide Modern medical facilities for the Livestocks. In order to achieve the object, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 118·78 lakhs for the construction of buildings for Animal Husbandry Department.

Social Welfare Department.—Orders were issued by the Government sanctioning the expenditure for construction of hostel and residential quarters for 51 Rural Health Training centres at a cost of Rs. 144·33 lakhs. Government have also accorded sanction for construction of additional buildings and new buildings as the case may be for existing and new auxiliary Nurse and Midwife schools in 9 places at a total cost of Rs. 99.48 lakhs.

Public Works department.—The construction of office buildings at the following places have been sanctioned under part II Scheme for the year 1980–81:

(1) Construction of Office buildings for superintendeing Engineer, South Arcot circle, at Cuddalore, Rs. 4·60 lakhs.

(2) Construction of Electrical sub-division at Madurai, Rs. 2·00 lakhs.

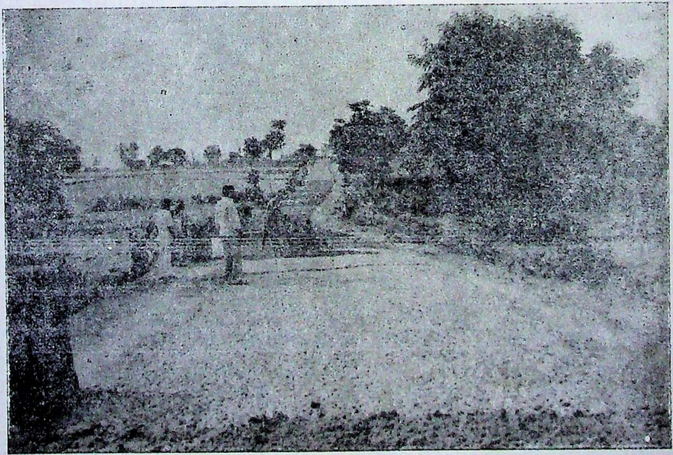
(3) Construction of Electrical sub-division at Vridhachalam, Rs. 0 45 lakhs. Totally the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 58·4 lakhs for the construction of Office buildings and residential quarters for P.W.D. staff.

Commercial Tax Department. As a phased programme Commercial Tax Office buildings are being constructited in importat places. The following major works have been sanctioned and are being taken up for execution.

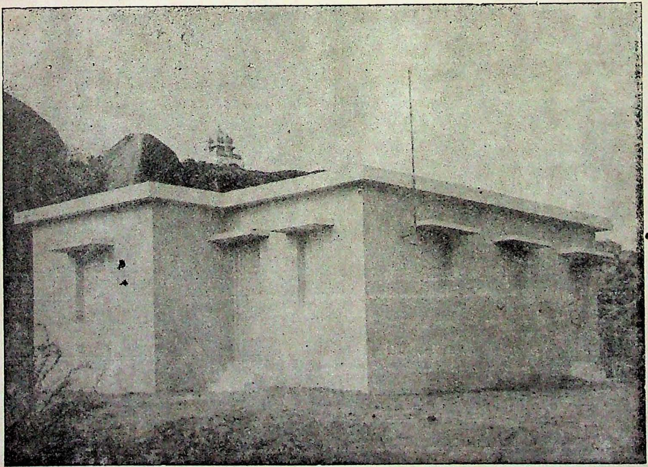
(1) Construction of Commercial Tax Office buildings at Nungambakkam, Madras, Rs. 94.00 lakhs.

(2) Construction of Commercial Tax Office buildings at Madurai, Rs. 61·80 lakhs.

Revenue Department.—The Government have sanctioned Rs. 36.18 lakhs for the construction of Revenue Divisional officer's Offices in 3 places and taluk office at 4 places and a sum of Rs. 20.89 lakhs have been spent so far on these work. Apart from the above, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 18.93 lakhs for the construction of additional buildings to Taluk Offices Revenue Divisional Officers offices and Collectors Offices. so far a sum of Rs. 14.13 lakhs have been spent on this works. The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 38.00 lakhs for the construction of Toilet blocks to taluk, Revenue Divisional Offices and Collectorate Buildings. A sum of Rs. 37.37 lakhs have been spent on these works.



THALLY UNION, METTALLING SENGEPPALLI ROAD, KM. 0/0—1/0.



CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE-*CUM*-RESIDENCE BUILDING TO FIRKA REVENUE INSPECTOR AT KINATHUKKADAVU,

Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation. The following are the two major works which are in progress :

(1) Construction of Automobile workshop at Dharmapuri for Rs. 6·04 lakhs.

(2) Construction of new buildings for the Government Regional workshop at Thanjavur for Rs. 3·60 lakhs.

Police. The following works have been completed during the year :

(1) Construction of quarters for 2 sub-inspectors of Police at Tond-iarpet for Rs. 1.485 lakhs ; and :

(2) Construction of quarters for 1 sub-Inspector of Police at Kadayam in Tenkasi taluk of Tirunelveli district for Rs. 0·605 lakhs.

Judicial Department.—The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 16·94 lakhs for the construction of additional buildings for Sub-Court at Kancheepuram and quarters for the two sub-Judges and two District Munsiffs in Kancheepuram. The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 13·50 lakhs for the construction of combined court Buildings at Tuticorin in Tirunelveli district. Government in Home department. have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 54 lakhs for the construction of separate buildings for court and criminal courts at the High Ground site in Medical college campus at Palayamcottai.

Forest Department.—The following two works were sanctioned by the Government in Forest and Fisheries department during 1980–81

(1) Construction of staff quarters and factory buildings under the scheme for cultivation of Dioscorea and construction of Diogenius Factory buildings for Rs. 11·88 lakhs.

(2) Construction of new hostel and mess buildings for the Forestry Training School at Vaigai Dam for Rs. 20·00 lakhs.

Jails.—In order to provide sufficient basic amenities like water-supply arrangements and sanitation by converting the existing dry earth latrines to Flush-out-Latrines the Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 45.25 lakhs.

Cyclone and Flood Shelter Works.—The following works are completed during 1980-81:

(1) Vellapallam	Rs. 2.5 lakhs.
(2) Eripurakkarai	Rs. 2.5 lakhs.
(3) Manamelgudi	Rs. 2.5 lakhs.
(4) Uchipuli	Rs. 2.5 lakhs.
(5) Uppur	Rs. 2.5 lakhs.
(6) Devipattinam	Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

Deposit works.—The public works department also takes up exemption of deposit works such as municipal works, 1. U.D.P. works, works for Labaur Welfare Boards, E.S.I. Corporation and Provident Fund department works, etc.

CHAPTER XVIII—REVENUE DEPARTMENT

LAND REVENUE.

Particulars of Demand , Collection and Balance under Land Revenue for Fasli 1390 (*From 1st July* 1980 *to* 30*th June* 1981) *are given below*:—

(1)	*Demand.* (2)	*Collection.* (3)	*Balance.* (4)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)		
1. Arrear	37,18.01	5,66·57	31,51·44
2. Current	11,59.12	2,76·87	8,82·25
TOTAL	48,77·13	8,43·44	40,33·69

ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS TO LANDLESS POOR.

Cultivable waste lands are assigned under RSO. (Old B.S.O.) 15 to landless and poor persons. The maximum extent that may be assigned to a landless poor person free of cost except in Kanyakumari district shall be that which together with all the lands,if any,owned by him makes up a total extent equivalent to 3 acres of dry or 1½ acres of wet assuming 1 acre of wet land to be equivalent to 2 acres of dry land. In respect of Kanyakumari district, the maximum extent that can be assigned to land less poor is 1 acre of dry land or 0·50 acre of wet land. The extent of land assigned and number of pattas issued to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and others during the yesr are detailed below :

	Extent assigned.	*Number of Pattas issued.*
	A. C.	
1. Scheduled Caste	1,825·23	2,333
2. Scheduled Tribes	.33	1
3. Others	14,352·60	15,229
	16,178·16	17,563

Past cases of assignment made was also reviewed during the year.

2 *Regularisation of encroachments by way of dwelling houses in Natham site and other unobjectionable porambokes.*—Under RSO. 21, house-sites are assigned to houseless poor persons, free of land value upto 750 sq.ft. in Madurai City and Towns of Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and upto three cents in other areas in the State. In respect of Madras City the Government have ordered that all slums excepting the scattered unobjectionable encroachments in Madras City be notified for improvements under the Tamil Nadu Slum Improvement Act and the encroached lands transferred to Slum Clearance Board, free of cost. The Slum Clearance Board will take up improvement works in these areas and issue lease-*cum*-sale deed to the occupiers on collection of Rs. 7,700 per ground along with cost of improvements, if any. The assignment will be "as is where is" basis, subject to a maximum limit of ½ ground, if the extent exceeds more than 750 sq. ft. In respect of scattered unobjectionable encroachments by way of slums, not notified for improvement under the Tamil Nadu Slum Improvement Act, the assignment will be on collection of Rs. 7,700 per ground and the ceiling limit will be 750 sq. ft. The assignment of house sites is largely done by way of regularisation of unobjectionable encroachments by dwelling houses on Natham (village site) and other porambokes. The Government have ordered that encrachments by hutments by houseless poor as existing as on 30th June 1977 in the cities of Madras and Madurai and in the major Municipal areas of Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli and in the other areas whether in Revenue or Public Works Department lands, including State Highways and National Highways land should not be evicted and may be regularised according to the rules. 11,613 House sites pattas to Scheduled Castes, 501 to ScheduledTribes and 31,999 to others were issued during the year.

The Government have sanctioned necessary special staff to look after the work connected with the World Bank Scheme of allotment of conditional assignment of house sites through the slum Clearance Board. Out of 24 slums taken up under the schemes covering 16,958 cases as per the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board, they have covered the above slums

and enumerated 13,025 cases and among these cases the eligibility list has been furnished to the Tamil Nadu Slum Clerance Board in respect of 9,935 cases so far upto 31st March 1981.

LAND REFORMS

THE TAMILNADU LAND REFORMS (FIXATION ON CEILIG ON LAND ACT, 1961 (ACT 58/61) (AS AMENDED) : The Acts imposes a ceiling on agricultural land holdings and seeks to acquire the surplus lards on pay ment of an amount. The Ceiling is fixed for a 'person' which term included and individual or family, company, society, association, firm or trust. A 'family' has been defined as comprising the wife or husband minor sons and unmarried daughters and minor grand-sons and unmarried grand daughters in the male line whose parents are dead. Where a family comprises more than five members, it is allowed additional five standard acreas for each member in excess of five subject to the overall ceiling. Lands held by a female on the date of commencement of the Act in her own name is treated as 'Stridhana'. In addition to the family ceiling, such a female permitted to retain her land upto a maximum of 10 standard acres, subject to the overall ceiling.

Under the Principal Act (Act 58/61), the ceiling for a 'person' was 30 standard acres subject to an overall ceiling of 60 standard acres, inclusive of the additonal areas allowed for excess members in the family and stridhana. Later, these ceilings were reduced from the time to time by amendment Acts. The ceiling in force is 15 standard acres for a 'person', subject to an overall ceiling of 30 standard acres. Initially trusts were exempt from the operation of the Act. Later a distinction was introduced in 1972 between public and private trusts and in public trust between religious trusts of a public nature and charitable or educational trusts of a public nature. The land owned by a private trust is deemed to be the land owned by the beneficiaries under the trust. Land held by religious trust of a public nature or by religious institutions are exempt from the operation of the ceiling Act. For educational and

charitable trusts of a public nature, different ceilings have been fixed ranging from 5 to 40 standard acres. The Act also provides for a ceiling on the lands which can be held by a cultivating tenant at 5 standard acres per individual Lands heldin excess by the cultivating tenant are to be taken possession by the Authorised Officer for distribution on lease to the landless. The term 'cultivating tenant' includes a 'tenant' who is in actual possession of the land. Exemption is an important aspect of the ceiling law which has come up for frequent changes since 1961. As stated in the previous paragraphs, lands held by religious institutions and religions trusts of a public nature continue to be exempt in full. Exemptions originally provided for the following categories of lands were withdrawn during the course of years by amendment Acts :—

(i) Land used for cultivation of sugarcane by factories ;

(ii) Land used exclusive for grazing ;

(iii) Land in hill areas ; and

(iv) Land used exclusively for dairy farming or livestock breeding,

Exemptions in respect of lands under planatations, fuel trees, orchards, etc. are available only so long as they are in continued use as such. Apart from the above lands, held by land colonisation co-operative Societies or donated as Bhoodan or awarded for gallantry to defence personnel are also exempt.

By Tamil Nadu Act 11/79 Government have been empowered to constitute Land Tribunals with Officers not below the rank of District Revenue Officers as presiding Officers and the Land Commissioner has been empowered to transfer appeals from one Land Tribunal to another to clear of the accumulations of the appeals. By the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation on Ceiling of Land) Second Amendment Act, 1979 (Tamil Nadu Act 8/80), the provisions of Section 94 requiring priority to be given to a person whose extent is reduced below 3 standard acres by virtue of the Land ceiling Act has been amended so as to sub-

stitute 3 ordinary acres of dry or 1½ acres of wet lands for 3 Standard acres. The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Disposal of surplus Land) Rules, 1965 have also been suitably amended reducing the maximum extent of the surplus lands to be assigned from the existing 5 standard acres to 3 ordinary acres of dry land or 1½ acreas of wet land.

Ordinarily, amount (compensation) was paid for the lands acquried as surplus on the basis of net annual income based on a percentage of gross produce from the lands. Under Act, 11/79, the amount is fixed on the basis of land revenue payable, which has reduced the burden to a large extent of the assignees in remitting the land value.

The TamilNadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land Second Amendment Bill, 1980 *(Legislative Assembly Bill No.* 26/80) In order to tackle benami transfers effected by landowners in anticipation of enactment of Land Ceiling Law, a bill numbered as L.A. Bill No. 26/80 and called the TamilNadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Second Amendment Bill, 1980 was passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature and it is awaiting the assent of the President of India. This seeks to invalidate the transfer of lands effected by landowners attracting Land Ceiling Act, 1961 as on 6th April 1960 inclusive or exlclusive of the lands transferrred on or after 1st January 1958 but before 6th April 1960 with certain exceptions, provided for therein. The progress made upto 31st March 1981 under this Act is as given below :--

(a) Extent notified as surplus less the extent cancelled before and after taking possession. 1,33,128 acres :

(b) Net extent available for distribution less extent stayed before and after taking possession. 1,17,880 acres :

(c) Extent covered by notices and enquiry. 21,085 acres :

(d) Extent assigned to eligible persons. 84,258 acres :

(e) Extent handed over to Tamil Nadu Sugarcane farm Corporation Limited 4,041 acres :

(f) Extent reserved for public purposes 8,496 acres :

The Thanjavur Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952.—The agrarian condition in Thanjavur District was not satisfactory in 1950–52. The relationship between landowner and tenants and farm labours was strained, resulting in agrarian disturbances. Enhancement of wages for farm labour and improvement in conditions of work were the demands of farm servants. A meeting of leaders of both sides and the Government Officials was convened which resulted in the settlement known as the "Mayavaram Agreement". The Government promulgated the Thanjavur Tenants and Panniaiyal Protection Ordinance, 1952 (Tamil Nadu Ordinance VI of 1952) embodying the provisions of this agreement. This was replaced by the Thanjavur Panniaiyal Protection Act, 1952(Act XIV of 1952). It provides for the fixation and regulation of wages payable to Panniyals in Thanjavur District and for remedial measures by conciliation Officers appointed under the Act. Civil Court jurisdiction has been eliminated. Certain verbal alterations were made by the Amendment Act XXV of 1956, incidentally providing for extension of the Act outside Thanjavur district. The Act has helped in improving the relationship between farm workers and land owners.The Act came into force in Thanavur district on the 23rd August, 1952. It was extended to Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks of South Arcot district with effect from 1st July 1959.

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.—The argarian unrest earlier witnessed in Thanjavur district spread to other areas later. This Act was therefore passed for provide security of tenure to tenant-cultivators inthe interest of social justice on agricultural production. No cultivating tenant is liable for eviction so long as he pays the rent, does not act which is injurious to the Land or the crop thereon does not use the land for non-agricultural purposes or deny the title of the landowner. Disputes under the Act are settled by administrative courts. Owing to drought and flood and seasonal conditions in the State,the tenants were not in a position to pay the rents due to the land owners. It was felt that therewas need to allow them time to rehabilitate themselves before they would be in a position to pay the arrears of rent without straining their economy. Accordingly maratorium on eviction on the ground of non-payment of rent is in force since 1976 valid upto the 30th June, 1981.

By the Tamil Nadu Cultivation Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief Act, 1980 as amended and the Tamil Nadu Cyclone and Flood Affected Areas Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent (Relief)Act, 1980 as amended Permanent rent relief has been given to the cultivating tenants for payment of accumulated arrears of rent according to which the arrears of rent for Fasli 1381 and earlier and Fasli 1382 and one fifth of the arrears of rent for Fasli 1383 to 1387 in the cyclone and flood affected areas are to be paid in three instalment viz. 30th June 1981, 31st March 1981 and 30 th June 1982. For the areas not affected by cyclone and flood that occures in 1977, the arrears of rent for Fasli 1381 and earlier, 1382 and one third of arrears of rent for Fasli 1383 to 1385 are to be paid in three instalment viz 30th June 1981, 31st March 1982 and 30th June 1982.

TamilNadu Cultivating Tenants(Payment of Fair Rent), Act 1956.—The passing of the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act necessitated the regulation of the rent payable by the tenants and settlement of disputes. Hence, this act was enacted. Celling rates of fair rent were fixed for wet lands, wet lands supplemented by lift-irrigation and other classes of lands. The owner of the land is eligible to get the fair rent (grain) at 25 per cent of gross produce fixed under the Act 24/56 as amended by Act 17/80. The land owner pays the land revenue and other dues on the land, while the tenant bears the expenses of cultivation. Rent courts have been established for deciding disputes.

The Trichirappalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Act, 1958.—This act applies to certain villages in Kulithalai, Musiri, Karur. Tiruchirapalli and Lalgudi taluks of Tiruchirapalli district. It came in to force on the first April, 1959. It gives protection to 'Kaieruvaramdars and 'Mattuvaramdars as defined in the Act.

The Tamil Nadu Public Trusts (Regulation of Administration of Agricultural Lands) Act, 1961.- Religious insitutions and public trusts own vast areas of cultivable lands. As part of the agarian reforms, the Act fixed a ceiling of 20 standard acres for direct cultivation by institutions and trusts. A cultivating tenant can have not more than five standard acres. The act aims at weeding out bogus leases including in. A detaliled verification to entancy is being made

in respect of each trust. 8,480 trusts covering 51,771 tenants and 1,27,503.25 acres have been verified upto 31st March 1981. The authorised Officers and Special Deputy Collectors (Revenue Court) take action for resuming surplus lands held by tenants or held benami for others. 29 trusts covering 351.74 acres with 122 tenancies had come up for disposal.

THE TAMIL NADU OCCUPANTS OF KUDIYIRUPPU (PROTECTION FROM EVICTION) ACT, 1961 (ACT XXXVIII OF 1961).

This Act protects the interest of person occupying Kudiyiruppu a on 31st March 1959 from eviction of their Kudiyiruppus by their land lords. Under Section 3(1) of the Act, no person occupying a Kudiyiruppu shall be evicted from such Kudiyiruppu except in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The life of the Act was three years in the first instance and then it was extended from time to time till 28th November 1973. Government then decided to enact this Act, permanently with retrospective effect on and from 29th November 1973 and the Act 23 of 1975 was enacted accordingly.

Tamil Nadu Agricultural Lands Records of Tenancy Rights Act, 1969.—This Act provides for the preparation and maintenance of a complete record of tenancy rights to safe-guard the interest of tenants. The records of tenancy rights have been prepared and printed after elaborate publication, enquiry, inspection and hearings,. 4,36,231 tenancies have been registered covering an area of 6,26,011 acres upto 31st March 1981.

Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu (Conferment of Ownership Act, 1971 *and* (xi) *Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment of Ownership of Kudiyiruppu) Act*, 1976.

These Acts provide for the conferment of ownership rights on agriculturists, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The home steads are assigned free from all encumbrance. Compensation is paid

by the Government. Alienation of the site for 10 years is prohibited 1,78,485 persons have been granted pattas upto 31st March 1981 comprising 98,673 of scheduled castes and tribes, 48,880 of backward classes and 30,932 others. Similar action is being taken under the Tamil Nadu Rural Artisans (Conferment) of Ownership Act, 1976. Under this Act 274 persons have been granted pattas, up to 31st March 1981, of them 5 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, 222 persons belonging to Backward Classes and 47 persons belonging to others have been granted pattas.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Labourers Fair Wages Act, 1969 (Act 19 of 1969).

It is applicable for paddy cultivation only in the eight eastern taluks of Mannarkudi, Tiruthuraipoondi, Mayuram, Sirkali, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Nannilam and Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district. The Act provides for the payment of fair wages and for review and revision thereof within a period of five years from the date of the previous revision. Government have revised the rates of wages to be paid to the agricultural labourers from time to time.

Adults.

For persons engaged in ploughing, sewing, plucking of seedlings forming, trimming and maintenance of lands and channels, preparation of land for sewing and transplanation, transport by manual labour of inputs or produce :—

7 litres of paddy + Rs. 2.80 per day

or

Rs. 7.80 per day.

For persons engaged in transpolsation, weeding or other agricultural operations not specified :—

6 litres of paddy + Rs. 1.80 per day

or

Rs. 6,20 per day.

Non-Adults.

All agricultural operations :—

4 liters of paddy + 1.50 per day.

or

Rs. 4.40 per day.

Tamil Nadu Minimum Wages Act, 1948.—This Act is being implemented in all the district of Tamil Nadu except in East Thanjavur district where the Tamil Nadu Agriculture Labourer Fair wages Act, 1969 is in force. The rates of wages for employment in agriculture and ancillary works were fixed under the above Act in march 1976. In addition to the regular revenue staff, special staff employed by Government are also attending to the implementtion of this Act in the agricultural sector ' Disputes or claims under the Act are enquired into and settled by the special and regular staff authorised in this regard.

URBAN LAND TAX.

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act 1963 came into force with effect from 1st July, 1963 and was made applicable to Madras ci y in the first intstance. This Act was replaced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 with retrospective effect from the 1st July 1963. Subsequently this Act was amended by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act of 30 of 1971).The Act was also extended to Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem andCoimbatore from 1st July,1971. The slab rate of tax and exemption from levy of Urban Land Tax in respect of holding of less than one ground were also introduced in the Act with effect from 1st July 1971. The Act was further amended in 1972 by Tamil Nadu Urban Tax (Amendment)Act 1972 (Act 19 of 1973). Under this Act, the first two grounds of the total holding having the lowest market value held by an assessee were exempted with effecifrom 1st of July 1972. The concession for owner's occupation was also raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the tax. The benefit of exemption was also extended to urban lands owned by

religious philanthropic or charitable institutions notified by Goverment as against only philanthropic institutions which were granted exemption under the previous Act, The Tamil nadu Urban Land Tax (Amend ment) Act, 1975 (Act No. 49 of 1975) was enacted to amend the Act, further to bring the Madras city Belt Area lying within 16 kilometer from the outer limit of Madras city within the perview of the Act. Under the Act, the rate of tax was revised, the market as on 1-7-1971 in Madras City was adopted as the basis for calculation of urban land Tax and different rates of taxes for residential and non-residential use of urban lands were introduced. The concession allowed for owner occupation has also been withdrawn in the Act of 1975, There were numerous representations from the public and institutions that the tax incidence has gone up 6 to 16 times of what it was in the previous years. Government, therefore, announced several concessions. Government also constituted a committee to hear the representation of individuals and insti utions. On the recommendations of the special Committee, Government announced several concessions.

The follwing are the concessions granted by Government:—

(i) On specific application to Government total exemption from payment of urban land tax to all educational religious charitable and philanthropic instisutions both in respect of vacant lands and lands on which buildings have been constructed and form which the institutions derived. income provided the income is mainly used for the objectives and purposes of such institutions .

(ii) Reduction of urban land tax by 50 per cent in respect of vacant lands and built up areas belonging to the community recreational centres, clubs, etc,.

(iii) Reduction of urban lands tax by 50 per cent in respect of vaccant lands and built up lands belonging to cinema studios.

(iv) All lands in Madras city notifed as slum under section 3 (b) of the Tamil Nadu slum clearance Act, 1971 are treated as none assessable:

(v) 50 per cent reduction of tax in the case of all sabhas where musical dramatic or other such performance take place;

(vi) A rebate of 10 per cant of tax to all cinema theatres;

(vii) 50 per cent concession of tax in respect of buildings wholly occupied by the owner for residential purposes has been restored;

(viii) The market value to be determined as on 1st July 1971 is limited to double the 1963 value in Madras city and

(ix) The distinction introduced by Amended Act, 1975 between residential and non- residential use of urban Land was abolised.

Government have granted 25 per cent concession of tax from Fasli 1385 in respect of industries which are in possesion of current small scale industries Registration Certificate and 10 per cent concession of tax in the case of other industries. The Government have also delegated their powers to the then Board of Revenue, (Urban Land Ceiling and Urban Land Tax) now commissioner for Land Reforms to grant total exemption in respect of the urban lands belonging to charitable Philanthropic and Religious Instituion which are under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowmens Departments the Wakf Board, the Arch Diocese and the C.S.I. and in respect of urban lands owned by educational insitutions which are recognised by the state or central Government or any University or by the Central Board of Secondary education. The Commissioner for Land Reforms is exercising the powers delegated to the Board of Revenue (Urban Lands Ceiling Urban Land Tax) from 1st December 1980.

The Government could also exempt any class of Urban Land or any class of persons from payment of tax or reduce the amount of such tax prospectively or retrospectively, if they are satisfied that the payment of a tax would cause undue hardship, under section 27 of the Act and the above concessions have been granted under this section. Government have also granted exemption from payment of Urban Land Tax with effect from 1st July 1972 in respect of lands registered as wet or dry and from 1st July 1975 in respect of lands registered as village site

and which were under cultivation of dry or wet crops continously for five fasli years prior to the coming into force of the Act and which continue to be un:ler cultivation as per the Revenue Accounts.

Progress of Assessment work.—The det .ils in respect of assces'ment are furnished below act-wise.

Serial	*Number and details*	*Prnici-pals Act* 1966	*Amend-ment Act.,* 1971	*Amend-ment Act,* 1972	*Amend ment Act.* 1975
1.	No. of assessments pending as on 31st March 1980.				469,6
2.	Re-arrangement of tax applied ıor during 1980-81 (by the assess due to change in the ownership)				805,8
3.	No. of orders passed during 1980-81.				699,4
4.	Balance as on 31st March 1981				576,0

Appeals:

Section 20 of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 provides for filling of appeals against the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Urban Land Tax before the Urban Land Tax Tribunals, The particulars of appeals are given below.—

Number of appeals pending at the begin·ing of the year	151,3
Number of appeals received during the year : ..	188
Number of appeals disposed of during the year	29
Number ot appeals pending at the close of the year	167,2

Revision:

Revision petitions were entertained by the then Board of Revenue (Urban Land Tax) up to 30th November 1980 and by the Commissioner (Land Reforms) from 1st December 1980 under section 20 (1) of the Tamil Nadu Urban Land Tax Act, 1966 but these are confirmed to these order under the Act in respect of which appeals do not :ie to the urban Land Tax Tribunal under Section 20 of the Act Out of the total number of 1,124 petitions including 747 petitions received during the year, 696 had been disposed of and 428 were pending on 31st March 1981.

Demand Collection and Balance:

Out of total demand of Rs. 3469.12 lakhs including arrears, a sum of Rs. 2,164.04 lakhs was collected up to the end of the year. The cost of administration for 1980-81 was Rs. 52.17 lakhs as against Rs. 45·64 lakhs during 1979-80.

URBAN LAND CEILING

The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.—President's Act, came into force in Tamil Nadu with effect from 3rd August 1976. This Act was passed to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on vacant land in Urban Agglemeration for the acquisition of such land in excess of the ceiling limit, to regulate the construction of buildings on such land and for matters connected there with, with a view to preventing the conscentration of urban land in the hands of a few persons and speculation and profitering therein and with a view to bring about an equitable distribution of land in urban Agglemerations to subserve the common good. To begin with the Act was enforced in the following urban agglemerations with the pheripherial areas noted against each.

Name of the Urban Agglemerations. (1)	*Pheripheral area.* (2)
1. Madras	8 Kilo meters.
2. Salem	5
3. Coimbatore	5
4. Madurai ..	5
5. Tiruchirappalli	5
6. Tirunelveli	1

The ceiling limit for a person is 500 square metres in Madras Urban Agglemeration 1,500 sq. metres in Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli Urban Agglemerations and 2,000 square metres in Tirunelveli Urban Agglemerations,

The time allowed in the first instance for filing statement under Section 6 of the Act was three months from 3rd August 1976, but subsequently it was extended piecemeal up to 31st March 1978. In the meantime, there were numerous representations to the Board and Government about the many hardships caused to the public in the implementation of the Act. There were also changes in the political set up at the centre and in the State during 1977. The new Government which come to power in Tamil Nadu, introduced a bill in March, 1978 to amend the Act., Subsequently, the bill has been passed by both the Legislative Assembly and the Council and the bill received the assent of the President on the 14th May 1978 (Act. 24/1978).

The new Act came into force on and from 3rd August 1976 with the following substantial changes.

(i) The extent of Madras Urban Agglomeration stands reduced from 1,400 square metres to 575 square metres. The area of the other agglomerations is reduced by one third of the previous area.

(ii) Building Regulation area is allowed at a flat rate of 500 square metres and also an additional appertenant land of 500 sq. metres to any building constructed before or under construction with dwelling unit on the 3rd August' 1976 and in respect of any building proposed to be constructed with dwelling unit therein for which the plan has been approved by the appropriate authority.

(iii) Agricultural land earmarked for non-agricultural purposes in the Master Plan is excluded from the purview of the Act provided it is actually used for the purposes of agriculture and so long as it is used for the purpose of agriculture.

(iv) The ceiling limit in respect of family and industrial underaking has been liberalised.

(v) All vacant lands held by any person with the object of development of such land for sale by allotment of plots to others and in respect of which lay-outs have been approved before the 3rd August, 1976 are exempted subject to certain conditions.

(vi) The amount payable for the excess Vacant land acquired under the provisions of the Act stands enhanced.

(vii) Provision has been made to enable the Civil Court to decide the right of persons to receive the whole or part of the amount payable under clause 12 in cases of dispute.

(viii) Provision was made to the effect that public charitable or religious trusts shall not sell any excess land without obtaining the permission of Government in writting and any sale effected with out such permission shall be null and void. The Government were also given the right of option to purchase the trust land offered for sale. This sub-section has been omitted by Act 14/79, as it has resulted in some practical difficulties. According to the amendments, no public charitable or religious trust holding any vacant land in excess of the extent of land [which excess land such trust would not have been entitled to hold but for the exemption under Section 20 of the Act] shall transfer any such excess land or part thereof by sale, mortgage, etc., and any such transfer shall be void, and if at any time the land held by the Trust ceases to be required or used for the Public charitable religious purpose, the provisions of the Act shall apply.

(ix) The hardship caused to the poor and agriculturists by Section 25 and 26 of the Act has been removed by deletion of sections 25, 26 and 27 under the old Act and a new Section 27 has been introduced for registration of documents after filing a declaration by the transfer or and the transferee before the registering authority.

Progress of Implementations.

Under Section 6 (1) of the Act, 1976 and Under Section 7(1) of the Act, 1978, 15,049 returns were filed before different competent authorities. Out of this 11,716 returns have been disposed of, granting exemption in 704 cases both for individuals and industries and 11,012 cases having been found to be within the ceiling limit. The extent of excess vacant land covered by the Statements affected by the Urban land Ceiling Act, 1978 is 373.8 lakhs sqaure metres. In respect of 623 returns draft statement under Section 9(1) have been issued covering an area 855.22 hectares. Under Section 11 (1) of the Act, notification

has been issued in 182 cases covering an area of 228.62 hectares. Under Section 11(3) of the Act, notification has been issued in 88 cases covering an area of 132.05 hectares for taking possession of the land. Out of 88 cases possession has been taken in 55 cases covering an area of 69.28 hectares. A sum of Rs. 2.43 lakhs has been paid during the year towards the amount payable under Section 12 of the Act.

Appeals:

The Member, Board of Revenue (Urban Land Ceiling) was the Appellate Authority under the Act upto 30th November 1980. After the abolition of the Board of Revenue with effect from 1st December 1980, the Commissioner for Land Reforms is exercising the powers of Member, Board of Revenue (Urban Land Ceiling) Out of a total number of 303 appeals filed during the period including 17 cases pending at the end of the last year, 251 cases have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 52 cases.

Exemptions :

During the year, exemption in 398 cases on grounds of undue hardship, 302 for industrial purposes and 4 on grounds of public interest has been granted so far.

Cost of Administrations:

The annual expenditure of the staff for implementing the Act was Rs. 22.44 lakhs during 1980-81 including 2.43 lakhs paid towards compensation as against the expenditure of Rs. 19.23 lakhs during the year 1979-80.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1955 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1955) continues to be administered by the Commissioner of Agricultural Income tax, Madras. Total number of assessments both composition and return, made during the year were 37,187. 36,12t cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1,066 cases.

Demand collection and Balance:

Out of total demand of Rs. 936.75 lakhs including arrears, a sum of Rs. 579.63 lakhs was collected upto the end of the year.

Cost of Administrations:

The cost of administration for 1980-81 was Rs. 41.61 lakhs as against Rs. 49.03 lakhs during the year 1979-80.

MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME

The Mass Contact Programme as contemplated by the Government is being implemented from 1969. This system was introduced to redress grievences of the villagers as quickly as possibly by officers visiting villages to hear representations from them.

Under this programme a team of officials from the Revenue, Survey, Panchayat Development, Agriculture and Public Works Department with an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar as the head of the team visits one village in each firka on the 5th or 6th of every month to receive petitions and to afford all possible help to the petitioners. A programme is issued in advance intimating the villages in each firka of the visit by the team of officials. Grievances brought to notice are looked into and relief tried to be given on the spot as far as possible. Where it is not possible to dispose of the petitions so quickly, follow up action is taken by the Co-ordinator.

Similarly each taluk or sub-taluk is placed in charge of a gazetted Officer called Zonal Officer, Zonal Officers conduct review meetings in the respective taluk offices every month and send monthly progress reports to the Collector. The Collector also visits the Divisional Head Quarters once in a month, receives petitions from the public and reviews progress in disposal of petitions at Divisional level. The Divisional officers visit Taluk Head Quarters on an appointed day in a week in rotation and receive petitions. Instructions have been issued to draw up a detailed programme at the commencement of the year to be

communicated to all officers and the villages concerned. The Mass Contact Programme helps to assess the bonafide needs of the people and to relieve to a great extent the distress of the petitioners. It also helps to explain to the public the various schemes introduced by Government for benefit of the people especially in rural areas.

The number of petitions received, disposed of, etc., during the year is as follows.

Number of petitions pending at the beginning of the year.	*Number of petitions received during the year.*	*Total.*	*Number of petitions disposed of during the year.*	*Number of petitions pending at the end of the year.*	*Percentage of disposal.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2,557	46,321	48,878	45,448	3,430	93 per cent.	

REHABILITATION OF REPATRIATES FROM BURMA AND SRI LANKA.

A large number of people of Indian origin are returning from Burma, Sri Lanka and Vietnam as a result of changing conditions in the above countries. The nationalistic Policy followed by the revolutionary Government of Burma and the Indo-Ceylon agreement 1964 and 1974 have necessitated the Indians abroad to leave the above mentioned conntries in large numbers.

The number of repatriates arrived in India up to 31st March 1981 are—

Burma—1,44,260

Sri Lanka—3,55,238

Vietnam—2,054

The problem of rehabilitation of repatriates has been treated as a national problem and the Government of India are meeting the entire expenditure involved in rehabilitating the repatriates in the shape of loans and grants.

Various measures have been undertaken to provide relief to the repatriates. Repatriates fall into two categories, viz., those having roots (i.e. those who own landed properties and/or have relations in India) and those who have no roots or any living ties with any part of the country. On disembarkation in India, the first category of repatriates go to their home town, villages or rehabilitation sites while the others are accommodated in Transit Camp, free of charges. There are three Transist Camps, one at Gummidipoondi in Chengalpattu District, another in Kottapattu in Tiruchirapalli district and the other at Mandapam in Ramanathapuram district.

The Statistical details relating to the rehabilitation of Burma Repatriates in Tamil Nadu for the year 1980-81 are as given below :—

1. Number of sailings	125
2. Number of repatriates arrived	144,260
3. Number of rootless families among them	92,161
4. Number of families sanctioned business loan	42,627
5. Total amount of business loan sanctioned (in lakhs) ..	568.49
6. Number of repatriates provided with employment (excluding casual labourers)	4,415
7. (a) Number of families settled in agriculture	1,320
(b) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in Agriculture (in lakhs)	52
8. (a) Number of Burma repatriate families settled in land colonisation scheme of rehabilitation Department	37
(b) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates quoted in Col. 8 (a)	
9. Number of educational concession granted.. ...	1,932
10. Total number of bunk/stalls constructed by the local bodies	609
11. Total number of bunks/stalls allotted to repatriates	423

12. Loans granted to local bodies for construction of bunks/stalls	649,374
13. (a) Number of families granted loan for construction of houses	19,438
(b) Total amount of loan granted to repatriates for housing facilities (in lakhs)	460.04
(c) Grant to Burma repatriates for Development of Home-stead plots	1,156,603
14. Number of families settled in Rubber Research-*cum*-Development Station, Perrergan South Andaman ..	65
15. Number of families settled in agricultural project in Sindhanur, Raichur District, Mysore State	44
16. Number of repatriates granted old age pension	182
17. Number of candidates sent to Gummidipoondi for training in H. V. M. D. C.	196
18. (a) Number of repatriates trained in light duty vehicles at Madras ..	518
(b) Number of repatriates in Heavy duty vehicles, Trichy and Coimbatore ..	7
19. Number of repatriates trained in Shorthand and Typewriting	24
20. Number of women repatriates trained in Tailoring work centre, at Mondiamman Nagar, Chengalpattu district.	130
21. Number of repatriates women sent for training in Tailoring training centre at Gummidipoondi	13
22. Number of women repatriates training in Tailoring Centre at Pudupattinam, Thanjavur district ..	269
23. Number of children (below 5 years) of repatriates in the two Balwadi Centre at Pudupattinam, Thanjavur district	480

24. Number of repatriate girls trained in Vyasarpadi Tailoring Centre	66
25. Number of repatriates sent for training in Garment and Hold all making Unit at Vellore ..	130
26. Number of boys trained in Pre-Industrial Training Institute at Tiruchirappalli ..	308
27. Number of boys trained in Pre-Industrial Training Institute at Gummidipoondi	202
28. Number of repatriates trained in the Cookery, Waiters and Food Canning and Preservation course in the Institute of Catering Technology, Adyar	28
29. Fisheries Training modern method of fishing. Number of repatriates admitted to Fisheries Training ..	99
30. Number of repatriates employed in the Co-operative Spinning Mills ..	131

SRI LANKA REPATRIATES.

	Families	*Persons.*
1. Number of families/repatriates arrivals	87,492	355,238
2. Number of families sanctioned business loan ..	46,335	
3. Total amount of business loan sanctioned	(1,357.52 (lakhs) (Provisional)	
4. Number of repatriates provided with employment		3,974
5. Land Colonisation schemes—		
(a) Number of repatriate families settled in Land Colonisation Scheme ..	2,161	
(b) Total amount spent for the settlement of repatriates in Land Colonisation Scheme	115.18 (lakhs) (including purchase of private agricultural land who own land and sub-occupation).	

6. Tea Plantation in the Nilgiris—		
(a) Number of repatriates families employed as labourers ..	2,109	
(b) Number of repatriates employed as staff members.— ..	94	161 Supervisory categories.
7. Rubber Plantation in Kanyakumari—		
(a) Number of repatriate families employedas labourers ..	237	
(b) Number of repatriates employed as staff members	31	
8. Number of repatriate families employed in Cinchona Plantation, Anamalais	125	
9. Number of persons to whom (Educational) concessions are granted ..		689
10. Number of families granted loan for construction of houses	23,465	
11. Amount of housing loan granted to repatriates	731.85 lakhs	
12. Grant to Sri Lanka repatriates for Development of Homestead plots	48,23,428	
13. Number of repatriates employed in the Co-operative Spinning Mills		2,002
14. Number of families settled in Katchal Rubber Plantation in Andaman	64	

CHAPTER XIX

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

PANCHAYAT DEVELOPMENT

The Tamil Nadu Panchayat Act was enacted in the year 1958 constituting Panchayats at the village level and Panchayat Union sat the Block evel. The Panchayat Union is a federation of village Panchayats and Town Panchayats with elected Presidents of the Panchayats, as the members of the Panchayat Union Council and electing one from among themselves as its chairman.

The Diector of Rural Development is responsible for over-all directions and supervision of the programme under both community Development and the Panchayat Raj Institutions at the State level. He co-ordinates the activities of all development departments at the State level. The administrative channels at the State , District, Blocks and the village level are as follows.

1. Directorate of Rural Development at the State level.
2. Collectorate at the District level.
3. Divisional Development Officer at the Divisional level.
4. Block Development Officer (Panchayat Unions) Clommissioner at the Block level.
5. Panchayats at the village level.

There are 376 Panchayat Unions in the State. The total receipts and expenditure of all the 376 panchayat unions in their General Account are Rs. 4,164·18 lakhs and Rs. 3,023·43 lakhs respectively. The average income and expenditure per panchayat union thus works out to Rs. 11·07 lakhs and 8·04 lakhs respectively.

Agriculture.—During 1980-81 the following schemes were taken up by the Panchayat Unions.

1. Construction of Agricultural Depot-cum-Godown and sub-Depots.

2. Maintenance of Panchayat Plantations.

3. Construction of Tharshing floors.

4. Other schemes suitable to the local area which are to be seclected by the Panchayat Unions in consultation with the Assistant Director of Agriculture and with the approval of the District Collector.

5. Supply of equipments to Panchayats and Panchayat Unions (including power driven.)

6. Supply of equipments to individuals including power driven.

7. Extension aids, village vizhas, Exhibition, competitions, etc.

8. Agricultural Extension-Laying of Demonstration plots.

9. Raising nurseries of fruit and vegetable seedlings by Rural Welfare Officers (Distribution free of cost)

10. Distribution of fruit seedlings to Panchayat Unions for planting on road margins.

11. Distribution of fruit seedlings to individuals. For 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 36,701 has been allotted to each of the 97 panchayat Unions which are not covered by any special schemes as grant and this is to be matched with a local contribution of Rs. 38,944.

Animal Husbandry.—A sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been set apart as Government Grant under this scheme. A sum of Rs. 6,557 was allotted to each of the 97 Panchayat Unions which are not covered by any special schemes as grant and this has been matched with a local contribution of Rs. 9317. The following items of works are taken up under the scheme.

1. Construction of Veterinary Dispensaries.

2 Construction of quarters for veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

3. Other schemes to be selected by the Panchayat Union council based on local conditions for development of cattle, dairy, poultry, piggery, Fodder, etc., in consultation with the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry with the approval of the Collector.

Fisheries.—A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made under the scheme for the entire State as grants to Panchayat Unions.

Education.—The financial position is given as follows.—

	(RS. IN LAKHS)
Total expenditure on elementary education budget for 1980–81.	8546·01
Statutory and non statutory grant sanctioned for 1980–81	7521·02
Balance amount to be raised by the Panchayat Union themselves to meet the cost of elementary education.	1024·99
Grant released for 1980–81	7521·02

No. of Schools.	*Elementary Schools.*	*Hr. Ele. Schools.*
Panchayat Union	20,304	3,069
Aided	3'969	1,265
No. of Students.—		
Panchayat Union	28,32,000	10,01,000
Aided	8,01,000	4,86,000
No. of teachers.—		
Panchayat Union	70,262	28,356
Aided	20,429	13,943
No. of school buildings.—		
Panchayat Union	16,772	2,868
Aided	3,714	1,213

Food for work Programme.—During 1980-81, 60,000 M. T. of rice were allotted under Food for Work Programme to the districts and Heads of Departments. Up to 31-3-1981, 45,312·027 M. T. of rice had been utilised and there by generated 166·75 crores mandays ot

employment in the Rural Areas. From Oct, 80 in which the F. W. P. has been restricted by Government of India as NREP as Centrally sponsored schemes sharing the expenditure between the Centre and the State as 50:50 basis.

Drinking Water Supply.—The various types of drinking water sources constructed during this year were as follows.—

Tube wells and bore wells	8623
Over head tanks	7127
Groundlevel reservoir	3585
Automatic pressure tanks	1719
Simple wells : :	82927.
Hand pumps	43848

Applied Nutrition Programme : —

Applied Nutrition programme is an educational programme at village and family level that aims to bring about changes. It aims to improve the diet of the vulnerable group by education through self help improved production and consumption.

Salient Features.—

1	No. of villages covered under the programme	932	villages.
2	No. of Mahalir Mandrams organised and strengthened.	781	Nos.
3	No. of youth clubs organised and strengthened	263	
4	No. of deeplitter units set up	692	
5	No. of backyard units set up:	1285	
6	No. of grower forms setup	93	
7	No. of community gardens set up	10	
8	No. of kitchen garden set up: .. .. .. :	24,812	
9	No. of Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam buildings constructed.	114	

10 Production components utilised for Kuzhanthaigal kappagam feeding.

a. Vegetables	49,257 kgs.
b. Eggs	5,41,000 Nos.
c. Fish	1,411 kgs.

11 Training No. of officials trained 214
No. of non - officials trained? 656

Self Sufficiency Scheme.—The targets and achievements under self sufficiency scheme I stage (69 blocks) during the year 1980-81 are as follows.—

Name of the scheme.	*Physical Target.*	*Physical Achievement.*	*Financial target.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS)	*Financial achievement.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
1 Link Roads	6843·20 KM.	6823.40 KM.	838·69	838·69
2 Culverts	2742 Nos	2725 Nos	188·77	188·77
3 Improvement to M.I. Sources ..	1011 Nos	997 Nos	42·49	42·49
4 Pathways to A.D. colonies burial ground	1043'92 KM.	1043'92 KM.	69·31	69·31
5 Rural Dispensaries	82 Nos	81 Nos	28·72	28·72
6 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	237 Nos	236 Nos	83·55	83·55
School buildings	942 Nos	907 Nos,	292·33	292·33

Small Farmers Development Agency.—The Small Farmers Development Agency is under operation in 167 blocks in all the districts except Madras, Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram. The allocation for the 167 Small Farmenrs Development Agency Blocks for 1980-81 is Rs.417·50 lakhs at the rate of 2·5 lakhs per block. 50 per cent of the outlay is the share of the State Government. The State Government have issued orders for the merger of the small Farmers Development Agency Programme with the integrated Rural Development Programme and implement the programmes in all the Blocks with Rs. 5·00 lakhs outlay per block during the cur.ent year.

Dangerous and Offensive Trade.—During the year, a sum of Rs.38·71 lakhs was collected undesr dangerous and offencive trade by way of machinery and construction of buildings, etc., There are 12,604 village panchayats in the State. The collection of taxes for village panchayats areas follows:—

	Village Panchyats. (*Rupees in lakhs.*)
House tax	175.38
Profession tax	17.85
Vehicles tax	12.13

Election.

During this year, the Government considered the question of reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years in respect of ordinary elections to local bodies. After consulting the politcial party leaders, the Government decided to reduce the voting age. Accordingly, the Local bodies Acts were amedned. In view of the census ban, ordinary elections to panchayats could not be held this year.

FORESTS PANCHAYATS.

In Madurai district alone there were five panchyat forests covering an extent of 3,550.18 acres during the year as indicated below: –

Name of the forest panchyats.	*Extent in A.C.*
1. Kollepatti-Vedasandur taluk	291.02
2. Senguruchi-Dindigul taluk	1,178.42
3. Pallapatti-Melur taluk ..	1,359.83
4. Moongilpattai-Natham sub-taluk	553.01
5. Pudur-Natham sub-taluk	167.90
Total	3,550.18

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

There were 107 Municipalities including 8 Township Committees. At the State level, the Director of Municipal Administration, assisted by a Joint Director of Municipal Administration and at the Regional level, the Regional Directors of Municipal Administration were the inspecting and superintending officers of all the Municipalities in the State.

2. The major sources of revenue of the Municpalities and Township Committees were from the following:—

(1) Property Tax; (2) Entertainment Tax and Surcharge on entertainment Tax; (3) Surcharge on Stamp Duty; (4) Income from remunerar, tive enterprises schemes.

Government loans and Grants—

Government sactioned financial assistance to the Municipalities and Township Committees by way of loans, grants and advances for taking

up various development schemes. During the year, Government have sanctioned financial assistance to them, as loans, grants and advances as follows:—

Loans—

1. Works on Municpal Roads (full loans)	Rs. 30.00 lakhs.
2. Dustless surfacing of roads (half loan)	Rs. 15.00 lakhs.
3. Drought Relief	Rs. 29.00 lakhs.
4. Ways and means advance	Rs. 7.00 lakhs.
5. Revolving fund	Rs. 25.00 lakhs.
6. IUDP Works—State Plan	Rs. 104.92 lakhs.
IUDP Works—Central Plan	Rs. 146. 25 lakhs.

Grants—

1. Dustless surfacing of roads	Rs. 15.00 lakhs.
2. Accelerated slum improvement scheme.	Rs. 50.00 lakhs.
3. Flood Relief Works	Rs. 1.48 lakhs.
4. Adhoc grant road, maintenance ..	Rs. 12.16 lakhs.
5. Recurring grant for maintenance of Kodaikanal lake.	Rs. 0.05 lakhs.
6. Drought Relief	Rs. 29.00 lakhs

Public Works.—A sum of Rs. 1,065.44 lakhs was spent on roads buildings, bus stands, markets, parks, public urinals, including water supply and drainage during the year.

Education—Elementary.—The number and the strength of Municipal Elementary Schools, High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools during the year 1980-81 were as follows:—

1. Number of Municipal Elementary Schools...	1,027
2. Strength as on 31st March 1981	3,25,222
3. Number of High Schools	25
4. Strength	14,480
5. Number of Higher Secondary Schools	33
6. Strength	56,860

There were 12,442 teachers employed in the Municipal Councils and Township Committees during the year 1980-81.

D.C.B. of Municipal Revenue General Revenues.– TheM unicipal Councils and Township Committees derived a total income of Rs.1,217.82 lakhs under tax items and a sum of Rs. 3,696.82 lakhs was realised as income under non-tax items during the year.

Municipal Election.—During the year 1980-81, no Municpal Elections were held and the Special Officers wer continued to perform the functions of the Municipal Councils.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Council Department.—The Special Officer has been appointed by the State Govenment to perform the functions of the Mayor, Council and of the various Committees, except Taxation Appeals Committee. The details of the number of subjects received, and disposed of by the various Committees and Council during the year are as follows:—

Name of the Committee.	*Number of subjects pending as on 1st April 1980.*	*Number of subjects received during the year.*	*Disposed of.*	*pending.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. S.C. (Accounts)	Nil.	10	10	Nil.
2. S.C. (Education)	Nil.	138	136	2
3. S.C. (Health)	1	272	272	1
4. S.C. (T & F)	Nil.	228	222	6
5. S.C. (T.P. & I)		..	..	
6. S.C. (Works)	7	812	813	6
7. Council	11	1,281	1,279	13

The details of number of appeal received and disposed of by the Taxation Appeals Committee during the year are as follows:—

	Number of appeals pending as on 1st April 1980.	*Number of appeals received during the year.*	*Number of appeals disposed during the yaer.*	*Number of appeals pending at the end of the year.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
House Tax	213	12,53	955	511
Profession Tax	17	Nil.	Nil.	17
Company Tax	Nil.	Nil.	Nil	Nil.

Revenue Department.—The property tax is the main source of Revenue to the Corporation. Total collection by Revenue Department during the year was Rs. 2,168.95 lakhs under various Taxes and Fees.

Central Accounts Department.—The income under Revenue Account during the year amount to Rs. 2,285·19 lakhs.while the expenditure was Rs. 2,113·56 lakhs. The Revenue Accounts close with a deficit of Rs. (—) 181.91 lakhs as against Rs. (—) 353.54 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure incurred during the year under Revenue Account was Rs. 2,113.56 lakhs as against Rs. 1,882.56 lakhs in the previous year. The overall deficit including advances, suspense stock and Town Planning Accounts was Rs. (—) 818.90 lakhs. During the year a public loan of Rs. 192.50 lakhs was raised.

District Offices.—With effect from 1st May 1979, the Civic administration was reorganised by dividing the City into 150 divisions after merging the 12 erstwhile Panchayats. Total length of roads in the City thereby increased to 1,600 KM. These roads are conserved with the sanitary workers. A total quantity of 18,528 tonnes of compost was manufactured in the three compost yards at Korukkupet, Ottery and Saidapet with garbage collected and night soil poicked from the unsewered areas and the cow-dung from the Corporation Cattle Depots. 18,128 metric tonnes of compost was sold to ryots of adjoining villages for agricultural purpose and a sum of Rs. 1·54 lakhs was realised by sale of compost at the rate of Rs. 8·50 per metric tonne. In order to encourage

the citizens for growing kitchen garden, flower pots and compost weighing 2 Kgs. as packed in polyhtene bags were sold in the Tourist Trade• Fair to Public at the rate of Rs. 0·50 paise per packet and a sum of Rs. 3,257 was realised during the year. There were totally 808 public conveniences. Out of them 55 numbers are pay and use public conveniences, auctioned at a total Cost of Rs. 1,82,500. Conservancy by night was introduced for the first time from 1st July 1979 at busy areas when day conservancy was found difficult. During the year improvements and maintenance of roads were carried out under loans and grants sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 42·78 lakhs.

Buildings Department.— A sum of Rs. 25,93,400 was spent towards construction of School, Biuldings, Cycle stand, Latrines improvement to Egmore Stadium, Cattle Shed, C. W. C. and Dobhikhanas during the year.

Electrical Department.- During the year 2,386 numbers of street lights were put into service. The Highways and Rural Works Department have deposited Rs. 33,33,211 for provision of sodium vapour lamps in Anna Salai and E. V. Periyar Salai, etc., and improve the level of illumination and rearrangement of the Electrical Lamp posts and 271 street lights of sodium vapour lamps as well as mercury vapour lamps have been installed. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government as half loan and half grant for replacement of deteriorate cables and re-designing of cable distribution system in Triplicane area During this process of conversion, 76 new Street lights of 250 W.H.P sodium vapour lamps have been provided and works in E. V. R. Salai Thiagaraya Road, V.O.C. Salai, N.S.C. Bose road have been completed 3,105 numbers with 2 X 20 W. T. L. fittings were converted into 2 X 40 W. T. L. fittings with lengthy brackets to avoid thefts. Low tension underground cables of various sizes totalling to a length of 72 KM, were laid during this year. The street lights numbering about 45,000 (including street lights in erstwhile panchayats) were maintained well and non-burning street lights are attended to then and there. 22 numbers of Television sets have been donated by the Rotary Club of Madras for the benefit of slum dwellers and they have been installed in the Corporation institutions.

Health Department.—During the year, 2,684 Cholera cases were reported, of which 42 cases died. 2,82,533 cholera inaculations, 16,666 Re-vaccinations and 17,040 Primary Vaccinations were done during the year. Urban Malaria Scheme continued to be implemented. 36,193 malaria cases were reported during the year and 2,23,898 blood smears were taken.

Child Welfare Scheme.—During the year there were 40 Child Welfare Centres of which 37 centres have Maternity wards with a total bed strength of 410. 25,133 labour cases were conducted. 29,187 Ante-natal and 6,79,299 out-patients were treated.

Family Welfare Scheme.—39 Urban Family Welfare Centres are functioning in the City, of which 24 are under the control of the corporation of Madras.

Achievements during the year under control :

Sterilisation	20,392
I. U. D. ..	7,567
Uses of Convertional contraceptives	7,055
Vasectomy	1,615
Tubectomy	18,777
Population of the city	33,24,000

Education Department.— Primary School, formerly known as Arulperunjothi Primary School, Seniamman Koil Street, Tondiarpet was taken over by the Corporation of Madras, with the staff employed therein with effect from 1st January 1981 for maintenance, at the instance of the request of the Chief Educational Officer, Madras, as the management os this private School was not in a position to continue to run this school The total number of Primary and Middle Schools run by the Corporation of Madras during the year rose to 369 as againgst 368 in the previous year. As usual enrolment drive was made in all these schools and the strength of pupils in all these sschool was 1·81 lakhs. Besides this, 25 Secondary Schools and 9 Higher Secondary Schools were also maintained by the Corporation in the interest of imparting Higher Education to the Public upto XII Standard. The supply of midday meals, to 60,000

poor and deserving children was continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 7·34 crores was spent on education by the Corporation of Madras during the year.

Storm Water Drain Circle.- This Department has completed the arterial storm water drains at Arumbakkam and at Jawahar Nagar Areas and feeder drains out of the funds under IUDP, under Public Loan Funds and 17 Storm water Drains were completed during the year. From the deposit funds, 6 storm water drains and culverts were completed. The group repair works to the flood affected storm water drains in 39 streets were also completed. A total of 6·79 KMs., of new Drains of sizes varrying were constructed during 1980–81 besides repairs to existing drains for a length of 8·94 KMs., at a total cost of Rs. 86·27 lakhs. Total length of storm water drains, being attended for desilting is about 357 KMs About 60 KMs., of drains are attended for deailting daily, removing about 12 tonnes of silt.

CORPORATION OF MADURAI.

There are 65 elected Councillors and 9 Co-opted Councillors in the Corporation of Madurai. During the year 12 ordinary, 11 urgent and 3 special meetings were held and 1,024 subjects were discussed.

The World Tamil Conference was conducted in the month of January, 1981 during the year 1980–81 in a large scale.

A loan of Rs. 6·86 crores has been obtained from Government of Tamil Nadu as detailed below. The Government have been requested to convert the loan into agrant.

Purpose.	*Amount sanctioned.* RS.
Provision of street lights	17,00,000·00
Provision of sodium Vapour lamp	12,25,000·00
Construction of Pay and Use latrines	94,00'000·00
Improvement to Roads ..	1,53,00,000·00

Provision of Water supply	45,70,000·00
Construction of Travellers Bungalow ..	10,60,000 00
Beautification of Vandiyur Tank	10,00,000·00
Tree planting ..	2,00,000·00
Construction of Mahara Thorana Vayil	3,40,000·00
Amenities in slum area	3,11,00,000 00
Construction of Arches	3,89,000·00
Construction of over head tank, at Race Course for water facilities.	1,70,000·00
Sanitary arrangements for conveniances	22,12,000·00
Total Rs.	6,86,66,000·00

As per the town beautification Scheme 410 Sodium Vapour lamps 1,778 Mercury Vapour lamps, 9,282 Tube lights and 1,382 other lights are fixed.

The number of transformers functioning for distribution of energy to L.T. consumers has been increased from 140 to 149. Fresh life line has been laid to the extent of 2·215 KM. together with the existing life line to the extent of 253,709 KM and thus now there is life line to the extent of 255,924 KM.

Education : -There are 8 Higher Secondary Schools (5 for Girls and 3 for Boys) under the management of the Corporation. There are also 12 High Schools. Out of the above 7 High Schools for Girls and 5 are forBoys.

There are 10,186 students in both the Higher Secondary and High Schools. In Elementary Schools there are 30,930 students.

Midday meals is being distributed to 16,368 students studying in 71 Elementary and Middle Schools under the management of Madurai Corporation. 22 paise per day per student is being spent for the Scheme. Out of this 10 paise per day per student is recouped by Government grant.

There are 12 conservancy lorries and 186 conservancy bullock carts to remove the rubbish. 6 sullage lorries and 64 sullage bullock carts are being used for removing daily the sullage water. 3 lorries for removing night soil to compost yard and 3 lorries for clearing and removing septic tank wastage are being utilised.

The Fifth World Tamil Conference was held at Madurai City from 4th January 1981 to 10th January 1981. A sum of Rs. 22,11,500 was sanctioned by the Government to make sanitary arrangements. 1317-Sanitary Workers and 14 Sanitary Maistries were appointed for conservancy work. 50 Government Health Inspectors and the Sanitary Inspectors of this Corporation jointly supervised the above work. 4,000 K.G. of Bleaching Powder, 4,000 litres of phyyle and 3,000 kalams of slacked lime powder were purchased and utilised. 51 rubbish bullock Carts and 10 Hand Carts and other articles were purchased specially for the work.

Roads.— The total length of the different types of roads maintained upto the end of this administrative year 1980-81 are listed as follows :—

Serial number.	*Type of roads.*	*Length in K.M.*
1	Cement concrete road	4·190
2	B.T. Roads	173·778
3	Metal road (WBM) ..	94·552
4	Gravel Roads	84·715
5	Cut stone or cement slab paved road	46·900
6	Out stone or cement slab laid platform	41·450
	Total	445·585

" TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD "

As per the 1981 census, the total population of Tamil Nadu was 48·30 million. From 1971 the task of providing the two inevitable basic amenities namely protected water supply and waste water disposal for the protection and promotion of public Health, was entrusted with Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board.

Abstract of Performance in Urban Towns for the year 1980–81.

Year	*Water supply scheme completed brought into benefitial use.*			*Sewerage schemes completed and brought into benefitial use.*			*Expenditure incurred for water supply and swerage schemes.*
	New schemes.	*Improvement schemes.*	**Population benefitted.*	*New schemes.*	*Improvement schemes.*	**Population benefitted.*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (RS. IN LAKHS.)	(5)	(6)	(7) (RS. IN LAKHS.)	(8) (RS. IN LAKHS.)
1980–81	8	1	1·05	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	15 91·00

* Population represent the new schemes only.

Progress during 1980–81

A. Water Supply

1.	Number of towns where new schemes were under various stages of progress.	85
2.	Number of towns where improvement schemes were under various stages of progress.	28
3.	Number of towns where the new schemes were completed and put into benefitial use (in item 1.)	8
4.	Number of towns were the improvement schemes were completed and put into benefitial use (in item 2.)	1
5.	Population benefitted out of item 3 above (in lakhs) ..	1·05
6.	Population benefitted out of item 4 above (in lakhs)	0·21
7.	Total amount spent during the year for all the above (Rs. in lakhs.)	14 29

B. Sewerage.

1. Number of towns where new schemes were under various stages of progress.	8
2. Number of towns where improvement schemes were under various stage of progress.	2
3. Number of towns where the new schemes were completed and put into benefitial use (in item 1).	Nil
4. Number of towns where the improvements schemes were completed and put into beneficial use.	Nil
5. Population benefitted out of item 3 above (in lakhs)	Nil
6. Population benefitted out of item 4 above (in lakhs)	Nil
7. Total amount spent during the year for all the above (Rs. in lakhs.)	162

All the rural habitations were classified into 6 groups :--

Type 1	Habitations with no source within 1 k.m. distance from the habitation.
Type 2	Habitations where the source yield only non-potable water for a distance upto 1 km.
Type 3	Habitations where water is potable but source is not perennial.
Type 4	Habitations where water is potable and perennial but the source is either privately owned or unprotected.
Type 5	Habitations where there is no good source within the habitations but an alternative good source is available with 1 Km.
Type 6	Habitations where there is good source availabe.

The above categorication has been made in the order of priority in which the rural habitations should be provided with drinkig water supply facilities in the coming years.

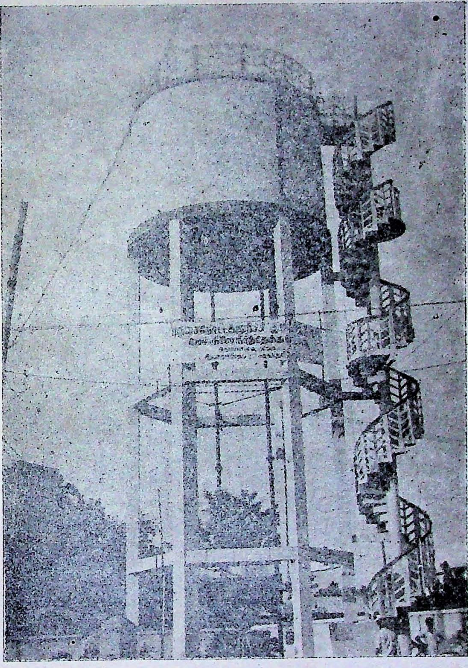
The State and Central Governments have decided to provide water for all the problem habitations (Types 1 to 5) before the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. At the beginning of the Sixth FiveYear Plan, there were 14,582 habitations of types 1 to 5 yet to be provided with water supply. To achieve the Sixth Five Year Plan objective, the State Government have decided to cover all the problem habitations in three phases under self sufficiency programme. As a first phase, the programme of providing water supply to 2,208 habitations of Types 3 to 5 in 69 unions were taken up by the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board during 1980-81 in which 1,104 habitations were completed during 1980-81, and the remaining habitations will be complted before 1981 to 82.

Drought relief.—During the year, the responsibility of tiding over. The water scarcity,prevailed in the drought affected areas in 12 districts except Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari was entrusted to the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. The number of deep bore wells drilled in the all the 12 districts are 4,876 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 11·04 crores.

Hand pump and power pump maintenance.—The Challenging task of maintaining 22,160 hand pumps throughout the State was entrusted with the Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board from August, 1976 In the initial stages one fitter for every 100 hand pumps and one mobile team for every 1,000 hand pumps were appointed for this purpose In this arrangement a fitter had to move around the two unions.As recommended by the UNICEF, it was subsequently allowed at the rate of one fitter for every union and one mobile team for every 1,000 pump. likewise the Board had maintained 11,022 power pumps during 1980-81

BHOODAN AND GRAMDHAN.

The Tamil Nadu Bhoodan Yagna Board was constituted in the year 1959 to legalise the donations received by Acharya Vinoba Bhave early in the year 1955-56 under the provisions of the TamilNadu Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958. Swamy Vidyananda Saraswathy is the Chairman of the Board.



OVER HEAD TANK AT PUNCHAI THOTTAKURICHI, TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

ORATHANADU WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—DATE OF INAGURATION 12—6—1981. TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD.

Bhoodan. An extent of 23,653.53 acres donated by 15,846 persons have been legalised and vested with the Bhoodan Board which includes an extent of 58·95 acres donated by 18 persons during the current year. Particulars of work done during the year :

	Number.	*Extent.* ACRES.
Bhoodan :		
1 Number of cases in which fresh donations have been received ...	18	58.95
2 Number of donations accepted	18	58.95
3 Number of cases in which notifications have been sent for publications ..	18	58.95
4 Number of transfer of registry cases with extent ..	34	19.41
5 Number of sub-division cases effected	19	20.15
6 Number of Bhoodan projects functioning and the approximate amount spent	34	
	Rs. 67,08,823.	

Gramdhan :

1 Number of Gramdhan pathrams received and accepted ..	204
2 Number of Pathrams sent for publications	204
3 Number of pathrams published	128
4 Number of pathrams sent for confirmation to the Tahsildar	107
5 Number of cases confirmed by the Tahsildar	47
6 Number of Gramdhan villages registered ..	17
7 Number of patta transferred in the name of the Sarvodaya Panchayat	7
8 Number of Sarvodaya Panchayat formed ..	225
9 1/20 of lands got	204.14 acres
10 1/40th amount collected	Rs. 3,991.00

Development activities of Bhoodan lands.—There are 34 Bhoodan Development Projects in the State run through the developiog agencies like Association of Sarva Seva Farm, Meyer Trust and Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal. An extent of 2,022 acres of Bhoodan lands were brought under cultivation. A sum of Rs. 67,08,823 was spent for the development work in Bhoodan lands by the voluntary organisations namely Sarva Seva Farm, Meyer Trust and Tamil Nadu Sarvodaya Mandal. Under Gramdhan Development an additional extent of 3,844.00 acres were brought under cultivation with the help of the Meyer Trust and the amount so far spent threon is about Rs. 79,51,690.

Gramdhan.—So far 1,565 Gramdhan Pathrams out of 22,030 pathrams have been verified, accepted and notified by the Board which includes 204 pathrams processed during the year. Sarvodaya panchayat have been formed in all these Gramdhan villages to look into the administration of the Gramdhan villages. During this year an extent of 204 acres have been donated by the Gramdhanees at the rate of 1/20th of their belonging and these lands have been distributed to the landless poor of the respective villages by the Gramasabhas. A sum of Rs. 3,911 has been collected towards Gramasabhai Nidhi which will be spent by the Gramasabhai in the development activities of the villages.

Co-operative Societies.—There are 32 Gramdhan Sarvodaya Cooperative Societies and 13 Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies functioning in the State. A sum of Rs. 2,51,465 has been sanctioned as long term and medium term loans to the societies from the MDCC Bank and from the funds of Bhoodan Board.

Particulars regarding issue and collections in respect of Government loans, bank loans and Bhoodan loans issued to Gramdhan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies and Bhoodan Service Co-operative Societies and Gramdhan villages during the year :

Issued.			*Collection.*		
Government loans.	*Bhoodan loans.*	*Bank. loans.*	*Government loans.*	*Bhoodan loans.*	*Bank loans*
———	2,44,200·00	7,265	43,564·09	1,27,242·11	88,382

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Government of India requested the State Government not to entrust any other important work to the Municipal Commissioner until the Census work was over. Hence, the Commissioners of Municipalities who were entrusted with the work of updating the electrol rolls could take up the work only after census work was over. The elections to Municipal Councils were not therefore conducted this year.

CHAPTER XX—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Child Welfare Centre.—The Child Welfare centre programme which is in force in the State from 1962 has the twin objectives of serving the rural women and their children between 2 1/2—5 years. In the first phase the working rural women are relieved of the anxiety of looking after their children during their working hours, because they can leave their children in the child welfare centre and attend to their work peacefully. Secondly the children are taught education through play as children are more playful and they learn while playing. At present there are 4,639 child welfare centres functioning in the State including 300 T.C.D.S. Anganwadies and 126 maternal and child health service centres. Trained child welfare organisers have been appointed in the child welfare centres. The child welfare organisers are assisted by child welfare assistants. Educational and play equipments have been supplied to all the child welfare centres.

Tribal Child Welfare Centres.—Under the integrated tribal development scheme 109 child welfare centres have been opened for the benefit of children of tribal people in the sub-plan areas in North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli districts during 1976-77 to 1979-80, Government accorded sanction for the construction of 61 buildings for Tribal child Welfare Centres upto 1979-80. In addition to these during 1980-81, 30 child welfare centres and 30 balwadi buildings were sanctioned to be started in Tribal areas. Thus totally 139 child welfare centres are being run for the benefit of tribal children.

Scheme for the welfare of destitute children.—The Government of India have started a scheme for the care and maintenance of destitute children by registered voluntary institutions. The scheme is based on cottage system each unit consisting of 25 children. Up to 31st March 1979, 90 per cent of the cost was given as grant by central Government. From 1st April 1979, 45 per cent is given as grant State Government. 45 per cent is given by Central Government and the rest 10 per cent is borne by the institution. During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 63,00,000 has been sanctioned to 111 voluntary institutions.

Scheme for foster care services.—Scheme for foster care services is also a part of the welfare of destitute children. The objective of the foster services is to provide home atmosphere of the foster family to children who became destitute at a very early age. 90 per cent of the cost is sanctioned as grant to voluntary institutions running this scheme and the rest 10 per cent is borne by the institutions. This scheme was started in the year 1978-79. During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 44,190 has been released to Madras School of Social Work, Rs. 44,190 to Guild of Service (Central) Madras, and Rs. 44,180 to Punjab Association Madras under this scheme.

Orphanages.—Four orphanages are functioning at Madras City, Salem, Kanniyakumari and Madurai for the children of the age group of 5—18 years whose parent's income does not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum. The sanctioned strength of each orphanage is 250. The children are provided with food, shelter, clothing, medical attendant in developed services of education. The children are given coaching upto V Standard in the orphanage itself and they are sent to the Government Schools for Education above V Standard.

Year.	Financial		Physical.	
	Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
1980-81	8.06 lakhs.	2,77,476	1,000	658

WOMEN'S WELFARE.

Secondary Grade Teacher's Training Course.—As a vocational Training for Adult women who completed S.S.L.C. condensed course through departmental service Home at Tambaram and Voluntary institutions aided by State Government, the Secondary Grade Teacher's Training Course was started during the Annual Plan 1966-67 at Tambaram with Junior and Senior section with sanctioned strength of 40 in each section and now functioning at Pallavaram. The inmates are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Financial.		Physical.	
Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
Rs. 1,59,000	1,40,890	80	78

Working Women's Hostel.—To provide accommodation to lower and middle Class working women who are employed in the cities the need for hostel facility is accute. Keeping this in view, during the annual plan 1967-68, a hostel for working women in Madras City under this department was started in a rental building with a sanctioned strength of 25 working women whose monthly income is not more than Rs. 500 per mensem. The hostel for working women is under the control of superintendent-*cum*-warden with supporting staff under the overall control of the Director of Social Welfare. Before 1980 only one working Women's Hostel was functioning at Madras City. Government have sanctioned the starting of 5 more working women's hostels in Madras City and one each in Tiruchirappalli, Tuticorin in Tirunelveli district, Hosur in Dharmapuri district and Madurai for the benefit of lower and middle income working women. The physical and financial target and achievements for the year 1980-81 are

Financial.		*Physical.*	
Target.	*Achievement.*	*Target.*	*Achievement.*
3,12,266	2,13,019	275	57

Mahalir Mandrams.—There are 11,250 Mahalir Mandrams at the rate of 30 for each Panchayat Union functioning to organise women of rural areas to come together in Mandrams cutting across the va ious social and economic bariers. The convenor who is incha ge of the Mahalir Mand ams is paid honorarium at Rs. 15 per quarter. An expenditu e of Rs. 4,000 per annum is incurred in each block under Social Welfare grant towards various activities of Mahalir Mandrams.

Widow remarriage.—The scheme of widow remarriage envisages rehabilitation of widows by representing incentives in the form of National savings certificates to both husband and wife to the value of Rs. 5,000 to hold in deposit for 7 years. The scheme is restricted to destitute widows in the age group of 18—30 (not diversees or deserted wives) The scheme was started during the year 1975-76 and 428 couples are benefitted under this scheme up to the year 1979-80. For the year a sum of Rs. 20·90 lakhs have been sanctioned to benefit 418 couples.

Year.	Name of the scheme.	Physical. Target.	Physical. Achievement.	Financial. Target.	Financial. Achievement.
(1)	(2	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
				(LAKHS)	
1979–80	Widow re-marriage.	100	100	6	6
1980–81	Widow re-marriage.	418	373	20·90	18·6

Distribution of Tricycles.— Tricycles are distributed free of cost to poor orthopaedically handicapped persons to enable them to improve their mobility and also to pursue a gainful occupation. The beneficiaries are selected by a committee constituted for the purpose with the Collector as the Chairman in the districts and the Director of Social Welfare as the Chairman in the City. For 1980–81 Government had accorded sanction for the supply of 666 tricycles free of cost to orthopaedically handicapped persons.

Distribution of hearing aids :—Hearing aids are distributed free of cost to poor school going deaf children whose parents guardians income does not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem. The applicants for the supply of hearing aids are screened by the E.N.T. wing of the Government hospitals. 500 hearing aids were sanctioned for distribution to poor school going children in 1980-81 and they have been sent to various district collectors, for distribution to the deaf children.

Training of Teachers for the Deaf.—Under the programme of training of teachers to teach the deaf children 14 teachers were trained in the techniques of teaching the deaf during 1980–81.

Training of Teachers for mentally Retarded : A grant of Rs. 45,600 per annum was given to Bala Vihar to train the teachers to teach the mentally retarded children. 19 teachers were trained under the programme during 1980–81.

Sanction of Grants to the Handicapped from the funds of State Board for the Handicapped :—During 1980–81, 85 handicapped persons were given grants to the tune of Rs. 34,600 towards their self employment ventures. 4 institutions for the handicapped were given grants to the tune of Rs. 12,000 for development of their welfare activities in their respective institutions.

World Day of the Disabled: The World Day of the disabled was observed all over Tamil Nadu during March, 1981. About 1500 handicapped children drawn from various institutions of the handicapped in and around Madras city were made to participate in the function. The function included a sports meet for the handicapped cultural programmes of the handicapped children and a public meeting. About 200 goggles were received as donation from voluntary organisation and philanthropists and were distributed to poor blind, 200 folding sticks were obtained as donation from philanthropists and voluntary organisations and were distributed to the blind.

(*i*) *Scholarship to the Handicapped* : 892 handicapped persons were sanctioned the scholarship during the year 1980–81 in order to help them financially to pursue the academic/professional studies or to undergo training courses.

(*ii*) *Placement of Trained Handicapped as Apprentices* : 222 trained handicapped persons were placed as apprentice in various industrial establishments on payment of a Government stipend of Rs. 150 per mensem per trainee during the period of one year apprenticeship.

(*iii*) *Assistance to the Handicapped for setting up of Bunk Stall* : 237 handicapped persons were assisted to set up Bunk Stalls with the financial assistance of the Banks and with the Government subsidy.

(*iv*) *Supply of Artificial Limbs and Appliances*: 305 handicapped persons were supplied with artificial limbs and applicances with financial assistance from the funds of the State Board for the Handicapped.

ADIDRAVIDAR AND TRIBAL WELFARE

Schools : There are 942 Adidravidar schools run by this Department for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. Out of 942 schools. 4 are Higher Secondary Schools, 19 are High Schools, 79 are Middle Schools and 840 are Primary schools. Out of 840 Primary Schools 100 are single teracher schools. The following are the details in respect of boys and girls who are studing in Adidravidar Welfare Schools.

Boys	86,876
Girls	78,900
Total ..	1,65,776

Incentive Prizes :—The following incentive prizes are awarded to the students, Head masters of the Adidravidar Welfare Schools.

(I) Award of Silver medals at a cost of Rs. 25, 15 and Rs. 10 to the Headmasters of Primary, Middle and High Schools respectively who maintain regular and highest percentage of attendance each year.

(ii) Award of Silver shield to the value of Rs. 200 each to the Primary and Middle schools which shows highest percentage of passes in V Std. and VIII Std. respectively in each District. Award of Silver medal to the value of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 each to the best boy and girl who secure highest percentage of marks in V Std. and VIII Std. in Adidravidar Primary and Middle schools respectively.

(iii) Award of prizes in the shape of cloth to the value of Rs. 25 Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 to the first three students who shows highest percentage of attendance in Adidravidar Primary and Middle Schools. In respect of Adidravidar Welfare High School students the prize will be given in the shape of cloth at the rate of Rs. 35 Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 respectively to the first three students.

(iv) Award of prizes in the shape of post office saving book to the value of Rs. 150 Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 to the first three SC. Boys and Girls who secure highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Examina-

tion every year at District level. At the State level prizes in the shape of post office savings book to the value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 to the first two SC. boys and Girls who secure highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination every year.

(v) Award of Silver shield to the value of Rs. 200 to the best Harijan Welfare school which secure highest percentage of passes in S.S.L.C. Public Examination. In addition to that the Headmaster of that school will be awarded a silver medal to the value of Rs. 50. At District level the first two students who have secured highest percentage of marks in the VIII Std. will be awarded prizes in the shape of books to the value of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 respectively.

Dresses to girls .—Every year two sets of dresses are supplied (i.e.) one at the beginning of the academic year and another at the time of Pongal are supplied free of cost to all girl students irrespective of community who are either studying in Adi Dradividar Welfare Schools or residing as boarders in Government Hostel run by this Department.

The cost of the dresses between the different age groups :—

Age group.	*Ceiling fixed for supply of dresses for two sets.*
1. 5-8 and 9 to 11	Rs. 18.
2. 12-14	Rs. 30.
3. 15 and above	Rs. 40.

Dresses to boys :—Two sets of dresses are supplie l free of cost to all boys students studying in Stds. I to VIII in Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schools and all the boy boarders residing in Government Hostels run by this Department at a cost of Rs. 10 per set.

Supply of text books, note books and slates :—Students studying in Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Schools are supplied with text books note books and slates-students studying in Stds. III to X are supplied with note books. Students studying in Stds. I to X are supplied with text books,

Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes.—There are 646 Hostels for Scheduled Castes with a sanctioned strength of 40,535 boarders. Apart from this 15 New Government Hostels are ordered to be opened during the year.

There are 248 part-time tutors to improve the standard of education of the Hostellers in all the Districts. Apart from this there are 5 part-time tutors in Government Nandanar Institutions for Boys and Girls at Chidambaram.

Scheduled Tribes Education.—There are 103 Government Tribal Residential Schools and one Non-Residential School run by the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during 1980-81. The details of the G. T. R. Schools run by this department are as follows :—

Serial number and details of Schools.	*Residential.*	*Non-residential.*	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 G.T.R. Elementary Schools	97	1	98
2 Middle Schools	11		11
3 High Schools	2		2
4 Higher Secondary Schools	3		3
Total	113	1	114

The total number of boarders of the 113 G. T. R. Schools are 7,043 and the pupils benefited under the one non-residential school is 30.

Government Tribal Hostels.—The Government are running 20 Government Tribal Hostels for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the year 1980-81. Eradicating inferiority among the S.Ts. and make them to mix freely with others the following ratio is adopted in admitting the boarders in the hostels.

Scheduled Tribes	60 per cent.
Scheduled Castes	30 per cent.
Other backwar classes	10 per cent.

The strength of the boarders of the 20 Government Tribal Hostels is 895.

Midday meals:—The day scholars studying in the Government Tribal Residential Schools are supplied with midday meals from the funds of Adi Dravidar Welfare Department. 1,583 day scholars are benefited under this scheme.

Scheduled Tribes Scheme.

Provision of drinking water facilities to Scheduled Tribes.—Provision of drinking water facility to Scheduled Tribe Colony is a basic one. A ceiling limit of Rs. 4,000 has been fixed for drinking water well in Scheduled Tribe Colonies and a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of Ground Level Reservoir in Tribal areas. During the year a sum of Rs. 2,22,543 was spent for the construction of 53 drinking water wells and the spill over work of two drinking water wells. During the year a sum of 12 lakhs was provided under sub-plan tor provision ot drinking water wells. Besides sub-plan a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided under drinking water well in the Non-Integrated Tribal Development Project areas.

State Plan Schemes for Scheduled Tribes.—Against a provision of Rs. 68.35 lakhs for 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 52.05 lakhs was spent under State plan Scheme for Scheduled Tribes which includes the provision and expenditure for the schemes relating to the *Bonded Labour* as well as Schemes under Tribal areas sub-plan.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme.—Shared equally between State and Centre for Scheduled Tribes.—Out of a sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs provided during the year 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 14.47 lakhs was spent during the year which include the provision and expenditure for the schemes relating to Bonded Labour.

Child Welfare Centres (Balwadies).—During the year Government have accorded sanction for the opening of 50 Child Welfare Centres. 70 children will be admitted in each centre, between the age group of 3 to 5. Each Child Welfare Centre will be manned by one Child Welfare Co-organiser and one Child Welfare Assistant. Besides meals, good social habits, games, etc., will be taught. The Child Weltare Centres will be under the administrative control of Director of Social Welfare and the expenditure is met from Harijan Welfare Budget. A sum of Rs. 4,41,400 has been provided for 1980-81 for this scheme.

Rewards to Inter Caste Married Couples.—The award of concessions to inter-caste married couples, viz., gold medals weighing 8 gms. of 14 ct. in addition to appreciation certificate and if the combined annual in come of the couple is Rs. 6,000 and below they are eligible for the cash grant of Rs. 300 (Marriage expenses) and a sum of Rs. 4,000 be invested in fixed deposit for 5 years jointly in the names of the couples in any nationalised banks ; were continued during 1980-81. 123 inter-caste married couples were sanctioned cash award of Rs. 4,300 each under this scheme during the year. Gold medals were not released for distribution for want of stock. The expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs. 5,28,900.

During 1980-81 a separate wing in TAHDCO has been opened for implementing economic development schemes for Scheduled Castest linked with Integrated Rural Development Programme Scheme. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 2 crores has been released during 1980-81 being the share capital contibution of State and Central Government in the ratio of 59 : 41. This amount is utilised for sanctioning margin money.

SELF SUFFICIENCY SCHEME.

For implementing the Self Sufficiency Scheme in the Adi Dravidar Colonies of the selected 69 blocks. During 1980-81 a sum of Rs. 75

lakhs was provided in the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department Budget· The number of works completed during 1980-81 are furnished below :—

Details of works.	*Number of works completed during 1980-81.*
1. Provision of drinking water facilities	81
2. Provision of pathways to Adi-dravidar Colonies Burial Grounds.	378
3. Construction of school buildings in Adidravidar Colonies.	11

In addition to the above works, 317 other works such as construction of culverts, retaining walls. Drinage, Electrification of schools,- etc., have also been taken up and completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 66,23,171.10 was spent under self sufficiency scheme by this department.

Pre examination Traning centre for I A S and I P S etc Madras-35 To impart raining to candidates belonging to SCS and STS, : ppearing for IAS : nd IPS and allied services competitive examina ions cond: ced by Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, The Pre-Examination Training Centre was started in the year 1966. The cen re is financed by the Government of India and managed by the Govern. ment of Tamil Nadu. Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throug out India are admitted in the Centre. A provision of Rs. 4.31 lakhs has been made under the Centrally sponsored programme for the year. During the year 53 candidates were admitted in the centre for preliminary Examina i n. 1981. Out of them 51 appeared for the Examination and 10 were selected for Main Exam. 1981. F ..rteen candidates have been admitted for coaching to Main Examination 1981 to be held during November / December 1981.

General Housing Scheme.—The TAHDCO is constructing house for a i-d av da with the funds provided by the Government and giving them to Adidravidar free of cost from 1974. The Government have ordered for the construction of 5000 houses under the Adidravdar housing programme for the year 1980-81.

Provision of House sites to Adidaravidars and Tribals at the free of cost. —The scheme of acquiring private lands for provision of House sites at free of cost to Adidravidars and Tribals was continued during 1980-81 also. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 140·58 lakhs was incurred The extent acquired was 1853.47 acres and the number of house-sites provided were 31302.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN.

To accelerate the development of SCs. the Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing the Special Component Plan since 1980-81. The main objectives of the Special Component Plan are.

1. Nine lakhs of SC families should be helped to cross the poverty line during the Sixth Plan ;

2. Facilities and amenities like drinking water link road, Electricity Health, Education should be provided in the Adi-dravidar colonies.

The achieve the above objectives the resources and efforts of various department have been mobilised and schemes are implemented, To help the Adi-dravidar families to cross the poverty line, the family is taken as a unit and a package of schemes are made available to them. Every effort is made to provide the minimum needs to the SCs during the Sixth Plan. The Government of India release Special Central Assistance as additive for implementing the Special Component Plan. The Special Central Assistance can be utilised only for the economic development schemes. The size of the Special Component Plan 1980-81 was Rs. 71.64 crores. Against this a sum of Rs. 32.39 crores was spent covering about 77,828 Adi-dravidar families, The Government of India released a sum of Rs. 9.56 crores as Special Central Assistance The amount has been placed at the disposal of DRDA's for covering about 50,000 Adi-dravidar families with economic development programmes.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN.

The Tribal population of Tamil Nadu is scattered. To accelerate the pace of development of STs, 9 pockets of tribal concentration have been identified and family and area oriented schemes are implemented in these pockets since 1976-77. Under Tribal Sub-Plan also 50 per cen of the tribal families will be helped to cross the poverty line during sixth plan period. The strategy adopted is that each family is given a package of programme to cross the poverty line. The size of the Tribal Sub-Plan 1980-81 was Rs. 345.25 lakhs against this a sum of Rs. 267.52 lakhs was spent.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

The amended Act viz. "The Protection of Civil Rights Act" came into force on 19th November 1976, A Police Officer in the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police has been appointed to ensure the responsibility of strict enforcement of the Act.

13 Mobile Police Squads are functioning in the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, The Nilgiris, Kanniya, kumari and Ramanathapuram. Each squad consists of one Inspector of Police, one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and two constables. The Mobile Police Squads have registered 8,600 cases upto 31st March 1981. Out of this in 4,045 cases conviction has been given by Courts.

The Government have sanctioned 4 Special Courts to try offences relating to PCR Act and for quick disposal of these cases in the districts. of Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Thanjavur at Kumbakonam

Proposals are under consideration to re-constitute the State Level Committee to advise the Government in the enforcement of the Act.

There is a scheme for the award of radio sets as a prize to the most neatly maintained Adi-dravidar colony in each taluk as neatness and cleanliness contribute greatly to the speedy removal of untouchability. A sum of Rs. 0.62 lakhs has been set apart in the Budget for 1982-83 for the purpose.

Prizes are also awarded to two villages in each district (except Madras City) which strive for eradication of Untouchability. The value of the first prize is Rs. 1,000 and the second prize is Rs. 500 For the year 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 0.23 lakh has been provided for the purpose.

Every year "Removal of Untouchability Week" is celebrated from 24th to 30th January. During this week meetings are conducted throughout the State to focus attention of public on the removal of untouchability. From 1978-79, the Government have been bringing out the special supplements on the activities of the Adi-dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department for the welfare of Adi-dravidars and Scheduled Tribes. Similar special supplement was also published during the current year. It is proposed to bring out a documentary film on eradication of untouchability.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The department of backward classes is running 275 schools of the welfare of denotifed communities in the State. The details of the total number of schools and strength of pupils are given below :—

	Number of schools.	*Number of strength.*
1. Elementary Schools	230	31,751
2. Higher Elementary Schools	35	14,355
3. High Schools	8	1,609
4. Higher Secondary Schools	2	1,357
	275	49,072

During the year 295 hostels for Backward Classes and 62 Boarding homes for Denotified Communities were maintained with a total sanctioned strength of 18,442 and 4,290 boarders respectively The following percentage was adopted for adminision of boarders in the Backward Classes hostels and Denotified Communities boarders homes.

B.Cs. Hostel.	PERCENT.	*D.N.C. Boarding Homes.*	PERCE
1. Backward Classes	65	D.N.C.s.	60
2. Scheduled Castes ..	25	B.Cs.	10
3. Forward Community	10	S.Cs.	25
		F.Cs.	5

The income limit fixed for admission of boarders is Rs. 2,500 per annum.

Midday Meals.—Midday meals at a cost of 20 paise per meal were supplied to all the pupils studying in I Std. to VIII std. in the Denotified Communities and Kallar Schools run by this Department. CARE Food is served from 10th March 1975 for 100 days in a year and for the remaining 120 days Rice meals are supplied to the pupils at the Government cost. A sum of Rs. 9·92 lakhs was spent towards the supply of Midday meals during 1980-81 and by this 46662 pupils were benefited.

Clothing.—Two sets of uniforms were supplied to each of the inmates of the Denotified Communities Boarding homes and Backward Classes (High Schools) hostels and to pupils studying upto V Std. in Denotified Communities School pupils and to the pupils of Kallar Schools in Madurai district studying upto III std. One set i intended for Deepavali and the other set i intended for Pongal. A sum of Rs. 19·84 lakhs was spent for this purpose during the year and the number of beneficiaries was 46,994.

Supply of Books and slates.—The pupils studying in I to X std. in the Denotified Communities school and in the Kallar Schools in Madurai District were supplied to tex books, note books and slates free of cost. A sum of Rs. 5·57 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

Boarding Grants.—Assistance were given to poor Backward Classes and Denotified Communities pupils who e parental annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,500 staying in private recognised hostels by award of Boarding grants to meet their boarding and lodging charges. The rate

of boarding grant was Rs. 25 per boarder per mensum. From December 1978 onwards the rate has been increased to Rs. 35 per month for Madras city, District Headquarters taluk Headquarters Rs. 30 per month for other places. Boarding grant was sanctioned to 2,623 pupils and the total expenditure was Rs. 9.19 lakhs during the year.

State Scholarship.—The details of scholarships sanctioned by this department during the year are furnished below :—

	Number of premetric students benefited.	Number of postmetric scholarships sanctioned.	Amount spent. Pre-matric.	Amount spent. Post-matric.
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS)	
a. B.Cs.	79,909	94,456	20.37	255.12
b. D.N.Cs.	1,62,827	6,398	15.44	19.72
Total ..	2,42,736	1,00,854	35.81	274.84

Supply of tools to other Backward Classes.—Free supply of tools to Barbers and Dhobies was made to enable them to do their traditional work. The worth of the tools was Rs. 95 for Barber tools and Rs.315 for Dhoby tools. From 1980–81 onwards, free supply of tools was made to Boyars also who are engaged in stone cutting. The cost of one set of Boyar tools is Rs. 100. Number of persons benefited with this scheme during 1980–81 are given below :—

Nature of tools.	Number of persons.	Amount spent. Rs
Barber kits	4,000	3,96,000
Dhoby Iron Boxes	4,000	13,12,920
Boyar tools	250	25,000
	8,250	17,33,920

Free supply of tools to Denotified Communities. --Tools were supplied to the successful denotified Community Trainees of the General purposes Engineering Workshops free of cost for thier self employment in the following trades:—

Name of the trade.	Cost per set.
	RS.
1. Black Smithy	600
2. Fitting	900
3. Sheet Metal ..	200

A sum of Rs. 0·28 lakh was spent during the year under this scheme.

Agriculture.-- A sum of Rs. 2,500 was paid to poor Denotified Communities as subsidy in three instalments for enabling them to sink irrigation wells. The achievement made during the year is furnished below :---

Number of irrigation. wells sunk.	Amount spent.
	RS.
71	1,10,000

Cottage Industries. Three General purpose Engineering workshops at Chekkanurani (Madurai district), Mudukulathur (Ramnad district) and V. K. Pudur (Tirunelveli district) were maintained. Further two industrial Training Centres in Rattan and Fibre in Thakkalai and in Kulithurai in Kanyakumari district and one carpentry and one weaving units Aziz Nagar settlement in South Arcot district and seven Tailoring work centres were maintained in Usilampatti and Cumbum, Madurai district, Kadaladi, Ramnad district, Kulavanigapuram and Devarkulam, Tirunelveli district, Aziz Nagar Settlement, South Arcot district and Krishnan Koil, Nagercoil, Kanniyakumari district.

Special Training Institute.—The Special Training Institute (Backward classes) was continued to coach backward classes and denotified communities candidates for appering I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., during 1980-81, 42 candidates were admitted. . Of them 8 have come over successfully in the preliminary examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission. Out of 27 (22+5) candidates sent up for main examination 2 have passed the examination.

Kallar Reclamation.—The Special Deputy Collector (Kallar Reclamation), Madurai continued to be incharge of Kallar Reclamation Schemes. Particulars of the number of schools and boarding homes intended for them are given below :

	Number of Schools.	Strength.
1. Elementary Schools	.. 208	28,704
2. Higher Elementary Schools	30	13,000
3. High Schools ..	8	1,609
4. Higher secondary Schools	2	1,357
Total ..	248	44,670

Special fees to the pupils studying in the Kallar High Schools was paid by this department. Separate district Scout Association was formed for the Kallar Schools in Madurai district and there were 554 scout units in the Kallar schools. 27 boarding homes are also maintained with a sanctioned strength of 4,402 inmates. A sum of Rs. 157·97 lakhs was spent an implementation of various schemes for Kallar Reclamation in Madurai distric during 1980-81.

Aziz Nagar Settlememt.—One manager in the Grade of Tahsildar continued to be incharge of the Aziz Nagar settlement in South Arcot district, during 1980-81. The main occupation of the settlers was Agriculture. Lands were assigned to them. Two units viz., Carpentry and Weaving were run in this settlement to provide alternative jobs to the settlers. In addition to this, five Balvadis has also been established in this settlement and they were functioning well. One tailoring centre was also maintained with a strength of 20 trainees. The expenditure made during 1980-81 for the implementation of above schemes is given below :—

Name of the scheme.	*Expenditure.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1. Maintenance of carpentary and weaving units ..	0·58
2, Maintenance of Balvadis	0·03
3. Maintenance of tailoring centre	0·18

There was one Elementary school with a total strength of 315 (the High School in the settlement was transferred to Education department on 13th September 1976). The pupils in the Elemen'ary schools were supplied with Midday meals, text books, note books and slates free of cost. They were also supplied with two sets of dresses every year free of cost. The village panchayats continued the arbitation of small disputes among the settlers.

OLD AGE PENSION

The Scheme was introduced in the year 1962 for the grant of pension to Old Persons who have no means of subsistance and have no relatives bound by custom or usuage to support them. The minimum age limit for the eligibility of old age pension is 60 years in the case of destitutes who are incapacitated to earn their livelihood due to blindness, leprosy, insanity paralysis or loss of limb. For other persons, the minimum age limit for eligibility is 65 years. A sum of Rs. 20 per mensem was paid to old age pensioners till 31st March 1979. It has been increased to Rs. 25 per mensem from 1st April 1979. The Government have also extended, the scheme of old age pension to physically handicapped destitutes of 45 years of age and also to the destitute widows of not less than 45 years of age. However for the blind destitute there is no age limitation. The age limit in respect of destitute widows has been reduced by Government to 40 years in 1978. A new security scheme of old age pension to destitute Agricultural labourers was introduced by the Government with effect from 15th March 1981. The age limit was fixed as 60. The Government have sanctioned 30,000 places and Rs. 98,40,000 for sanctioning pension to this category during the year 1981-82.

In addition to payment of Rs. 25 per mensem as old age pension, sarees and dhoties are distributed to the old age pensioners twice in a year during Pongal and Independence Day. Further the supply of one kilogram fine variety of rice per head per week free of cost has been introduced with effect from 1st November 1980. This is known a

"WHOAPFAR," scheme. The sanctioned strength and the net operative strength at the end of the year in all categories are given below :—

Old Age pension (Normal) :

Sanctioned strength	1,01,063
Operative Strength ..	93,151

Physically handicapped destitutes :

Sanctioned Strength	14,785
Operative Strength	11,888

Destitute Widows :

Sanctioned strength	35,376
Operative strength	32,361

Destitute Agricultural Labourers :

Sanctioned Strength	30,000
Operative strength Vacancies being filled up.	

The particulars of expenditure incurred in the implementation of the above schemes during the year are as follows :—

Old age pension (Normal)	Rs. 2,41,46,000
Old age pension (Physically handicapped and destitute widows).	Rs. 1,08,88,000
	Rs.
Supply of dhoties and sarees	48,36,000
Supply of free rice to old age pensioners under WHOAPFAR Schemes with effect from 1st November 1980.	51,61,000

CHAPTER XXI—TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

TRANSPORT CORPORATION

The Government of Tamil Nadu was operating eight state owned Transport Corporation during the year for the benefit of the travelling public. Each Transport Corporation was under the control of a full time Managing Director. The Pallavan Transport Corporation had a full time Chairman. The Secretary to Government, Transport Department was the Chairman of the other Corporations.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (Metro).— The Corporation was formed on the 1st January, 1972, with a fleet strength of 1,029. Its area of operation was the Madras Metropolitan area. The operative fleet stength as on the 31st March, 1981 was 1,795. It was running 10 mini buses also. The labour force of the Corporation was 15,077 on the said date. This Corporation paid minimum bonus of 8·33 per cent plus Rs. 100 as ex-gratia for the year 1979-80 to all its employees. In addition Rs. 200 per head was paid in January, 1981 as a performance incentive for the calender year 1980. It was carrying on an average 25 lakhs passengers per day.

Pallavan Transport Corporation (District).—The Corporation was formed with effect from the 15th September, 1975. The area of operation of this Corporation was Chengalpattu district. Its operative fleet strength was 480 as on the 31st March, 1981. The labour force was 3,731 as on 31-3-1981. It paid a minimum bonus of Rs. 8·33 per cent plus Rs. 100 as ex-gratia to all its employees for the year 1979-80. In addition Rs.200 per head was paid as performance incentive for calender year 1980. The Corporation was carrying on an average 2·58 lakhs passengers per day.

Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation.—The long distance express Services connecting all the district headquarters in the State were run under the name of Pallavan Transport Corporation (Express) till 15th January 1980. It was formed as Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation with effect from 16th January 1980. Its area of operation was the entire State. It had an operative fleet strength of 461 as on the

31st March, 1981. It had a labour force of 4,506 on the said date. On an average of 43,000 passengers per day were making use of the Express Services. This corporation had paid a minimum bonus of 8·33 per cent plus Rs. 100 as ex-gratia to all its employees for the year 1979-80. In addition, Rs. 200 per head was paid as Performance incentive for the Calender year 1980.

Pandiyan Roadways Corporation.—The Corporation started operation from the 17th January, 1972. The fleet strength of the Corporation as on the 31st March 1981 was 1,045. The area of operation of the Corporation was Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Pudukkottai districts. 8,112 employees were working in the Corporation it had paid bonus and ex-gratia totalling to 20 per cent to its employees for the year 1979-80 and three fourth of the amount of Rs. 250 for the nine months period from April to December, 1980 as Performance Incentive allowance. It was carrying, on an average of 10.37 lakhs passengers per day. The Corporation was operating 7 mini buses and 4 short wheel base buses.

Cheran Transport Corporation.—Cheran Transport Corporation started its operation on the 1st March 1972. The operative fleet strength was 963 as on the 1st March 1981. The area of operation of the Corporation was Coimbatore Periyar and Nilgiris district. The labour force of the Corporation on the said date was 7,139. The Corporation paid the maximum of 20 per cent by way of bonus and ex-gratia to all its employees for the year 1979-80 and also paid Performance incentive allowance of Rs. 250 per year for the nine months period from April to December, 1980. It was carrying on an average 8.43 lakhs passengers daily.

Cholan Roadways Corporation.—The Corporation commenced operation on the 1st March 1972. Its fleet strength as on the 31st March, 1981 was 689. The labour force was 5,578. Bonus of 8.33 per cent and ex-gratia of 8.67 per cent was paid by the Corporation to all its employees for the accounting year 1979-80. It also paid Rs. 200 as Performance incentive for the year 1979-80 and three-fourth of Rs. 200 for nine months period from April to December 1981. It was carrying on a an average 6.40 lakhs passengers daily.

Anna Transport Corporation.—Anna Transpor Corporation started operation from the 15th February, 1973. It was having 500 buses as on the 31st March 1981. It paid bonus of 8·33 per cent and ex-gratia of 11·67 per cent to all its employees for the year 1979–80, and in addition paid Rs. 200 as performance incentive for the year 1979-80 and three-fourth months of Rs. 200 for nine months period from April to December, 1980. The number of employees of the Corporation was 3,491 on the said date. On an average 3.67 lakhs passengers were travelling in the buses of the Corporation per day.

Kattabomman Transport Corporation.—The Corporation commenced its operation from 1st January, 1974. The area of operation was Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari districts. It started with 458 buses and was having 678 buses as on the 31st March 1981. It had labour strength of 4,736 on the said date. The Corporation had paid bonus and ex-gratia totalling to 20 per cent to all its employees for the year 1979-80. In addition to the above, Performance incentive of Rs. 250 was paid for the year 1979–80 and three fourth for the nine months period from April to December, 1980. It was carrying on an average 6·34 lakhs passengers daily.

Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation. — The Corporation was formed on the 16th January, 1975. Its area of operation was South Arcot and North Arcot districts. The Corporation has its headquarters at Villupuram. Its fleets strength as on the 31st March, 1981 was 401. The Corporation had paid the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent plus Rs. 100 as ex-gratia to all its employees for the year 1979–80. In addition Rs. 200 per head was paid as performance incentive during the calender year 1980. It was having a labour strength of 2,747 on the above date. On an average about 2.28 lakhs passengers were travelling daily in the Corporation buses.

MOTOR VEHICLES ADMINISTRATION.

The main functions of the Transport Department are to administer the provisions of the 'Motor Vehicles Act 1939', 'Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974' and Rules made thereunder.

For the purpose of administration the state has been divided into four zones, each under a Deputy Transport Commissioner.

State Transport Appellate Tribunal.— The State Transport Appellate Tribunal in the Cadre of District Judge hears appeals and revision petitions against the orders of the State Transport Authority and its Secretary and the Regional Transport Authorities and their Secretaries. Out of 1,676 petitions and 3,549 appeals, 875 revision petitions and 1,364 appeals were disposed of and 801 revision petitions and 2,185 appeals were pending disposal at the end of the year. The number of Writ Petitions filed and disposed of by High Court during the year are as follows:—

Number of Writ Petitions pending at the beginning	478
Number filed during the year	124
Number of cases disposed	158
Number pending at the end of the year ..	444

Jeep Stage Carriages.- Jeep stage carriages with seating capacity of less than 15 are operated at the concessional rate of tax viz., 3/4 of the normal rate. The total number of jeeps stage carriages in Tamil Nadu as on 31st March 1981 is 39.

Mini Buses.—To serve the remote rural area of the State where regular bus facilities cannot be provided to unserved villages, the scheme of introduction of mini buses had been taken up. Now there are 66 mini buses plying in Tamil Nadu.

Buses-Operators -Routes.— The classification of the bus operators in private sector according to the number of vehicles owned as on 31st March 1981 is as shown below :--

Category of Operators.	*Number of bus operators in private sector in each category as on 31st March* 1981.
(1)	(2)
One bus	1,579
Two buses ..	684
Three buses	376

Four buses	161
Five buses ..	50
Six buses ..	12
Seven buses	1
Eight buses..	2
Twelve buses	1
Sixteen buses	1

The number of buses owned by the State Transport Undertakings as on 1st March 1981, is 6,769.

The total number of routes operated in Tamil Nadu is as shown below :—

Service.	*Number of routes as on 31st March* 1981.
(1)	(2)
Metropolitan Service	353
City and Town Service ..	2,123
Mofussil Ordinary Service	4,795
Mofussil Express Service	164
Total	7,435

Contract Carriages.—Tourist taxi permits are being issued in the office of the State Transport Authority and the number granted during the period of 1980-81 was 691 and All India Tourist Taxis was 36.

The following table will indicate the number of contract carriages in the State.

Category.	*Number as on* 31*st March* 1981
(1)	(2)
Autorickshaws	10,744
Ordinary Taxis ..	5,170
Tourist Taxis (State)	4,148
Omni Buses	49
Luxury Coaches-	25
All India Tourist Motor Cabs	148

All India Tourist Omnibuses (not exceeding 35 passengers)	50+1 *

*Plying under High Court Order.

The vehicular position in the end of the yeas is given below :—

Category.	
Stage carriages ..	11,852
Contract Carriages	20,334
P.T.Vs.	545
Goods Vehicles.	
Public Carriers ..	29,319
Private Carriers	3,353
Goods vehicles not covered by permits	4,451
Trailers to Goods vehicles (Trucks)	60
Tractors (covered by permits)	8,309
Trailers to Tractors (covered by permits)	8,579
Articulated vehicles	494
Other vehicles not covered by permit ..	2,33,804

Enforcement.—The flying squads attached to 4 zones and other staff meant for enforcement work in the Transport Department detect cases of tax evasion, plying of transport vehilces without permites, fitness certificates and other offences like overload, over speed in all cases of transport vehicles, misuse of omnibuses as regular stage carriages and illicit taxis.

statistical details on the work done by the enforcement staff of this Department during the year under report on the check of the following items are furnished below :—

(i) Transport vehicles checked for high smoke exhaust :—

Period.	*Number of vehicles checked on road.*	*Number for which CFX notices issued for excess smoke.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
From 1st April 1980 to 31st March 1981 .	2,59,658	1913

(ii) Numbor of check report issued and the revenue derived :—

Period.	*Number of irregularities detected.*	*Compounding fee collected.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
From 1st April 1980 to 31st March 1981 .	24,883	35,58,290

(iii) Statistics on punishments awarded to offenders under Departmental action :—

(*a*) Against permit holders	Suspension	8,547
	Cancellation	165
(*b*) Against Drivers		194
(*c*) Against conductors		248

Purchase of Motor Vehicles to other Departments.—The Transport Commissioner continues to be the agency for the purchase of motor vehicles required for Government Departments other than Police Forest Rural and Development Departments During the year orders were placed by the Transport Commissioner for 291 vehicles at an estimated value of Rs. 1,04,78,987 as against 588 vehicles to the value of Rs. 2,61,61,259 last year.

Licensing of Drivers and Conductors.—The details of issue and renewal of driving licences during the year are as follows :—

	1980-81
Number of driving licnences issued	73,857
Number of driving licences renewed	1,21,408

Conductor certificates are issued as per needs. During the year the number newly issued and the number renewed are 22,414 and 13,220 respectively.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The Transport Department derives revenue by way of Motor vehicles taxes and fees. Major revenue is derived by way of taxes on Motor vehicles.

Tho partiulcars regarding receipts under the different heads of revenue are given below :—

Particulars.	Actuals for 1980–81.
(1)	(2)
1 Fees undor MV Act	3,65,38,045·75
2 Tax received for Motor Vohicles	77,64,43,947—49
3 Other receipts such as arrears, overdrawn pay and misc. receipts	3,33,154—94
Total	81,33,15,148—18

The expenditure incurred for the administration of the Transport Department was Rs. 1,33,14,000 for the year 1980-81.

MOTOR VEHICLES MAINTENANCE ORGANISATION

Mo or Vehicles Maintenance Organisa'ion has been s'ar'ed wi'h effec from 15 h August 1955 as unit of Land Revenue. Subsequen'ly from 1st April 1964 to 9:h June 1977, this organisation was functioning under the control of the Director, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department as a separate wing. Then with effect from 10th June 1977, this organisation has been formed as a separate department under the control of the Director. The motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation is responisble for the upkeep and maintenance of 6,000 vehicles of various Gov rnment Depar'ments. Besides attending to repair works to Depart ment Vehicles, Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisa'ion is supplying petroleum products, Tyres and Tubes and Batteries to all Government Vehicles.

During the year the department has taken up repairs as follows to various Governm nt V hicles :—

(1) Major repair ..	386
(2) Second line repairs	4,721
(3) Minor repairs ..	9,872
(4) Servicing ..	2,756
(5) Other repairs	224
Total	17,959 jobs.

Spare parts, tyres and tubes, Batteries and P.O.L. products to the tune of Rs. 1,89,60,000 were purchased and issued to the Government depar ment vehicles during the year.

125 condemned vehicles were disposed of by this department. At present there is workshop in the district Headquarters of Madras, Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai and Kanyakumari besides a service Station at Tirunenlveli. There is also a service station at the Secre ariat Campus at Madras, exclusively to look af er the vehicles attached to the Secretariat.

During the year, 27 candidates were trained by this Department under the Apprentice Act, 1961 and 2 diploma holders under the Apprentice act of 1973. Apart from this, 13 candidates were given training in Motor Mechanism under S.F.D.A. scheme as per the advice of the Collector of South Arcot at Government Automobile Workshop, Cuddalore. Permission has also been accorded to give such training to another 12 candidates. The department created job opportunities for 84 persons consequent on the upgradation of serivce stations into workshops.

The department realised a sum of Rs. 1·66 crores towards the cost of supplies and services rendered by the department during 1980–81, from other Government departments.

MINOR PORTS.

The Tamil Nadu Port Department is under the administrative control of the Transport Department of Government of Tamil Nadu. It has control over two Intermediate Ports of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam and five minor Ports of Rameswaram, Pamban, Kilakarai, Colachel and Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu State. The State Port Officer with his headquarters at Madras is the head of the department. In addition to the administration of the above Intermediate and Minor Ports the construction of Fishing Harbours at Mallipattinam, Kodikkarai, Mandapam Valinokkam and Pazhayar has been taken up by the Department as per orders of Government. A separate wing called 'Marine Investigation Division' in the department is looking after the works relating to the Fishing Harbours.

2. *Weather.*—

Cuddalore.—The weather was seasonal throughout the year.

Nagapattinam.—The weather during tho year was fair and no abnormal conditions of weather were experienced.

Rameswaram.—The weather was normal and seasonal and there was no serious disturbance of the weather during the year.

Other Ports.—The weather at other ports was normal.

3. The number of packages of Government Stores landed during 1980-81 was 12,760 with an aggregate weight of 850 Metric tonnes as against the packages of 1,528 numbers with an average weight of 1,278 Metric Tonnes during the year 1979-80.

4. *Cuddalore Port.*—Twenty-nine ships were entered and twenty-nine ships were cleared during the year. The total cargo imported and exported were 88,912 Metric Tonnes and 49,506 Metric Tonnes respectively. The main commodity imported was Fertilizer of 88,912 Metric Tonnes as against 28,700 Metric Tonnes during last year and the exported was Iron of 14,276 Metric Tonnes and general cargo of 35,230 Metric Tonnes as against 7,996 M.T. of iron ore and general cargo of 6,956 Metric Tonne.

5. *Nagapattinam Port.*—Sixty-eight ships were entered and Sixty-seven ships were cleared during the period under this report as gainst 65 and 65 respectively of the previous year. The total cargo imported was 12,279 Metric Tonnes and exported was 29,442·1 Metric Tonnes. The main cargo imported as 'Muriate of Potash' of 12,250·8 Metric Tonnes and cargo exported as 'Onion' of 22,138·8 Metric Tonnes and rice bran of 2,835·1 Metric Tonne. The rest were general cargo of 4,468·2 Metric Tonnes. This Port is handling passengers to and from Malaysia. The number of passengers embarked were 3,895 Adults and 44 children and disembarked were 2,531 adults and 31 children during the year.

6. *Rameswaram Port.*—This Port is mainly handling passengers to and fro Sri Lanka. The number of ships entered were 138 and cleared were 138 during this year. The number of passengers embarked were75,821 Adults and 3,404 children (Total 79,225) and number

of passengers disembarked were 87,524 Adults and 9,597 children (Total 97,121). The total cargo imported was 190·3 Metric Tonnes and exported was 251·0 Metric Tonnes.

7. *Colachel Port.*—One ship had entered and one ship was cleared during the year. The main commodity exported was 'illuminite sand' of 12,500 Metric Tonnes.

8. *Kanniyakumari Port.*—This port is mainly for supervision of safe navigation of Ferry Service between shore and Viveagan nd. Rock Memori.l . nd vice versa where lakhs of people from various pl..es in India and abroad visit. During the year 9,86,674 visitors had visited the Rock Memorial.

HIGHWAYS AND RURAL WORKS.

The Highways and Rural works department is incharge of planning Design, Construction and maintanance of ro ds andbridges in Tamil Nadu and other technical guidence to the Panchayat Unions in respect of rural works programme. The department has chalked out plans for road development and implemented them besides maintaining the road system efficiently within the resources available.

The State Highways and Rural Works department maintains road under the categories (viz). National Highways (Urban), State Highways Major District Roads and other District Roads. The length of roads under diffrent categories are as follows :—:

	Kilometers.
National Highways (Urban)	139
State Highways	1,814
Major district Roads	14,028
Other district Roads	17,714
Total	33,695

National Highways (Urban).—During 1980-81 six works costing Rs. 10.93 lakhs covering the Municipalities of Ranipet, Tiruchirappalli, Singanallur, Coimbatore and Salem have been taken up and are nearing completion. In 1980–81 an expenditure of Rs. 16·91 lakhs was incurred

State Highways.—For 1980–81, four works costing Rs. 218·00 lakhs have been sanctioned and they are in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 42·00 lakhs was incurred in 1980–81.

Major District Roads.—One important work, viz. "Improvements to Suramangalam-Tharamangalam road" serving Salem Steel Project at a cost of Rs. 157·00 lakhs is nearing completion. For 1980–81 nine works costing Rs. 101·90 lakhs have been sanctioned and they are in progress.For 1980–81 an expenditure of Rs. 102·49 lakhs was incurred.

Other District Roads.—For 1980–81 eight works costing Rs. 177·30 lakhs have been sanctioned and they are in progress. In 1980–81 an amount of Rs. 17·21 lakhs was spent.

Other Roads Programme.– For 1980–81 Fourteen works costing Rs. 311·35 lakhs have been sanctioned and they are in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 184·24 lakhs was incurred during 1980–81.

Rural Roads Scheme .—So far, this scheme has been sanctioned in 5 phases covering a length of 4,819·30 kilometres at an outlay of Rs. 28·25 crores. These five phases envisage connecting 2,789 villages and hamlets to the motorable roads. Upto 31st March 1980, a total length of 4,142 kilometres of roads have been completed at a cost of Rs. 26·69 crores under the Rural Roads Scheme. This has generated a great potential for rural employment. It should be noted that the investment of a lakh of rupees in the provision of rural roads, on an average, generates employment potentialities of 5,000 mandays.

Bus route take over scheme.—During 1980–81 a list of Bus route roads, covering a length of 3,146 kilometres was sanctioned at an outlay of Rs.10·00 crores. It has been programmed to complete improvement of 2,000 kilometres of bus route roads during 1980–81 at a cost of Rs. 10·00 crores and the remaining will be carried over to 1981–82 for which an increased Budget Provision of Rs. 13·00 crores, has been made in the implementation of this scheme, priority has been given to bus route roads lying in the blocks selected under " self sufficiency Scheme '

Self Sufficiency Scheme.—The Government have approved works for Rs. 16·44 crores providing Rs. 10·00 crores in the Budget for 1980–81. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 12·58 crores was incurred during 1980–81.

Hill Area Development Programme of Highways Department.—So far 47 road works have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 272·05 lakhs, out of which 22 works have been completed. During 1980–81, 2 more works have been completed and the other 23 works are in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 60·11 lakhs was incurred during 1980–81.

Hill Area Development Programme in Forest Areas (Forest Road Works).—During 1980–81 another three more works costing Rs. 1·90 lakhs have been sanctioned. During 1980–81 an amount of Rs. 15·54 lakhs was spent.

Western Ghat Development Programme.—So far the following works have been taken up. Of which the first work has been completed and the remaining three other works are in various stages of implementations.

Serial number and name of works. (1)	*Cost.* (2) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	*Remarks.* (3)
1 Improvements to Sirumalai Ghat road.	15·00	Work completed.
2 Formation of road from Kumbakarai to Vellakavi.	15·00	Work is in progress.
	93·00	
3 Formation of road from Dharmathupatti to Adalur.	35·00	Do.
	38·50	
4 Formation of road from Periyakulam to Adukkam.	15·00	Do.
	20·00	

An expenditure of Rs. 30·00 lakhs was incurred during 1980–81.

Sugarcane Road Development Scheme.—For 1980–81, the Director of Sugar has selected 13 new works costing Rs. 204·47 lakhs (Approximately) for sanction. All the estimates have been sanctioned technically and the works have been taken up for execution during the year itself. During 1980–81 an expenditure of Rs. 145·05 lakhs under original works and Rs. 35·03 lakhs under maintenance was incurred respectively.

Madras Urban Development Project under the World Bank Assistance.—The following works have been completed :—

1. Construction of Inner Ring Road—5·8 kilometres.

2. Improvements to pedestrian and cyclists facilities in Anna Salai and Periyar Salai—21 Kilometres.

3. Reconstruction of minor bridges—7 Numbers.

4. Construction of Pedestrian subways—7 Numbers.

5. Siganalisaiinn of traffic intersections—8 Numbers.

6. Provision of flashing beacons and one way sign.

Intergrated Urban Development Programme (Financed by the State Government.—The scheme provides for the development of selected roads which are vested with the Highways and Rural works Department and the Corporation of Madras within the Madras Metropolitan Area. The following works have been taken up under this scheme :—

1. Widening and strengthening of roads—12 kilometres.

(*a*) Periyar Salai (Central station to New Avadi Road Junction) N.H. 4.

(*b*) Anna Salai-Kathipara Junction (Guindy Industrial Estate) to Airport, N.H. 45.

(*c*) New Avadi Road from Annanagar road junction to Inner Ring Road Junction.

2. Construction of new roads 3 Numbers—6.3 kilometres.

(*a*) Velacheri Byepass ; (*b*) Teramani link Road ; and. (*c*) Annanagar west to Ambattur Industrial Estate.

(3) Construction of new bridges 3 in Tiruvothiyur-Ponneri Panjetty Road and one in Kottupuram—4 Nos.

(4) Reconstruction of existing bridges (one near Central Station, Second in R. K. Mutt Road, and third in KM. 7/6 of N.H. 5)—3 Numbers.

(5) Widening of the bridge across Buckingham Canal near Cancer Institute—1 Number.

Of the above, construction of one new road (road from Anna Nagar west to Ambathur Industrial Estates) has been completed.

World Tamil Conference Works :—In conection with the World Tamil Conference held at Madurai in January 1981 some of the roads within the limits of the Corporation wereimproved to facilitate free and fast movement of traffic. Traffic islands pedestrian side walks protected with handrails were also constructed. In certain barren stretches of roads, plantation of avenue trees was alsotaken up.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS.

The National Highways wing was created in September, 1971 and is functioning under a separate Chief Engineer. The National Highways wing attends to the National Hig .w. ;s Projects anc Centr l Roa Fund Schemes. National Highways projects are Central Sector Schemes solely financed by the Government of India. The allotment for 1980-81 for NH (O) Works is Rs.500 lakhs,including Pamban B idge Project and the entire amount has been spent in full. For NH maintenance, the Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 147.72 lakhs against which Rs. 148.23 lakhs has been spent.

Schemes Financed by the Central Road Fund.—" Central Road Fund' is a non-lapsing fund and it derivers its revenue at the rate of 3.5 paise per litre, out of the excise duty levied on motor spirit. Out of the total amount collected by the Government of India in such a manner, 80 per cent is allotted to the State, for meeting the expenditure on works taken up under this scheme and 20 per cent is retained by the Centre as , 'Reserve' As per the revised objectives of this scheme, low priority is assigned for

taking ep roads and bridges and greater emphasis is made for taking up research schemes. Traffic Studies, Economic Surveys, Training Programmes for young Engineers, providing way side amenities like motels, etc.

The allotment made for 1980-81 is Rs. 45.20 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 45.32 lakhs has been incurred.

Highways Research Station.—The Highways Research Station in Tamil Nadu was establihsed in 1957 and in the past 23 years, it has been serving the needs of the Highways and Rural Works Department and also other Governments of neighbouring States. It has attained the Status of Regional testing and Research Laboratory of the Southern Region of this Country. It is recognised by the Madras University for conducting research,for awarding Doctorates in fields allied to Highways and Bridge Engineering. Similar recognition by the Peraringnar Anna University has also been accorded. To cope up with the increase in the activities of the Highways Research Station, the Government have sanctioned two posts of Divisional Engineers

Research Scheme Sanctioned and which are under Progress during 1980-81.

Serial number and Name of work.	*Cost.* (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)
1 Setting up of a Regional Laboratory at Salem.	2.00
2 Purchase of Filed equipments for Soil explanation	2.00
3 Purchase of a Mini Computer Audio Visual aids updating duplicating facilities, etc., in Highways Research Station	2.00
4 Setting up of a Regional Laboratroy at Tirunelveli	2.50
5 Purchase of Equipments for model analysis	1.50
6 Purchase ot crane for use in Research Scheme for Pre-Cost Construction	3.50
	13.50

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Directorate of Stationery and Printing was formed with effect from 1st Jaunary 1978. The Directorate has 208 members of staff and 13 officers and discharge the following principal functions :–

1. Execution of and supervision of printing, binding and supply of Government work including gazette, publication of books, acts, etc.

2. Planning and organisation of suboridnate units officers.

3. Budgeting and control of expenditure.

4. Purchase of machinery, etc,

5. Designing.

6. Personal management and industrial relations.

The stationery and Printing Department consists of the following units :—

1. Government Stationery Stores, Rajaji Salai, Madras-600 001.

2. Government Central Press, Mint, Madras-600 001.

3. Government Central Prison Branch Press, Madras-600 003 (Since wound up with effect form 1st April 1981).

4. Government Branch Press at High Court Buildings, Madras 600 104.

5. Government Branch Press, Anaikar Estate, Choolai, Madras-600 112.

6. Government Branch Press, Pudukkottai.

7. Government Regional Press, Salem.

8. Government Regional Press, Tiruchirappalli.

9. Government Regional Press, Vridhachalam.

10. Government Regional Press, Madurai.

11. Government Publication Depot, Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.

M.B.O. System—

The Management by Objectives is in practice in this department since 1974 and seven cycles have been completed. There are 67 officers working in this department who are practising the M.B.O. System

Perceptible benefits were noticed by way of increased production in various depaltments in the Central Press. The jobs received were executed according to pre-planned delivery schedules. Economy in utilisation of materials and labour and increase in the productivity in all level were achieved.

Government Central Press, Vallalar Nagar, Madras-600 001.

The Government Central Press at Vallalar Nagar is the biggest printing unit of the department employing 3,526 workers. The Press continued to execute Government Printing work including budget, top secret items. Raffle ticket, Transport licence, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council debates, Higher Secondary Education forms, Covers, Answer Books, Ration Cards, P.T.C. Student tokens and season tickets, Panchayat Election forms, etc.

During the year the following items of work were also executed :—

Electoral-roll-Nilgiris district Municipalities (294 parts). Report of C.J.R. Paul Commission of Inquiry, Report of K.S. Venkataraman Commission of Inquiry Teacher's Day Flags.

Details of work done during the year 1980–81 :—

	LAKHS.
1. Impression printed in all sizes	1,279
2. Forms printed ..	722
3. Covers manufactures	10·74
4. Bus tickets	1,112
5. Ballot paper and Ration Cards	297

Stationery :—

During 1980–81 the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals allotted 1,129 metris tonnes of paper and 400 metric tonnes were received during the year. During the year 3,900 metric tonnes of white paper against the indent for 1979–80 has also been received. 250 quintals of straw board allotted by Director-General of Supplies and Disposals against the indent for 1980 have seen fully received during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 64,27,950 was incurred towards, the purchase of papers and Stationery articles.

During the year 1980-81, supply orders were placed for the 1,210 Nos. of typewriters, 380 Nos. of duplicators and 350 Nos. of calculatros and all machines were received except 197 duplicators. During the year 724 Nos. of typewriters, 181 Nos. of duplicators and 313 Nos. of calculators were supplied to Government offices at a total cost of Rs. 26,37,819. Public auctions were conducted in July 1980 and March 1981. A sum of Rs. 2,92,981 was realised by sale of 385 unserviceable typewriters and duplicators and miscellaneous articles. A sum of Rs. 2,50,910 was realised by sale of 246 typewriters and duplicators and micellaneous articles. A sum of Rs. 41,469 was realised towards disposal of 24·8 metric tonnes of waste paper and a sum of Rs. 2,78,870 was realised towards disposal of 124'9 tones of Press cuttings during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,680,43 was also realised towards disposal of 7.8 tonnes of straw Board cuttings during the year.

Government Publication Depot :

The Government Publications depot at Anna Salai and Sub-Sales depot at High Court campus are selling the State and Central Government publications to the public. The sale of publications are done through authorised agent. During the year publications to the value of Rs. 59,173 were supplied free of cost and an amount of Rs. 3,44,681 was realised through cash sales in this depot. An amount of Rs. 62,623 was realised in the sub-sales depot at High Court Buildings through cash sales during the year.

POOMPUHAR SHIPPING CORPORATION LIMITED.

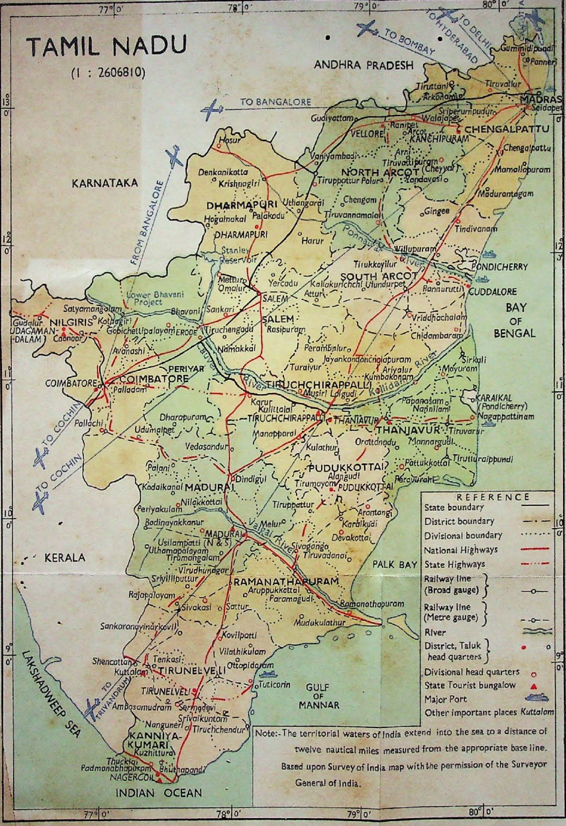
Operations.—The Corporation operated the vessel mv "Tamil Periyar EVR" till August 1980 when the vessel was laid up for scrapping The Corporation also operated four vessels chartered from Messrs. Mogul Line Limited, Bombay and Messrs. Shipping Corporation of India, Bombay, Using its own vessel and the four chartered vessels the Corporation moved 4,44,307M.T. of coal and 6,710M.T. of salt durig the year The total cargo moved was over 4.5 lakhs M.T. reflecting a three-fold increase over the quantity carried in 1979–80 (1·5 lakhs M.T.) The increasing trend is expected to contimue during this year and the coming

year. Of the 4.44 lakhs M.T. of coal moved 4,23 lakhs M.T. were moved for the T.N.E.B., 11,779 M.T. for Messrs. India Cements and 9,735 M.T. for Messrs. Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation Limited. The Salt cargo was moved for the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation. Of the coal cargo, 4,02,206 lakhs M.T. were moved from Calcutta/Haldia to Tuticorin for T.N.E.B. and the Cement Industry, 42,101 M.T. were moved to Madras for the T.N.E.B. The salt cargo of 6,710 M.T. was moved from Tuticorin to Calcutta.

Financial Results.—This year's working has resulted in a net profit of Rs, 22,50,708. In view of the profit and the large increase in cargo carried during the year, 1980-81 may be regarded as a good year for the Corporation.

mv " Tamil Periyar EVR".—mv "Tamil Periyar EVR" was purchased during December 1974 as a 17 year old vessel. The vessel was in operation upto August 1980. During her voyages in the year, the vessel developed holes in hershell plating. Based on studies, the dry-docking and repairs were estimated to cost about Rs. 60 lakhs. The special survey of the vessel, which would be due in April 1981 was estimated to cost about Rs.150 lakhs Considering the high cost of repairs needed by the vessel, her old age and generally deteriotated condition, the Corpration decided that it would not be economical to repair the vessel for further operation. The vessel was sold for scrapping through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Calcutta for a price of Rs. 58.21 lakhs.

The State Government have permitted this Corporation to acquire suitable new bulk carriers and have also released a sum of Rs. 2 crores towards augmenting the share capital of the Corporation for this purpose. The Corporation floated a global enquiry for acquisition of bulk carriers. The offers received are being processed.



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